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OAS CONVENES ON FALKLANDS, OTHER ISSUES

Ministers Discuss Agenda

PA092333 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2122 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Antigua, Guatemala, 9 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- After a 1-hour delay, the foreign ministers of the OAS member-countries began a meeting today behind closed doors to approve the agenda of the OAS General Assembly.

The meeting began at 1100 this morning, 1700 GMT, and was still in progress 4 hours later.

The meeting is being held in complete secrecy at the Antigua Hotel in this colonial town located 45 km from Guatemala City.

Before the meeting began, Guatemalan Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez Amezcuita and OAS Secretary General Joao Clemente Baena said that no official communique would be issued.

Before the meeting, the foreign ministers were declared distinguished visitors by Antigua's Mayor Emigdio Cifuentes during a protocol ceremony in the Palacio de los Capitanes.

Among the 30 points on the agenda of the OAS General Assembly, which will open tomorrow in Guatemala City, is the Malvinas Island conflict, which developed last week when Great Britain declared a 200-mile exclusion zone around the archipelago. Other points on the agenda include the measures to find a solution to the stalemate in the Central American negotiations sponsored by the Contadora Group, and drug trafficking.

Argentina has also submitted a request for a meeting of the OAS Permanent Council to discuss the British-Argentine conflict over the Malvinas Islands.

Baena Soares Previews Meeting

FL081732 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0330 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Mexico City, 7 Nov, (NOTIMEX) -- Today OAS Secretary General Joao Baena Soares acknowledged that the Latin American foreign debt has political and social characteristics, thus creditors and debtors should work together in dealing with it. During a press conference, the official asserted that the situation in Latin America is contradictory. On one hand, there is more democracy and on the other, the economic situation, worsened by the foreign debt, is such that it does not allow the development of those nations. He said a deep and open dialogue should be maintained so that creditors and debtors can make joint efforts in coordinating and uniting forces to find a solution.

Referring to Central America, Baena Soares said peace in the area solely depends on the decisions of the countries involved. Nevertheless, he noted that this does not mean that the Contadora and Support Groups' efforts are not important.

The OAS secretary general acknowledged that the organization's financial situation is uncertain, inasmuch as it financially depends on five countries that make the largest contributions. They are the United States, Argentina, Brazil, [words indistinct]. However, he is in favor of member countries making more equitable financial contributions since the United States is the main contributor. He said that the OAS has had a frozen budget since 1982 and this makes the General Secretariat's tasks difficult.

This morning Baena Soares met with Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid. Baena Soares said the Mexican head of state expressed his support for the organization.

Regarding Cuba, he indicated that neither the assembly meeting nor the Permanent Council's agenda includes the topic of Cuba rejoining the OAS. He said that in order for this to happen member countries need to take the initiative to include the matter in the discussions.

When he was questioned about the differences being experienced between the UK and Argentina on the Malvinas Islands sovereignty, he noted that the matter will be discussed on Tuesday [11 November] during the Guatemala OAS General Assembly meeting at the request of the Argentine foreign minister.

Baena Soares, who appeared to give evasive answers at all times, assured that the OAS is neither dead nor dying and it is the task of member countries to strengthen it.

FRG Observer on Falklands

PA090432 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2141 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Guatemala City, 8 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The conflict between Argentina and Great Britain over the Malvinas is a "very painful issue" for the FRG, a West German diplomat who is attending the OAS General Assembly as an observer, said today.

Konrad Von Schubert [name as received], director of Latin American affairs for the FRG Foreign Ministry for Latin American Affairs, said that the British-Argentine dispute "is a very painful issue because we are friends of both countries."

Von Schubert arrived in Guatemala today after touring Central America to learn about the human rights situation, "which is obviously progressing in El Salvador, albeit not in Nicaragua, where there are problems caused by the closure of LA PRENSA," the diplomat said.

The OAS General Assembly will open sessions here on Monday with an agenda that stresses the Malvinas dispute and the peace-keeping efforts of the Contadora Group in Central America.

Regarding Argentina's claim to the Malvinas, the German diplomat said that "that is a matter that must be discussed and decided by Argentina and Great Britain." "That is not something in which we must decide historical points," he stated.

In the case of Central America, specifically the U.S. military aid to the anti-Sandinists, he said that "we are opposed to outside interference, be it in Nicaragua or in El Salvador."

Quinonez on Contadora Dialogue

PA111400 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 10 Nov 86

[Text] Guatemalan Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez Amezcuita said yesterday that Guatemala will consider holding an informal dialogue among the Central American and Contadora Group's foreign ministers.

Quinonez Amezcuita, host foreign minister of the OAS meeting, told journalists that "considering that all of the regional and Contadora Group's foreign ministers have arrived to participate in the inter-American meeting, the possibility of resuming the dialogue has not been ruled out."

He said his recent tour to hold consultations with the other Central American countries did not fail "because the international community has considered it positive. Our intention is to help in our people's quest for peace, and that must be viewed as a positive attempt."

Minister Quinonez abstained from commenting on the topics Guatemala will present at the OAS Assembly. However, he reiterated Guatemala will express its support for Argentina in its claim over the Malvinas Islands, and will also bring up topics related to international drug trafficking.

Quinonez said that all the ministers expected for the OAS assembly had arrived.

He said that his government will continue supporting the Contadora Group and will make all possible efforts to arrive at a peaceful agreement.

Madrigal on C.A. Parliament

PA112028 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 10 Nov 86 p 8

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Dr Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto said yesterday that what hurts him most is that Nicaragua's attitude is preventing the establishment of a Central American parliament.

The foreign minister was interviewed by PRENSA LIBRE in Antigua about his country's position regarding dialogue possibilities within the Contadora framework.

He pointed out that the greatest obstacle against dialogue is Nicaragua's position. That country filed a suit at the ICJ in The Hague against Costa Rica and Honduras for being aggressors.

Of course, Madrigal Nieto added, my government must face that suit with great determination. However, it should remain clear that the Nicaraguan position is making dialogue between the governments of the isthmus impossible.

What hurts me most, he added, is that Nicaragua's attitude is not only hindering the dialogue advocated by Contadora, but also closing the door to the establishment of a Central American parliament, for which President Cerezo has worked so hard and Costa Rica has so enthusiastically supported.

We stressed the support for the parliament at the United Nations, but the intransigent and aggressive attitude of Nicaragua is hindering the establishment of the parliament, "which is very important to the Central Americans."

Minister Madrigal Nieto said that for the time being, it will be impossible to establish such a parliament.

He said that Guatemalan Foreign Minister Quinonez Amezcuita, who shares his same concern, recently toured Central America to seek a consensus, but I doubt that there is any possibility to establish that forum now.

Asked whether Costa Rica would participate in any meeting convoked in Guatemala to resume a dialogue with Contadora, Madrigal Nieto said that "my country would not participate, because we do not wish to hold a dialogue with an aggressive country such as Nicaragua."

Caputo Notes Support

PY102233 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1923 GMT 10 Nov 86

[By NA special envoy]

[Text] Guatemala, 10 Nov (NA) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo thanked Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo, and OAS Secretary General Joao Baena Soares for the statements that they made here today. The statements warned that the British unilateral decision to extend the exclusive economic zone around the Malvinas Islands has increased tension in the South Atlantic.

Cerezo and Baena Soares made these statements within the framework of negotiations that are being conducted within the OAS to criticize, with the support of the United States, the British decision adopted on 29 October, and which London intends to implement as of 1 February 1987.

Caputo spoke to Argentine reporters who are accompanying him, at the end of the opening session of the 16th OAS annual meeting, which is taking place in this Central American country. The opening session took place at the luxurious downtown National Theater.

The Argentine foreign minister added that both Cerezo and Baena Soares made a "call to work for peace" in the hemisphere, and particularly in the South Atlantic and in Central America.

Caputo thanked Cerezo and Baena Soares for their statements and lamented the fact that London "has disregarded the UN resolution we have respected. That resolution calls for resuming dialogue, and maintaining the status quo," among other points, and it received the support of 107 countries.

"Great Britain not only does not want a peaceful solution to this conflict, but in addition to having illegally occupied the Malvinas Islands for 150 years, now seeks to extend its domain to an area we have been patrolling in compliance with the rights granted by our sovereignty," he added.

Caputo thus referred to Cerezo's impromptu speech during which he asserted that the "unilateral British decision has increased tension in the South Atlantic."

President Cerezo, a Christian Democrat, also noted that Argentina has reiterated its "express desire to find a solution to that conflict through peaceful means."

Baena Soares, who because he is a Brazilian citizen needed the Brazilian Foreign Ministry's approval to make this statement, said that the "paradox lies in the fact that the Southern Hemisphere has probably never needed this forum as much as it does now that democracy, as a form of social and political coexistence, struggles to become stronger in the midst of an economic-financial crisis of an exceptional scope and seeks peace." Baena Soares added: "Therefore, I cannot help mentioning the fact that a British unilateral act has caused a sudden worsening of tensions in the South Atlantic, an area regarded as a peace zone through a resolution recently adopted by the United Nations."

"As a consequence, it is only natural that Argentina, in its capacity as a member of our organization, should call upon this forum to discuss this new situation which is the consequence of a problem that still has not been solved despite Argentina's express desire to do so through peaceful means."

These two stances are particularly important at this moment in which arduous negotiations are being carried out here over a Uruguayan draft resolution which states that the British decision places the safety of the hemisphere at stake. This resolution would allow the United States to support the initiative without condemning its European ally.

After the deliberations were officially opened the meetings of the plenary and working committee started.

Tonight Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo is scheduled to meet with his U.S. counterpart George Shultz. This meeting is considered crucial to defining the U.S. stance regarding this new development in the conflict over the Malvinas.

Tomorrow at 1830 (Argentine time) [2130 GMT] Caputo is scheduled to address an extraordinary session of the OAS Permanent Council that was summoned by Argentina to discuss the crisis over the Malvinas.

Meanwhile, Under Secretary for Latin American Affairs Raul Alconada Sempe held several informal meetings with representatives of the other 30 delegations attending the meeting seeking support for the Argentine stance.

In this regard, reliable sources told NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS that several Anglophone countries of the Caribbean have dropped their traditional position opposing Argentina to adopt at least a neutral stance.

It was also learned that Chile reaffirmed its support to Argentina during an informal meeting that the chiefs of delegations held last night in an Antigua hotel despite a Venezuelan attempt to bring up an OAS resolution urging the democratization of Chile. The sources confirmed that the Argentine delegation was relieved to hear the news that Shultz will continue to hold his post, despite the crisis unleashed in the United States as the result of a Security Council decision to clandestinely sell weapons to

At the time of the meeting held in Antigua, the U.S. representative -- Shultz had not yet arrived -- asserted that for his country "the fact that Alfonsin came to power is the best news for democracy in the past 100 years of Argentine history."

Caputo-Shultz Talks 'Positive'

PY111339 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1149 GMT 11 Nov 86

[By special correspondent Roberto Lago]

[Excerpt] Guatemala, 11 Nov (TELAM) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz today held a 45-minute meeting, during which they tried to reach an agreement that will permit the United States to vote for a proposed resolution on the Malvinas issue, which will be reviewed today by the OAS Permanent Council.

During the meeting, which was held last night on the 10th floor of the Dorado Hotel here, Caputo and Shultz reviewed various aspects of the visit that Argentine President Raul Alfonsin, will make to the United States next week and the possibility of his meeting with Ronald Reagan.

Alfonsin's visit to the United States, which was scheduled before the British decision to create an economic exclusion zone around the Malvinas Islands, will begin 2 days after a meeting to be held between Ronald Reagan and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

At the end of the meeting, Caputo stated that the meeting was positive and noted that the talks between representatives from the two countries will continue today.

These talks will be held by Under Secretary for Latin American Affairs Raul Alconada Sempe and Argentine Ambassador to the OAS Carlos Prat Gay, for Argentina; and by Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Elliott Abrams and Robert Gelbard, in charge of the Latin American desk [as received] for the United States.

The proposed resolution, which will be discussed by the OAS Permanent Council, will be introduced by the Uruguayan delegation in keeping with the common diplomatic strategy outlined by Uruguay, Argentina, and Brazil during the tripartite foreign ministers meeting held in Punta del Este on 2 November.

Washington's stance on this initiative could have a marked influence on the position of the Caribbean English-speaking countries, which are OAS members with important votes.

According to Argentine Foreign Ministry sources, the United States is inclined not to vote down the initiative, and it remains to be seen whether the balance between a positive vote and abstention ultimately tips toward a positive vote, as various diplomatic sources have been anticipating here.

Multiple contacts were held yesterday among officials from the different delegations attending the OAS assembly. During these contacts, a favorable perspective for the proposal to be introduced by Uruguay became apparent. From this group of nations, Antigua and Barbados reportedly are the ones that have viewed the proposal most favorably.

Shultz Reviews Meeting

PY112026 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1833 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Guatemala, 11 Nov (NA) -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said here today that "every country must be very careful in its dealing with the Soviet Union," referring to the fishing agreements that Buenos Aires has signed with Moscow. He also voiced his "complete confidence in President Raul Alfonsin's ability to handle such things."

Speaking to Argentine journalists accompanying the Argentine delegation to the 16th OAS annual assembly, Shultz stressed the "magnificent role that President Alfonsin has played in Argentina's democratization process."

Herewith is the interview Shultz gave during a pause in the OAS debate:

[Question] What issues were addressed and what results were achieved during your meeting with Foreign Minister Dante Caputo yesterday?

[Shultz] First of all, we discussed the Malvinas issue. Our discussion provided our respective delegations with the basis for working constructively on this subject. I believe that we can obtain a reasonable result here. We discussed other aspects of the problem, but I also wanted to tell the foreign minister and to ask him to relay to President Raul Alfonsin how much we admire and respect the reestablishment of democracy in Argentina and the magnificent role that President Alfonsin had played not only by becoming president but also providing leadership.

[Question] Do the fishing agreements that Argentina has signed with the Soviet Union and with Bulgaria and the trips that President Raul Alfonsin has made to the Soviet Union and Cuba harm Argentine-U.S. relations, and do they concern your government?

[Shultz] First of all, independent countries like Argentina can do as they choose. We believe that every country must be careful in its dealing with the Soviet Union because the Soviet Union's subversive record is well-known and, naturally, the government system it has, a totalitarian system of government, goes against the system of values upheld by Argentina's democracy. We would not like to see that system of government spread throughout our hemisphere, in Cuba or in Nicaragua or anywhere else. However, I have complete confidence in President Alfonsin's ability to handle such things."

Caputo Addresses Session

PY112310 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2045 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Guatemala, 11 Nov (NA) -- Foreign Minister Dante Caputo warned here today that the tension that Great Britain has created in the South Atlantic will not be dispelled until "the issue of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands is resolved through negotiations." Caputo was speaking today before the OAS Permanent Council.

In the 5-page speech he read before the special session of the OAS Permanent Council, the Argentine foreign minister stressed that "faced with a factual aggression we have chosen the path of active diplomacy."

After reviewing the various stages of the Malvinas conflict, Caputo stated that "through the declaration issued on 29 October the United Kingdom is seeking to expand to 200 miles its alleged maritime sovereignty as a coastal state, making this sovereignty applicable to the continental shelf as well."

Caputo reiterated that on these grounds "the Argentine Government categorically rejects the unilateral declaration of the British Government and denounces before this forum the situation that has resulted from this declaration."

After explaining that London has been insisting on negotiating the so-called "practical aspects" of the conflict, Caputo went on to say that "the British themselves are now showing that the core of the dispute is the issue of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands and the rights stemming from this sovereignty."

After thanking the OAS for the role that it has been playing in this conflict, Caputo emphasized: "We will defend what is ours, which means our democracy will not back down in the face of Great Britain's illegal advance."

Caputo went on to say: "However, our firmness will always be balanced by prudence because we believe that peaceful coexistence is the best kind of relationship there can be among men and peoples."

Further into his speech Caputo added that "it is not true, as the United Kingdom claims, that progress can be made toward the reestablishment of relations between the two countries ignoring the main issue that drives them apart: the dispute over sovereignty."

He said: "The decision of the United Kingdom that I just commented on, a decision that is bound to give rise to new motives for tensions and possible conflicts, is a consequence of Great Britain's intention to exercise sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, which in this particular case implies penetration into a sea that has been under Argentine control for many years."

Caputo emphasized that "the United Kingdom itself has demonstrated that sovereignty is the real problem," and pointed out that "we are not talking here about bilateral trade, or the reestablishment of flights, or environmental protection; that is, we are not discussing what the United Kingdom calls practical aspects."

He reiterated: "In sum, through the action it took on 29 October, the United Kingdom has proven that our basic thesis is right."

Caputo stressed that "there can be no solution to the problems we are tackling now and that are bound to continue to be a source of concern for this council, nor for all the current and future sources of tensions and conflicts -- and there are bound to be tensions and future sources of tensions and conflicts -- until the issue of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands is resolved through negotiations."

In conclusion, Caputo stated that "this council must issue a statement on the consequences of Great Britain's decision of 29 October, but above all else this statement must reiterate the basic prerequisite for the solution of all problems: that it is indispensable for both parties to negotiate the sovereignty dispute."

Shultz, Cerezo Confer

PA120349 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1645 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 11 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz met today for 45 minutes with President Vinicio Cerezo as "partners for democracy in the world, and particularly in Central America." [passage omitted]

"We feel President Cerezo's trip to Europe was important for strengthening democracy," Shultz added. From late September to mid-October, the Guatemalan president officially visited Spain, France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, and FRG.

Cerezo said he was interested in meeting with Shultz "to learn his point of view" concerning his European tour and on the manner in which his government "is fulfilling its duties." The Christian Democratic president added, however: "I must say we have had excellent conversations on various topics." The president also added: "I want to acknowledge publicly the manner in which the United States respects our international policy, and the way in which we are carrying out our national policy."

He pointed out that the conversations with Shultz "actually took place in a very friendly manner and as partners for democracy in the world and particularly in Central America." Cerezo upholds a policy of "active neutrality" in the Central American conflict.

In the case of the British-Argentine dispute over the Malvinas Islands, the Guatemalan Government "wholeheartedly" supports Argentina in its claim to the South Atlantic archipelago unlawfully held by the United Kingdom. [passage omitted]

Tinoco Discusses Honduras

PA111955 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 10 Nov 86 p 8

[Text] While accusing the Honduran Government of lending its territory to help the contra struggle, Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco said yesterday that Nicaragua has not ruled out a war with Honduras.

Tinoco, who is replacing Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto during the OAS debates, was interviewed by reporters in Antigua. He said that his government supports the Contadora Group and that "the dialogue must be resumed to prevent an armed confrontation in the area."

I believe, he stressed, that those who do not exchange views fail to understand each other. I believe that dialogue and negotiation are essential to solving problems between Central American countries.

We could place conditions to our participation in Contadoran because we have convincing arguments. For example, we could say that we will not "hold a dialogue until contra camps on Honduras are withdrawn and until we are certain that Costa Rica will not lend its territory to harbor airports for planes that support anti-Sandinists."

That would lead us nowhere. Conditions only block dialogue. "Countries in the area should discuss ways to solve problems existing between us." That would be the appropriate thing to do.

Nicaragua is assisted by a greater political and moral right to reject dialogue, but we are willing to hold a dialogue within the framework of the Contadora Group.

Asked about the possibility of war between Nicaragua and Honduras, Deputy Foreign Minister Tinoco said that "an armed confrontation cannot be ruled out at this moment." It is no secret to anyone that the contras are in Honduras, he said. There is a 500-square-km border that the anti-Sandinists call "the new Nicaragua." They expelled the Hondurans in an attempt to destabilize the Sandinist Government from that area. There are thousands of armed men at the border and that is why there are frequent confrontations there.

The truth is, he finally said, because of the presence of contras in the neighboring country, we do not rule out a war with Honduras.

Peru Delegate Censures U.S.

PA111344 Paris AFP in Spanish 2056 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Guatemala, 10 Nov (AFP) -- In an energetic speech at the OAS today, Peruvian Ambassador Luis Gonzales Posada accused the United States of "ignoring, hurting, and even violating" the OAS Charter with its military aid to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.

Gonzales Posada insisted that the principles of nonintervention and ideological pluralism contained in the OAS Charter "cannot be the subject of unilateral interpretations," such as when the United States reserved its right to such interpretations while signing on Friday the Cartagena Protocol of the amendment to the OAS Charter.

"How can one understand that a OAS member state legally approves the financing, training, and arming of a guerrilla army to attack another member state of that same organization?" asked Gonzales Posada, former justice minister and influential member of the governing APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance]. He took the place of Foreign Affairs Minister Alan Wagner, who remained in Lima to attend the visit of Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez.

Gonzalez added: "How can we remain indifferent when the UN Charter is also harmed and an ICJ ruling is disregarded when it has the overwhelming support of nearly all the countries in the world?"

He emphasized: "Peru rejects the intervention because it is an instrument of war and tension and not a vehicle of peace and harmony."

Gonzalez Posada harshly described Great Britain's "arrogant colonialist attitude" of "arbitrarily" deciding to extend the Malvinas Islands' fishing zone to 200 miles, thus disregarding "Argentina's legitimate rights over that zone." Iran without consulting the State Department.

The Peruvian representative said that both the Central American conflict and the tensions surrounding the Malvinas affair make evident "the urgent need to begin strengthening our peoples' unity by organizing the Latin American and Caribbean states."

He said: In order to avoid subordination and dependence, it is necessary to "strengthen the agreements [concertacion] between Latin America and the Caribbean, which would guarantee political self-determination, redefine hemispheric relations, and redefine the OAS role as a regional forum for North-South dialogue."

He said that according to the Peruvian proposal, Latin America and the Caribbean, in defense of their interests, should arrive at the OAS already in agreement [concertados] in order to negotiate [concertar] with the United States "under equal terms."

Gonzales, whose government faces a bloody struggle with Maoist Shining Path guerrillas, condemned terrorism "in any form it may take. We repudiate it when one state practices against another, one state against an individual, or an individual against a state."

However, he did point out that democracy "does not favor totalitarian and repudiable practices such as torture, kidnappings, murder, and other abuses" while dictatorships "foster and protect human rights violations."

After describing the foreign debt as "a conflict between a poor South and a industrial, imperialist, and financial North," Gonzales spoke in favor of political dialogue between creditors and debtors, "based fundamentally on the principle of shared responsibility and the right to develop."

On the topic of drug trafficking, he stated that Peru "is the country under attack and not the attacker," mainly "because of the existence of a broad and rich consumer market centered in the United States."

He supported the formation of an inter-American commission on narcotics and mind-altering drugs, regarding the 16th OAS General Assembly as an "American alliance for life."

The Peruvian diplomatic sources told AFP that a minister of President Garcia's cabinet will be in Guatemala on Tuesday to participate in an extraordinary session of the permanent council called by Argentina to deal with its renewed differences with the UK.

Del Valle Condemns Soviets

PY110106 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle has denounced the organized aggression against Chile by the Soviet Union through Cuba.

Del Valle was the first speaker at the opening of the 16th OAS General Assembly held in the National Theater in Guatemala. Del Valle emphasized the progress being made in Chile in enforcing the Constitution. He also expressed concern over the foreign debt problem as well as the political conditions being placed on credits.

At the beginning of his speech, Del Valle referred to the intervention of an extracontinental power with actions aimed at destabilizing this area and jeopardizing hemispheric security. The minister rejected the extracontinental interference. Jaime Del Valle said that Chile, along with other countries of the region, is suffering directly from the destructive effects of foreign aggression and terrorism.

Del Valle added: We are victims of aggression which has been organized, financed and supplied from abroad by countries that want to impose on us an ideological domination which is completely foreign to the Latin American identity. He then referred to the largest smuggling of arms and explosives ever recorded in a nation of this continent. He indicated that the evidence clearly shows the policies of imperialist intervention that the Soviet Union is conducting in Latin America through Cuba, which smuggled the arms to Chile.

Del Valle stated that the OAS should conduct an overall study of the problem of terrorism and should seek effective solutions.

Further Del Valle Remarks

PA110348 Paris AFP in Spanish 0019 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Guatemala City, 10 Nov (AFP) -- Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime Del Valle said here today at the OAS General Assembly that the American continent is threatened by "foreign aggression and terrorism," adding that his country is the victim "of an organized aggression."

The Chilean delegate gave particular emphasis to the Central American situation. He said that "one of the principal causes of this tragedy is the intervention of an extracontinental power," which he did not specify.

He added that "Chile reiterates once again its unreserved support" for the Contadora Group's peace-keeping efforts to find "a prompt solution to the Central American conflict."

He also charged that in Chile "we are victims of an organized aggression, financed from abroad, by those seeking to impose an ideological denomination totally alien to our Latin American identity."

Regarding the payment of the foreign debt, which apparently will be one of the topics the foreign ministers will examine, he said that "it is necessary to study new and imaginative formulas that will make it possible to face this problem "without sacrificing the socioeconomic development of our nations." [quotation marks as received]

Del Valle also referred to drug trafficking -- another of the topics on the agenda -- and said that "the connections with the subversive movements not only accentuate the problem, but constitute a new manner of internal destabilization of the countries."

Regarding the Malvinas Islands, he said that he hopes that "this British-Argentine conflict will be resolved through diplomatic negotiations."

He spoke later about regional problems reiterating that his country continues to "support President Alan Garcia's initiative to achieve regional disarmament" so that a better climate of confidence can be achieved.

He concluded his speech with an "appeal for American unity" to obtain "our most cherished goal: the integral development of all our countries."

Consalvi on Area Conflicts

PA111830 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0242 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Guatemala City, 10 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi stated today that democracy must be a bridge in view of the demands of the moment, when "the Central American crisis is increasing day by day," and the risk of war "is becoming increasingly greater."

Speaking before the OAS General Assembly, which opened today in this capital, Consalvi recognized that "frequently" the continent faces situations "that seriously threaten the vitality of the inter-American system."

This, he added, "demonstrates that we have not achieved the fulfillment of the fundamental goals outlined in the OAS Charter, and that we face the task of seeking "to invigorate and reshape the OAS in conformity with contemporary times."

He said that his government believes that the promotion of hemispheric solidarity is indispensable to maintain the OAS "in its just framework."

"We have lately witnessed political, military, ideological, and economic confrontations between governments that are part of the organization. We have not escaped the strife and global strategic confrontation," he said.

Consalvi said that Venezuela wants to see resolved "once and for all, the Central American conflict, because nobody can be deceived. The crisis is becoming increasingly greater. The risk of a war is increasingly greater in view of the intransigence and inflexibility."

"For us," Consalvi said, "Central American peace is our own peace and we cannot be alien to events in the area, despite the fact that powerful interests are opposed to our efforts."

"It is up to the countries directly involved to decide whether they opt for peace or for the uncertainty of a conflict of unforeseeable proportions," he said.

He stated "that Contadora (Panama, Colombia, Mexico, and Venezuela) and the Support Group (Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Uruguay) are firmly supported by Venezuela in this regional forum."

The Venezuelan foreign minister also referred to Argentina's sovereign rights to the Malvinas Islands.

"The decision by the United Kingdom to declare an exclusionary fishing zone is viewed as a measure that will greatly disrupt the efforts seeking to end a situation of undeniable anachronistic, colonial characteristics," he stated.

Consalvi added that the decision of the British Government does not only affect the sovereign rights of Argentina and disavow OAS and UN resolutions, but "is a reckless measure that will generate new and even firmer reactions."

"The members of the inter-American community," Consalvi said, "have the unshrinkable responsibility of expressing solidarity with Argentina and offering it all our support."

He noted that the necessity of a peaceful solution must be stressed and that the British Government "must recognize the precariousness of its position in the historical, legal, and ethical sense."

Consalvi made an appeal to Great Britain to "abandon its insistence in maintaining a state of affairs that contributes notoriously to deteriorating relations between the United Kingdom and the inter-American community."

After stating that Venezuela resolutely supports Argentina, he said that at the same time, it hopes "that the OAS will act congruently with what is at stake, what is doubtlessly another crucial test to validate regional interests."

Contadora, Support Groups Meet

FL112345 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0420 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Guatemala City, 10 Nov, (NOTIMEX) -- Today foreign ministers from Contadora and its Support Group met in private in this capital to revitalize this group's peace efforts.

During this meeting, held within the framework of the 16th OAS regular session, the foreign ministers from Mexico, Colombia, Panama, and Venezuela, as well as those from Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Uruguay, discussed their common points of view and will make them public during the OAS meeting.

Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor said the meeting held with his colleagues was aimed at finding new work formulas for Contadora.

The Mexican diplomat also noted that these meetings will continue to be held and added that, at the moment, there are no plans of meeting with the Central American foreign ministers.

Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi denied that some countries are boycotting the Contadora Group and said Contadora will continue with its efforts until peace is achieved in the area through dialogue.

Londono on 'Intervention'

PA112319 Paris AFP in Spanish 1959 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Guatemala city, 11 Nov (AFP) -- Referring to the crisis in Central America, Colombian Foreign Minister Julio Londono said today that his government "rejects any type of intervention in domestic affairs of other states."

At the plenum of the OAS foreign ministers, Londono referred to the Central American situation, the Malvinas Islands conflict, and the drug traffic.

Regarding the Malvinas, the foreign minister reiterated "Colombia's firm and unyielding support of Argentina in the defense of its genuine rights."

We share with Argentina "its just aspiration that its disagreement with the United Kingdom be settled fairly, legally, and peacefully."

Regarding the Central American crisis, he said: "The American continent could not possibly qualify and differentiate between the domestic of other countries.

[Sentence as received]

Observers regarded this assertion as an illusion to the U.S. Government's aiding the Nicaraguan contras.

Because Colombia is one of the Contadora member-countries, Londono described the pacification efforts as "the indispensable, basic flame of hope," and asserted that Contadora "must be maintained at all costs."

Later, he discussed the OAS role and said that this "is a new organization." he advocated "all states of America, including all ideologies and political systems" being represented at the OAS.

He justified this position by adding: "This forum cannot be truly dynamic if states which undoubtedly play a leading role in America are excluded from it." This was an indirect allusion to Cuba.

Finally, he spoke about the need for Latin America to say a flat "no to protectionism." He also mentioned the need for unity in the continent in the struggle against drug trafficking.

Caribbean Objections Noted

PA112113 Paris AFP in Spanish 2038 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Guatemalan City, 11 Nov (AFP) -- The Caribbean English-speaking countries today caused the suspension until this afternoon of the OAS Permanent Council sessions on the renewed dispute over the Malvinas Islands, with their objections to the draft resolution agreed upon by Argentina and the United States and supported by Latin America.

A ranking Argentine Foreign Ministry official told AFP that Argentina will not accept substantial modifications to the draft resolution which expresses "deep concern over the British decision" to extend the fishing zone around the Malvinas to 200 miles, supports the efforts for a negotiation of the sovereignty dispute, and demands that the parties "exhaust all possibilities of negotiations and not adopt actions that can introduce changes to the existing delicate situation."

Raul Alconada, responsible for Latin America in the Argentine Foreign Ministry, who negotiated the draft resolution with his U.S. counterpart Elliot Abrams last night, met today with a delegation of Caribbean countries composed of Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, Dominica, and Suriname.

The foreign ministers of Uruguay, Enrique Iglesias; Colombia, Julio Londono, and Mexico, Bernardo Sepulveda; also participated in the meeting.

The same Argentine source said that he hoped the draft will be approved by consensus, although the Caribbean countries have reservations about it.

Falklands Resolution Approved

PY112340 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2244 GMT 11 Nov 86

[By NA special correspondent]

[Text] Guatemala, 11 Nov (NA) -- The following is the text of the resolution on the Malvinas issue that the OAS Permanent Council approved by consensus tonight.

"Having heard the presentation made by the minister of foreign relations and worship of the Republic of Argentina to the Permanent Council on 11 November 1986 denouncing the situation which has emerged from the declaration on fishing in the Southwestern Atlantic issued by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 29 October 1986,

"Resolutions 595/XII of 1982, 669/XII of 1983, 700/XIV of 1984, and 765/XV of 1985 approved by the PAS; and Resolutions 37/9 of 1982, 38/12 of 1983, 39/6 of 1984, and 40/21 of 1985 approved by the UN General Assembly, and whereas:

"The mentioned declaration of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland adds a new element to the existing situation of tension and potential conflict in the continuing dispute over the Malvinas Islands, including the sovereignty issue,

"The preservation of the fishing resources of the zone is an issue of international concern and their preservation cannot be obstructed by a sovereignty dispute; and it should not be used by invoking it directly or indirectly as an argument in the mentioned sovereignty dispute and,

"The international community has repeatedly urged the parties to refrain from changing the de facto situation and to begin negotiations to settle the dispute, [the OAS Permanent Council] resolves:

"1. To express its profound concern over this new element of tension and potential conflict introduced by the 29 October declaration.

"2. To support the efforts of the international community in favor peaceful negotiations of all the aspects of the dispute over the Malvinas Islands, including the sovereignty issue, in accordance with the OAS and UN resolutions.

"3. To ask the two parties to use all possible opportunities for negotiations and to refrain from taking actions introducing changes in the already delicate situation.

"4. To request the OAS and the international community to redouble their efforts to achieve a negotiated solution.

"5. To support the decision of the constitutional Government of Argentina, a member of the Organization, to resolve the dispute through diplomatic negotiations in accordance with the mentioned resolutions.

"6. To convey this resolution to the president of the UN General Assembly, the president of the UN Security Council, and the UN secretary general to take note of the OAS opinion in the face of the current situation."

Dominica Cites 'Reservation'

PY112306 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2251 11 Nov 86

[Text] Guatemala, 11 Nov (NA) -- The OAS Permanent Council approved a few minutes ago the resolution on the Malvinas issue. The only exception was Dominica, which voiced some reservations regarding the draft resolution sponsored by Uruguay.

Iglesias Favors Dialogue

PY120145 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias today said that he favors establishing a dialogue to resolve the Malvinas Islands conflict and the Central American crisis. Iglesias made these comments during the 16th annual OAS meeting that is being held in Guatemala.

Addressing the OAS meeting, the Uruguayan foreign minister said that Uruguay considers the Malvinas Islands problem as its own problem. He said that it is a Latin American problem and that it must be fully faced as such. He added that Uruguay is deeply concerned over the consequences of the recent decision adopted by the UK Government, which has increased the risks of conflict in the South Pacific [as heard].

Iglesias offered his support of the Argentine claim to sovereignty over its maritime territory within the existing international regulations.

Regarding the Central American situation, Iglesias said that Uruguay acknowledges and expresses support of the relentless efforts in search of peace by the Contadora Group. He said that he favors a dialogue as the only means to attain the objective much desired by everyone. In order to attain peace in Central American, Iglesias pointed out the need for all states to respect the principle of nonintervention and to maintain the validity of democratic ideals.

Iglesias also spoke about regional economic concerns. He said that Uruguay insists on the need to establish a general political dialogue on the foreign debt problem.

In conclusion, Iglesias referred to international cooperation and the weakness of international organizations, suggesting that the OAS must recreate the spirit with which it was formed and face its role of consolidating peace and security in the continent, as well as promote the continent's economic, social, and cultural development.

ALFONSIN-REAGAN MEETING OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED

PY112249 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2241 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Nov (NA) -- President Raul Alfonsin will meet with his U.S. counterpart, Ronald Reagan, during the private academic visit that he will make to the United States next week.

Presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez confirmed this officially at 1930 local time tonight, adding that Reagan today invited Alfonsin through the appropriate diplomatic channels.

The spokesman explained that the date and place of the Alfonsin-Reagan meeting has not yet been set.

ALFONSIN SPEAKS AT RIO CUARTO CELEBRATIONS

PY111859 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1548 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Speech by President Raul Alfonsin in the main plaza of the city of Rio Cuarto, Cordoba Province, on occasion of the town's 200th anniversary -- live]

[Excerpts] Mr Cordoba Province Governor, Mr Municipal Superintendent, national, provincial, and municipal authorities, Rio Cuarto friends.

Gladly, with great pleasure, I have come here to wish you a happy birthday. [applause, shouts] Two-hundred years, 200 years [shouts of "Alfonsin, Alfonsin"] in the life of a city tell us of a rich past, of generations to whom we are indebted, of a struggle and a task that we have assumed without asking what has already been done. These 200 years tell us of past happy times, but they also tell us of unfulfilled hopes and frustrations. [passage omitted]

Democracy has arrived in Argentina in the framework of a serious economic crisis but also in a complex world where East-West tensions are continuously escalating, and where it is always necessary to overcome obstacles that preclude true dialogue between the North and the South. We live in a world in which terrorism which threatens civilization, is developing. At the same time state terrorism which violates the basic principles of international law is also developing and becoming apparent. [passage omitted]

The country has gained prestige abroad. The country has gained prestige as never before. Not the Argentine president, but the Argentine people have gained prestige. [applause, shouts of "Alfonsin, Alfonsin"]

We have pursued a foreign policy that prompts us to seek peace everywhere to prevent a nuclear holocaust. We have pursued a peace policy that begins with the decision to end a century-old conflict with the sister republic of Chile. This policy, however, is projected to the whole world, seeking to put an end to the risk of a nuclear holocaust. And this gives us, Argentina, prestige.

We have visited governments that support a broad range of ideologies. We are sure of our convictions and no one will divert us from our convictions. We have reached maturity and we are going out to the world to let them know our ideas. We want to project to the world what we are practicing in our own countries.

Concerning foreign policy, we believe it is necessary to have an ethical concept, respecting the basic principles of international law, while projecting the respect we have for each other at home onto our international relations, within the context of democratic coexistence.

This is what has given prestige to Argentina. All around the world it is known that we are predictable, that we are reliable, and that we say the same thing in public as we say in private. No one has the right to delude himself concerning our country's policy. Therefore, this entitles us to demand before the world a new international economic order. [passage omitted]

We have read with astonishment somewhere that in the provocation Argentina has just suffered at the hands of the United Kingdom, we have not received the expected solidarity. This is not true and they shall see this in the different international forums. They shall see this at the OAS. They shall see it at the United Nations. They shall see to what point the prestige of the Argentine democracy has made us enjoy the understanding and the support of the world's nations. [applause]

I thank the Argentine people for their behavior in the face of this new provocation that we have suffered. I am thanking the Argentine people because they have supported without any political distinctions a policy of the national government that had to remain linked to the search for peace but that also had to be linked to the affirmation of Argentina's sovereign rights.

This issue concerns all Argentines. No one has included it in the political arena because all political sectors have supported not only the government's but the people's decision to strengthen peace and affirm our rights.

Prudence, then. But, of course, also firmness in the defense of those rights.

I am thanking the Argentine people for all their efforts. I am thanking you, Rio Cuarto people. [passage indistinct]

NAMES OF NEW COMMUNIST PARTY LEADERS CITED

PY081737 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1544 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Nov (TELAM) -- The Argentine Communist Party [PCA] today resolved to renew its political leadership. This was done during the last day of the 16th PCA congress, which marked the sharp turn to the left by the PCA within the People's Front (FREPU).

The new national secretariat of the PCA will be made up of Secretary General Athos Fava and Organizational Affairs Secretary Jorge Pereyra, and Patricio Etchegaray, Ernesto Salgado, and Luis Heller will hold other positions.

The PCA also decided to reduce from 17 to 12 the membership of the party's Political Commission from which several old guard PCA leaders were moved, including Fernando Nadra, Rubens Iscaro, Irene Rodriguez, and Oscar Arevalo.

BEDREGAL TO RAISE LANDLOCKED ISSUE AT OAS

PY080200 Paris AFP in Spanish 2248 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] La Paz, 7 Nov (AFP) -- Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal reported here today that Bolivia will ask the 6th OAS Assembly to take a stand on its landlocked situation, which it wants to solve through attaining an access to the ocean. Before leaving for Guatemala, where the OAS Assembly will meet, Bedregal stressed that Bolivia has on several occasions received multilateral support for its demand for a sovereign access to the sea.

He announced that in Guatemala he will meet with his Chilean counterpart, Jaime Del Valle, to continue with the rapprochement talks that began at the United Nations and at the Latin American Economic System (SELA) meeting in Lima.

Bedregal added that the 6th OAS Assembly will analyze the proposals and the results of the struggle against drug trafficking in the continent and, particularly, the results of the campaign against cocaine production and trafficking in Bolivia.

He said Bolivia will take a firm stance on the Central American issue and will support the peace-seeking initiatives of the Contadora Group and from the Contadora Support Group.

FRI DEMANDS MINISTER BARTHELEMY'S RESIGNATION

PY120151 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2206 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Excerpts] La Paz, 11 Nov (EFE) -- Opposition parties today called for the resignation of Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy after the murder of FRI [Revolutionary Front of the Left] Deputy Edmundo Salazar, who was a member of the committee investigating the Huanchaca case.

FRI leader Senator Oscar Zamora Medinacelli has announced that his party will continue demanding from the government the resignation of the interior minister, who he accused of being indirectly involved in the murder of Deputy Salazar at 1930 yesterday in the City of Santa Cruz, 900 km southeast of La Paz. Senator Zamora Medinacelli stated that "Salazar was murdered at 1930 yesterday in the Magisterio neighborhood of Santa Cruz by criminals hired by those seeking to silence his voice and his actions denouncing the Huanchaca case." [passage omitted]

Deputy Salazar had accused Interior Minister Barthelemy, Defense Minister Fernando Valle, and Foreign Affairs Minister Guillermo Bedregal of protecting drug traffickers.

Since the murder of Deputy Salazar, the Bolivian Government has ordered police protection for all congressmen on the committee investigating the Huanchaca case.

According to the Bolivian political opposition, the murderers could escape thanks to the deliberate action of some officials who are allegedly linked to drug trafficking. These officials have reportedly delayed the Army and police investigations.

Huanchaca Deputy Murdered

PY110231 Paris AFP in Spanish 0156 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] La Paz, 10 Nov (AFP) -- Edmundo Salazar, national deputy for the Revolutionary Front of the Left, was murdered tonight in the door of his house in Santa Cruz, in the eastern part of the country, by unidentified individuals who fled on a motorcycle, his relatives have reported. Salazar sustained five bullet wounds and was taken to the Petrolero Hospital. However, doctors were unable to do anything to help him.

The opposition deputy had participated in the investigative committee of the Huanchaca case -- involving a triple murder and accidental discovery of a cocaine factory -- which has denounced drug trafficking activities in Bolivia.

MOVEMENT CALLS FOR 'STOPPING U.S.' IN NICARAGUA

PY081531 Paris AFP in Spanish 1405 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] La Paz, 8 Nov (AFP) -- The Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNRI) led by Hernan Siles Zuazo, who has been president of Bolivia twice (1956-1960 and 1982-1985), has issued a document calling for the organization of a national movement aimed at stopping U.S. aggression against Nicaragua.

According to the declaration, those who have become the cruel tutors of Latin America feel the decision of a people to seek self-determination is an outrageous act of opposition to their quest for supremacy.

The MNRI believes the fate of the Nicaraguan revolutionary process will also be the fate of all popular movements that are seeking to liberate their nations.

DEPUTIES APPROVE BOLIVIANO AS NEW MONETARY UNIT

PY071319 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] The Chamber of Deputies yesterday approved the draft bill establishing a new Bolivian monetary unit. Article No 1 states: The Boliviano is hereby established as the new Bolivian monetary unit through bills and coins to be issued by the Central Bank as of 1 January 1987.

The Central Bank will be authorized to receive offers for the manufacture of this new monetary unit and the contract will be granted in an open bid.

The Chamber of Deputies also approved a series of laws that will promote development in the Potosi Department.

DEL VALLE ASSAILS RIGHTS REPORT, DEPARTS FOR OAS

PY080123 Paris AFP in Spanish 0039 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Santiago, 7 Nov (AFP) -- Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle today stated that at the OAS General Assembly we will face the usual problems: The human rights commission report and the Bolivian problem.

Before leaving for Guatemala where the 16th OAS assembly will be held, Del Valle said we have time and again complained that the international organizations are influenced by a political tone and that there are times when facts are not weighed in an objective and impartial fashion.

The Chilean foreign minister criticized the OAS Human Rights Commission report on Chile and described as more balanced the report Costa Rican lawyer Fernando Volio made for the United Nations. [passage omitted]

TORRES INTERROGATES DETAINEES HELD INCOMMUNICADO

PY101312 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Ad hoc Military Prosecutor Fernando Torres Silva has interrogated the detainees involved in the attempt on President Pinochet's life and has lifted the incommunicado status of one of the defendants in this case. [passage omitted]

Torres Silva reported that he has lifted the incommunicado status of Lenin Fidel Peralta Veliz, and has extended this status for Juan Moreno Avila, Victor Diaz Caro, Arnoldo Hernan Larenas Bejar, and Jorge Mario Angulo Veliz, all of whom continue to be under arrest. [passage omitted]

EDITORIAL SCORES ABRAMS' ECONOMIC STRATEGY

PY051710 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 27 Oct 86 p A3

[Editorial: "Elliot Abrams' Point of View"]

[Text] In his letter of response to the Chilean U.S. Chamber of Commerce, U.S. Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs Elliot Abrams stated "my government is not interested in damaging Chile economically nor in harming the poorest sector in society." The Chamber of Commerce had previously voiced its concern over the U.S. policy regarding Chile and, especially, the attempt to vote against the loans to be granted by international development banks to Chile.

Elliot Abrams added: "We admire Chile's free market economic program, which, to a great extent, is a model for other Latin American countries." However, he then went on to state that "our decisions regarding the policy to be adopted stem from our concern over the Chilean people and our commitment to democracy and respect for human rights." As a consequence, the possible U.S. decision not to support the granting of loans to Chile allegedly would be aimed at "encouraging" the peaceful transition toward democracy and promoting a respect for human rights.

Aside from the ethical aspects involved in the use of the U.S. economic power to obtain political objectives in a foreign nation, it is hard to understand Abrams' reasoning to justify the possibility of the U.S. Government rejecting the granting of loans to Chile. On one hand, it is stated that the United States does not want to harm the Chilean economy, but it is quite obvious that the first results of rejecting loans would be economic damage. It is stated, moreover, that there is no intention of harming the poorest sectors of our society, but it is also obvious that these would be the main ones affected within the context of an overall economic deterioration.

As a consequence, according to Abrams' way of thinking, the deterioration of the Chilean economy would "encourage" a peaceful transition toward democracy. This theory undoubtedly reflects ignorance of the real situation of our country. If this reasoning were correct, then our country would have experienced a marked recession not long ago. In the U.S. Government official's opinion, the peoples' displeasure over unemployment, being in debt, and other problems of an economic nature are encouraging factors for the respect of human rights. However, the situation is much more complex.

The U.S. Government has chosen the wrong tools with which to cooperate in Chile's political normalization. The mere fact that it has expressed the possibility of blocking loans establishes a precedent that will affect the credibility of the basic principles that should rule international relations. The truth of the Reagan administration's attitude seems to be a simple U.S. political problem, because, as Elliot Abrams stated, "there is increasing pressure from both parties to approve an even harsher legislation that would deprive us of any flexibility."

One would hope, however, that the good judgement which President Reagan has shown in rejecting the suggestions of the parliamentary majority which are incompatible with the principles which the United States advocates will prevail.

DELEGATION CANCELS FAR EAST TRIP 'UNEXPECTEDLY'

PY072111 Paris AFP in Spanish 1722 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Santiago, 7 Nov (AFP) -- Official sources today confirmed in Santiago that a Chilean trade delegation, led by Economy Minister Juan Carlos Delano, has unexpectedly canceled a trip it was scheduled to make in the next few days. The delegation was scheduled to visit New Zealand, Australia, Singapore, Japan, and Hong Kong.

The sources said the trip was postponed [as received] because of political problems. The problems were not specified, but made the trip inadvisable.

BRIEFS

NEW ZEALAND INVESTMENTS -- The New Zealand Tasman Forestry Company, a branch of the largest New Zealand consortium, Fletcher Challenge, has bought a 50-percent share in the Chilean companies Papeles-Bosques Bio-Bio and Forestal Bio-Bio for \$61.5 million. Tasman officials have also signed an agreement of intent for the purchase -- for a similar price -- of the remaining 50 percent of the above Chilean companies, which own 36,000 hectares of woodland, and a paper manufacturing plant in Concepcion, 500 km south of Santiago. This transaction is the second biggest purchase made in Chile by a New Zealand company. In mid-1986, Carter Holt Harvey Investment invested \$164 million in the Copec Group, a consortium that ranges from oil, gasoline, and lubricants to fishing and forestal exploitation. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 2023 GMT 4 Nov 86 PY]

SPAIN'S FELIPE GONZALEZ ARRIVES IN QUITO

Febres Cordero Welcomes Guests

LD081555 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] About half an hour ago, a Spanish Air Force plane with Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, the two ministers accompanying him -- Minister for the Economy Carlos Solchaga and Government spokesman Javier Solana and a dozen members of the Spanish administration -- arrived at the Mariscal Sucre Air Base at Quito Airport, where they were officially welcomed by the President of the Republic and head of the Ecuadorean Government, Leon Febres Cordero. At the moment Felipe Gonzalez is on the way to the hotel which will be his official residence here in Quito, and there will not be any official ceremony until this evening, at 1745, local Ecuadorean time, 2345 Spanish time, when there will be the first meeting between the two heads of state.

Gonzalez Receives Decoration

PA090218 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2324 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Quito, 8 Nov (EFE) -- President Leon Febres Cordero had warm praise, both political as well as personal, for Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez at the first official reception held for him in the national palace tonight.

"You have combined with great balance the spirit and determination characteristic of youth and the special wisdom of mature men," Febres Cordero told Felipe Gonzalez, referring to his "prestige as one of the youngest statesmen of our complex world."

The Ecuadorean president also dwelled on the Spanish prime minister's achievement in Spain of "the effectiveness of a democratic system without economic, social, or regional disturbances," which distinguished him in view of "your realistic criteria."

During the ceremony, which was held in the presidential room of the government palace, Febres Cordero decorated Felipe Gonzalez with the Great Collar of the Order of National Merit of Ecuador. [passage omitted]

"Your visit must contribute to intensifying the bonds between our countries," Febres Cordero said, "so that we can expand trade, productive investment, tourism, and a frank and mutually advantageous cooperation."

Gonzalez Urges Cooperation

PA100319 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2347 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Quito, 9 Nov (EFE) -- Felipe Gonzalez has called for closer cooperation between countries that respect democracy, terming this the best prospect for Latin American countries. Gonzalez made this statement during the speech he gave at a dinner tonight at the Spanish Embassy for Ecuadorean President Leon Febres Cordero.

During the last event on the 2d day of his official visit to Ecuador, the Spanish prime minister expressed appreciation for the Ecuadoran president's invitation for the visit, and made a general review of the past, present, and future cooperation between Hispanic peoples on both sides of the Atlantic.

He said: The historical links between Spain and America must be assumed "with a great sense of responsibility for the future" to avoid "being left behind in the development of our economies and given the reality of new technologies." This can be achieved by working together to "overcome the deficiencies of our respective processes."

However, Hispanic countries must develop their mutual solidarity "within the framework of democratic regimes," in order "to face this crucial and unavoidable challenge," Felipe Gonzalez said.

"Respect for human rights and free coexistence in peace represent the best guarantees for achieving our joint political goals," he added, referring to the future of the Hispanic countries.

Regarding this topic and Ecuador, Gonzalez expressed "the willingness to collaborate with the Ecuadoran people's efforts to consolidate democracy and to improve the nation's welfare," because "any achievement will be short-lived without freedom and democracy."

Referring to Spain's admission in the EEC and the possible repercussions of this on Latin America, the Spanish prime minister stressed that his country is bent on "achieving a qualitative and quantitative improvement in relations between the EEC and Latin America."

Referring to bilateral relations, Gonzalez said that "they have always been cordial and friendly," and "the Spanish Government has offered its support to finance projects aimed at improving Ecuador's economic and social infrastructure". However, he did not refer to specific projects.

He also referred to the two countries' joint efforts to prepare the commemoration of the 500th anniversary of the discovery of America, with the hope that the date will mark the end of a "process of reflection and the beginning of another process, with tangible achievements and projects" for Spain and America.

Upon concluding his speech, the Spanish prime minister invited the Ecuadoran president to join him in a toast "for the noble Ecuadoran people's prosperity and welfare."

Febres, Gonzalez Confer

PA101642 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Felipe Gonzalez, prime minister of the Spanish Government, said in Quito that his country is determined to achieve a quantitative and qualitative change within the EEC, allowing Europe to increase and strengthen its cooperation with the Hispanic countries.

Gonzalez denied that Spain's membership in the EEC will hinder its relations with the Hispanic countries, pointing out that Spain is working within the organization to have its European members intensify their ties with the region. A greater European presence in Latin America will improve the region's stability, Gonzalez said in the speech he made before his host, President Leon Febres Cordero. [passage omitted]

Gonzalez and President Febres Cordero met yesterday for 4 hours at the president's farm in Valle del Hospillo, approximately 15 km from the capital. The meeting, which in the beginning had been announced as private, was attended by Carlos Solchaga and Javier Solana, Spanish ministers of economy and finance, and culture, respectively. [passage omitted] The meeting was also attended by the Ecuadorean first lady and her two eldest daughters. No Ecuadorean cabinet ministers were on hand. [passage omitted]

Gonzalez expressed his support of Argentina in its conflict with the UK over sovereignty of the Malvinas Islands, where Great Britain has established a fishing zone in the archipelago. Gonzalez yesterday discussed the problem with President Febres Cordero and with Social Democrat opposition leaders Rodrigo Borja and Andres Vallejo. Borja, vice president of SI [Socialist International], and Gonzalez said that the Spanish Government has been very outspoken in its support for Argentina, as all Latin America has been concerning the problem with the UK.

Gonzalez is on the third day of his official visit to Ecuador, the first he has made to this Andean country as leader of the Spanish Government. His agenda includes political meetings in Quito and Guayaquil. [passage omitted]

SPAIN'S GONZALEZ ARRIVES FOR 2-DAY VISIT

PY111710 Paris AFP in Spanish 1616 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Lima, 11 Nov (AFP) -- Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez arrived today in Lima at 1108 (1608 GMT) for an official 2-day visit.

Gonzalez and his entourage were met with official honors by President Alan Garcia, several ministers and local authorities. The presidential plane landed in the military sector of Lima's international airport.

The Spanish prime minister arrived from Ecuador. In Peru he will carry out the second stage of a short Latin American trip that will end in Cuba.

WAGNER, SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTER VIEW FALKLANDS

PY112125 Paris AFP in Spanish 1918 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Lima, 11 Nov (AFP) -- Peruvian Foreign Minister Alan Wagner announced in Lima that Interior Minister Abel Salinas traveled to Guatemala today to attend the OAS meeting, called at Argentina's request to discuss the Malvinas Islands problem created by the United Kingdom.

Wagner reported in Lima airport that he was unable to attend the OAS foreign minister meeting in Guatemala because of the official 2-day visit by Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez that started today.

Wagner made these statements when receiving his Spanish counterpart, Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez. The two ministers said that this afternoon they will hold talks and discuss the Malvinas Islands crisis, the Central American situation, the foreign debt problem, and cooperation between Spain and Peru.

Fernandez-Ordonez said that Spain has expressed its solidarity with Argentina on the Malvinas Islands problem. He also said that his country has an old claim against the United Kingdom over the sovereignty of the Rock of Gibraltar.

We expect the British people to have enough ability to reach an agreement on this subject, he said.

The Spanish foreign minister said that the Gibraltar issue is an old problem for the Spanish that dates back to 1703. There are issues to be resolved or to be dissolved. The case of Gibraltar should be dissolved, he said.

DE LA MADRID MEETS WITH OAS' BAENA SOARES

PA101226 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 8 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] The situation confronted by the OAS is a clear example of the overall weakening that prevails in all the international forums and organizations, particularly concerning cooperation, President Miguel de la Madrid said yesterday upon welcoming OAS Secretary General Joao Clemente Baena Soares at his office in Los Pinos. Referring to this, the president emphasized that our country will maintain its strong support for all the efforts exerted at the regional level to strengthen the OAS, because the organization is extremely useful for American cooperation.

The two leaders' meeting lasted approximately 40 minutes, and was attended by Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor; Victor Flores Olea, assistant foreign secretary for multilateral affairs; and Antonio de Icaza, Mexico's permanent representative to the OAS. Joao Clemente Baena Soares emphasized that "The OAS may well be the forum for a fruitful hemispheric dialogue that allows us to strengthen the Latin American and Caribbean countries' development." He thanked President de la Madrid for Mexico's support concerning the actions to strengthen the organization. Baena Soares also discussed the main topics to be analyzed by the OAS General Assembly, which will begin in Guatemala City next Monday. He discussed with the president the initiatives that have been presented in the region to establish negotiation channels on economic topics that are of interest to all the organization's member countries.

U.S. DEPENDENCE 'PERNICIOUS;' CEMA PRAISED

PA080345 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 6 Nov 86 p 3

[Editorial: "Inexplicable Lack of Commerce With CEMA"]

[Text] Although recent administrations have insisted that one of the objectives of our economic policy is to promote the diversification of our foreign trade, almost nothing has been achieved in this regard. Mexico's foreign trade continues to show a devastating dependence on the United States and, as is any type of dependence, commercial dependence also causes considerable harm to the dependent country. The recent tax established by the United States on our oil exports, customs barriers, and other obstacles on such Mexican products as steel and textiles, and the frequent suspension of the purchase of Mexican fruits and vegetables by the United States, eloquently illustrate the pernicious nature of commercial dependence.

The magazine COMERCIO EXTERIOR reports that, during the period between January-April 1986, the U.S. market accounted for 69 percent of our exports and supplied 66 percent of our imports. This means that approximately two-thirds of Mexico's foreign exchange is carried out with one country. COMERCIO EXTERIOR says that, in contrast, Mexico's exports to socialist countries barely amounted to 0.5 percent of the volume of our exports abroad. The USSR, a potentially promising market for Mexico, is receiving only an insignificant percentage of trade. Mexico's exports abroad during the first 4 months of this year were worth \$5.132 million, of which only \$2.5 million were to the USSR.

Hector Hernandez Cervantes, the director of the Secretariat of Commerce and Industrial Development, on a recent trip to Moscow for the fourth Mexico-USSR Mixed Commission meeting, gave us the impression that finally the necessary steps have been taken to correct the inexplicable situation of our commerce with the USSR in particular, and, in general, with CEMA members. CEMA is the socialist countries economic integration organization. Soviet Ambassador Rostislav Sergeyev said yesterday that the USSR has the best intentions to increase commercial exchanges with Mexico. Such an opportunity should not be wasted.

'ADOLF HITLER COMMAND' ON MURDER, IDEOLOGY

PA110328 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 9 Nov 86 p 11

[By Hector A. Gonzalez]

[Excerpts] The Mexico City Judicial Police has centered its investigations on the murder of journalist Antonio Ivan Menendez Macin -- director of the Spanish-language LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE, who was shot seven times last Wednesday -- on the theft of 22 million pesos Menendez Macin had with him on the night he was murdered. Meanwhile, an alleged "Sixth Adolf Hitler Command" of the Anticommunist Apostolic Alliance (AAA) has sent a written communique to this newspaper in which it claims "the kidnapping, interrogation, and execution" of the journalist. [passage omitted]

The text of the message is as follows:

"UNOMASUNO Editor's Office:

"We claim the kidnapping, interrogation, and execution of journalist Ivan Menendez, of LA REPUBLICA, LE MONDE, and a contributor to others. Menendez was executed for being at the service of Marxism and the government's Masonic and Pro-Echeverria line of the PRI.

"Our group has a fascist ideology. We will fight against the Communism, Zionism, and Masonry that are misgoverning our Catholic people since the previous contry, doing much damage and selling out this nation.

"Among the masons included on the death list are: Echeverria, Pedro Ayala Ponce, and others. Other journalists will fall: Eduardo del Rio, "Rius," R. Blanco Moheno, the Zabludovski (Jews), and others.

"Hitler was right!

"Sixth Adolf Hitler Command of the AAA.

"Anticommunist Apostolic Alliance."

Meanwhile, the investigations being carried out by the chiefs of the Judicial Police of the Federal District, Jesus Miyazawa and Rosalino Ramirez Faz, have determined that 1 day before he was found dead, Ivan Menendez met with Rodolfo Limo Beyce and the latter's wife, Margarita Olivera Delgado, with whom he conducted some negotiations.

The operation, carried out through a real estate company, was completed Wednesday, when the late journalist was carrying a briefcase with the amount of money mentioned earlier. [passage omitted]

IMMIGRATION DEPORTS 120,000 FOREIGNERS IN 1986

PA101343 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1653 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Nov (DPA) -- Immigration Director Jose Ortiz has said that in 1986 Mexico has deported approximately 120,000 foreigners found with false or expired identity documents. In statements to Mexico City newspapers released today, Ortiz said that most of the deported foreigners came from Central and South America. In Mexico there is a total of 405,000 foreigners, of which 365,000 have residence permits. In the last 14 months, the Mexican Immigration Services rejected 65 percent of the residence applications submitted to that office.

DE LA MADRID DESIGNATES AMBASSADOR TO SOUTH KOREA

FL091600 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1919 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 8 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- For the purpose of strengthening relations between Mexico and the Republic of Korea, president Miguel de la Madrid has designated Ricardo Galan Mendez, a career diplomat, as the new ambassador to that country. Mexico's Foreign Secretariat also indicated that the ambassador, who joined the foreign service in 1956, will reside in Seoul. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

ARMY DESTROYS MARIJUANA PLANTATIONS -- Defense Secretariat General Juan Arevalo Gardoqui reported that between 28 October and 8 November, the Army has destroyed 2,662 poppy plantations in 260 hectares, 4,443 marijuana plantations in 663 hectares, and destroyed 25 clandestine camps; arrested 294 Mexicans and 3 foreigners engaged in drug trafficking; and seized 14 tons of marijuana, 7 kg of poppy seeds, and 80 kg of marijuana seeds, and 456 arms. [Summary] [Mexico City EL NACIONAL in Spanish 8 Nov p 3 PA]

INFLATION INCREASE REPORTED -- The Bank of Mexico reported that inflation was 5.7 percent in October, bringing the total inflation percentage to 78.6 percent during the first 10 months of 1986. [Excerpt] [Mexico City EL NACIONAL in Spanish 8 Nov 86 p 1 PA]

DELVALLE DISCUSSES CABINET, DENIES CHANGES

PA111700 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Panamanian President Eric Arturo Delvalle has pointed out that in spite of everything that has been said, cabinet changes are necessary.

[Begin recording] [Delvalle] I am analyzing the suggestions made by the political parties, and in due time, we will make the decisions. I think you should be calm. The important aspect of this is that the representatives of the various parties in the ministries and autonomous entities are persons who can carry out an effective job, in line with the spirit of development of this administration.

[Reporter] Mr President: The private sector is concerned because when one goes to a ministry, the ministers are not there, and this affects the economic growth that has been increasing throughout the years.

[Delvalle] No, I do not think that is true. Most of the ministers are in their offices. Besides, I complain they do not go out enough. I want them to go out more and be more in touch with the people, so they can experience the needs of the Panamanian people. Besides, there is always a deputy minister, and both are never out at the same time. I really think this complaint is unfounded.

[Reporter] Mr President: Have you evaluated the precedent established with the request made by the PRD [Democratic Revolutionary Party] concerning their members posts within the presidential cabinet? Do you think that in the future, other parties might resort to the same measure with the purpose of evaluating its members, thus creating a crisis for you?

[Delvalle] Yes. In fact, I feel it was totally unnecessary for the PRD to make that request of its members. As I repeat, they are always responding to the orders of the president of the republic and the parties they represent. Therefore, they are permanently being evaluated by all of us. I feel that attitude was unnecessary. Each party knows how it handles its internal relations with its members.

[Reporter] Will you change any of your ministers?

[Delvalle] No, none of them will change. [end recording]

COSTA RICASANDINISTS REQUEST VEGA'S RETURN TO SERVE TERM

PA080248 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 4 Nov 86 p 11 A

[Text] On Thursday, the Sandinist Government presented a formal request for the extradition of Silvio Vega, whom they have charged as coperpetrator of the murder of former LA PRENSA director Pedro Joaquin Chamorro.

This was announced by penal attorney Roberto Steiner, who added that the request was presented before the First Penal Court.

Steiner explained that an attorney will be appointed to defend Vega and that there will be a 10-day period to present charges and another 10-day period to refute the charges.

Steiner said that "Silvio claims he is a victim of political persecution and, because of this, he should not be returned to his country. It will be difficult to prove this statement because Vega has no proof to present."

The Sandinist courts sentenced Vega to 30 years in prison. According to those courts, Vega is accused of being the coperpetrator of the 10 January 1978 killing of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro in Managua.

The Nicaraguan Attorney General's office sent a communique to the First Penal Court requesting Vega be returned to Nicaragua where he will serve the sentence ordered by the Sandinist courts.

"The accused is being held in El Roble jail, Puntarenas, because at the time of his arrest he was in Puntarenas. Also, a request was made to El Roble jail authorities to maintain a strict surveillance to prevent Vega from escaping," Steiner said.

Unofficial sources believe that Vega's extradition could occur only hours after the debate period ends because there is not enough proof to defend him with.

SI OFFICIAL MEETS ARIAS, DISCUSSES CONFLICTS

PA111810 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, Socialist International [SI] president for Latin America, arrived in Costa Rica last night from Nicaragua. He met with President Oscar Arias this afternoon as part of a conciliation mission trying to mediate in the conflict between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. The two discussed the area situation.

According to Pena Gomez, the only solution for the Central American crisis is honorable negotiation. He said such negotiation must guarantee peace between neighboring nations and avoid intervention by the big powers in area affairs. He also mentioned as fundamental factors for this process the removal of advisers of all nationalities from Central America, and the cessation of U.S. military aid for Central America.

The Dominican citizen and SI member feels the negotiation, which is the only solution for the Central American conflict, must take place within Contadora. He denied that this pacification diplomatic effort is dead. He advocated the reactivation of the group's efforts because the consequences of the conflict would be incalculable, particularly now that the Reagan administration has begun its last stage. This would leave a cursed legacy in the region if efforts are made to remove 20,000 counterrevolutionaries from Honduras or thousands of refugees from Costa Rica within 2 years.

EL SALVADOR

STUDENT PROTESTS PRESSURE DUARTE TO DEPART CAMPUS

PA112240 Paris AFP in Spanish 1855 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Nov (AFP) -- Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte was stoned here today by students of the National University of El Salvador, forcing him to leave the campus. The Salvadoran president visited the campus this morning to evaluate the damage caused by the 10 October earthquake. However, his visit was cut short by a group of students who accused Duarte of being a "murderer."

While Duarte spoke to Rector Luis Argueta, 2 meters away the students burned an effigy of Uncle Sam and shouted slogans like: "Duarte the puppet," "You, the Duartists, are the terrorists," and "Duarte, son of Reagan."

The university's academic authorities presented a plan to rebuild the university since 70 percent of its buildings were damaged by the earthquake. They asked the president for the necessary funds as well as for approximately \$5 million for administrative and academic expenses for 1986. Duarte told them he would travel to the United Nations in the next few days to ask for help for the reconstruction.

The president did not attribute much importance to the violent attitude of the students -- who stoned and painted the vehicles in which Duarte's committee arrived at the university -- saying that "you must understand, respect, and tolerate them because these are attitudes that had not been possible in this country before." Duarte said that "this is the first time that a president has visited the campus, and today's incident helps prove that my government does not act against the freedom of expression or thought."

The National University of El Salvador was militarily occupied between June 1980 and May 1984. At that time, Duarte headed the civilian military government junta that ruled the country.

ACEVEDO DECLARES OAS 'OUR HOPE' FOR PEACE

PA072303 Paris AFP in Spanish 2046 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Nov (AFP) -- Salvadoran Foreign Minister Ricardo Acevedo today said the difficult situation facing Central America could bring about a "generalized" conflict. Acevedo said he will promote a peace plan at the OAS meeting in Guatemala next week.

The region's problems are "very serious," and the Contadora Group (Panama, Venezuela, Colombia, and Mexico) tried to solve them, but the group entered a "lethargic" period. The OAS "must play a more active role," Acevedo said.

Foreign Minister Acevedo warned that if Nicaragua views the situation, "carelessly," the conflict will worsen and "have very serious consequences." Acevedo again demanded that the Sandinist government abstain from meddling in the internal affairs of El Salvador and stop supporting the FDR and FMLN.

The foreign minister pointed out: "The OAS is our hope; it is an institutional instrument that has the appropriate mechanisms. Thus, it is stronger than Contadora as a mediator in the conflict."

Finally, he said that the Salvadoran delegation that will participate in the OAS meeting in Guatemala will leave for that country today.

GUATEMALA

PGT CLAIMS NICARAGUAN CONTRAS TRAIN IN IZABAL

PA110337 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 10 Nov 86 p 6

[Text] Guatemala City, 10 Nov -- The CIA and the counterrevolution "have bribed some Guatemalan Army officers to train the Somozist bands" and for this purpose "they are using some farms in Izabal," the outlawed Marxist-Leninist Guatemalan Labor Party [PGT] has announced.

The PGT's accusation is in a document clandestinely sent to EL GRAFICO and other news media, which in addition to confirming CERIGUA news agency reports about using Guatemalan Air Force plans to deliver supplies to the Nicaraguan counterrevolution, also scores the Army's attitude.

After seriously questioning the alleged "active neutrality" advocated by the Christian Democratic regime, the PGT reports that politicians and private sector representatives have been meeting in recent months to organize a logistic support network for the Nicaraguan counterrevolution.

According to the PGT, those involved in this operation have hired a DC-133 plane, with registration number PG-81 to carry out their activities, and they are using several farms in Izabal to train counterrevolutionary mercenaries. It also says that "the CIA and the counterrevolution have bribed several Guatemalan Army officers to train the Somozist bands."

The PGT further says that "all this is being done with President Cerezo's approval". The "active neutrality" of the Christian Democracy in Guatemala is similar to the Costa Rican neutrality, which everyone knows is nothing but mere words.

The PGT also strongly criticizes the 10 months of Christian Democratic government, and it concludes by saying that "democracy in a country like Guatemala is a revolutionary banner in the hands of the people."

The PGT says "here it is not like in (countries of) South America. It is not a matter of struggling to restore a democratic state, because we have never had one."

HONDURASAZCONA 'ADMITS' TO BORDER PROBLEMS WITH CONTRAS

PA112051 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] President Azcona Hoyo today admitted for the first time that Honduran towns on the border with Nicaragua are having serious problems because of the presence of the contras and the incursions of the Sandinist Army. Until now, the Tegucigalpa government has not responded to the outcries of more than 6,000 displaced people and coffee producers from El Paraiso Department who have been demanding more security, special state assistance, and indemnity for the loss of their assets, estimated at \$7 million. Leaders of the affected people have threatened to march 200 km to the capital to demand the expulsion of the contras at the Government House and at Congress.

During a visit to the city of El Paraiso this past weekend, President Azcona said: We have many problems in this region. We all know about them. The media has repeatedly reported about the problem of the Contras and the Sandinists. The president noted: We are going to try to resolve this situation with goodwill so the Hondurans living in that region suffer as little as possible. Azcona said this week a housing construction project will begin in the area of Las Trojes, one of the communities most affected by the presence of the contras and the Sandinist incursions.

NICARAGUAMANAGUA REPORTS REAGAN'S RENEWAL OF EMBARGO

PA112014 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] With the pretext that Nicaragua represents an extraordinary threat to U.S. security, President Ronald Reagan renewed the economic blockade against it for another 6 months as of yesterday.

Reagan sent to the U.S. Congress a note affirming that the so-called economic penalty is part of a policy aimed at promoting by peaceful means the democratic way in Nicaragua, along with the support the U.S. Congress gave him when it approved the \$100 million for his war against Nicaragua.

According to U.S. laws, the President must testify every 6 months that there are reasons for maintaining the total commercial embargo against Nicaragua that he ordered on 1 May 1985.

D'ESCOTO TO HEAD DELEGATION TO OAS MEETING

PA110244 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Nov 86

[By Alfonso Amela Sanchez]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry reports that Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto Brockman heads the delegation that will attend the special meeting of the OAS Permanent Council on 11 November in Guatemala City, called by the sister Republic of Argentina to discuss the unilateral decision of the United Kingdom to impose an exclusive fishing area around the Malvinas Islands.

The foreign minister also reports that the Nicaraguan delegation to the OAS sixth ordinary period of sessions which begins today, 10 November, in Guatemala is headed by Companero Victor Hugo Tinoco, deputy foreign minister. The other delegation members are: Ambassador Carlos Tunnerman, Nicaraguan permanent representative to the OAS; Ambassador Rita Delia Casco, general director of international organizations; and Salomon Delgado, director of economic relations of the Foreign Ministry.

CONTRAS KILL 7 CIVILIANS NEAR HONDURAN BORDER

PA111855 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Seven civilians were killed today by Somozist mercenaries who attacked El Nispero hamlet, 8 km northeast of Nueva Guinea. Six other civilians were wounded in this attack, according to reports released today by the EPS public relations office in the 5th military region.

In addition, it was reported that 22 counterrevolutionaries were killed in clashes in Nueva Guinea between 6 and 9 November. The heaviest clashes took place in El Limon, El Aguacate, Rio Punta Gorda, and La Union neighborhoods, which are sectors located in Nueva Guinea. The Honduran landing strip in El Aguacate is being used more for the landing of counterrevolutionary planes than for the landing of Honduran Air Force ones, a peasant leader said today.

(Mariano Varcia), the vice president of the Honduran Peasants National Association, said the population of the area is frightened because of the presence of the Somozist mercenaries. The peasant leader, who lives in the Honduran department of Olancho, said the counterrevolutionaries are armed and circulate freely near the Casacama area.

UNAG Leader Reportedly Killed

PA072106 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] The vice president of UNAG [National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen], Companero Alfonso Nunez, was murdered in a cowardly fashion by counterrevolutionary bands operating in Region 5. The criminal action took place this morning when the vehicle in which the UNAG leader and two other persons were riding was ambushed near Comalapa, 35 km from Juigalpa, according to the government delegate for Region 5, Companero Agustin Lara.

Alfonso Nunez was also a director of the Agricultural and Livestock Products Cooperatives in charge of distributing products among the farmers.

HASENFUS TRIAL'S EVIDENTIARY PERIOD ENDS

PA111455 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] The extension of the evidentiary [probatorio] period regarding the case against North American military adviser Eugene Hasenfus requested at the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunals [TPA] by the Nicaraguan Attorney General's Office ends tonight at 0000. The evidentiary period is supposed to last 8 days, but the prosecution requested an extension from the lower court, which granted 4 more days, according to what the law prescribes.

Yesterday, an on-site inspection took place in the ruins of the C-123 plane downed in the area of El Tule in the southern part of Nicaragua. Expert investigator [perito] Claudio Martinez Duarte, who is an aircraft mechanic, carried out the inspection [peritaje], accompanied by the TPA president, his secretary, interpreters, and the accused Hasenfus.

Monterrey Conducts Inspection

PA112054 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Yesterday, Anti-Somozist People's Tribunal President Reynaldo Monterrey carried out an on-site inspection at the place where the U.S.-made C-123 plane transporting Eugene Hasenfus crashed, and Hansenfus identified the plane.

Prosecutor Ivan Villavicencio, court expert Claudio Martinez, journalists, secretaries, interpreters, and military authorities were present during the inspection. Defense attorney Sotelo Borgen was not present.

The North American identified the crash remains as that of the aircraft he boarded at the Salvadoran military airport of Ilopango. The plane had been modified on several occasions to transport different kinds of cargo. Inside the destroyed plane there is military equipment of crate fragments with markings identifying the military nature of the content.

TPA 'Source' Reports Sentence

PA102244 Paris AFP in Spanish 2201 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Managua, 10 Nov (AFP) -- According to a source from the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunals (TPA), the body trying North American Eugene Hasenfus here for "terrorism, association to commit a crime, and violation of the Law on the Maintenance of Security and Public Order," a sentence will be handed down this coming Thursday.

Hasenfus was captured on 6 October in the jungles of southeastern Nicaragua after a cargo plane of the antigovernment rebels was downed. Two other North American crewmen died in the action. [passage omitted]

Hasenfus' defense was assumed by attorney and member of the political opposition, Enrique Sotelo, who is assisted by former U.S. Attorney General Griffin Bell. They hope President Daniel Ortega will grant Hasenfus a pardon before the end of this year.

CORRECTION TO NAME OF CREWMAN IN HASENFUS PLANE

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "EPS Identifies Fourth Crewman," published in the 7 November Latin America DAILY REPORT, page P 7, paragraph one, line four:

... parachuted as Nicaraguan citizen (?Tomaseo) Vilchez Blandon, Captain Wheelock said
.... (correcting crewman's name)

VISITING DELEGATIONS ISSUE MANAGUA DECLARATION

PA101820 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text of "Managua Declaration" issued by the heads of delegations that attended the 25th Anniversary of the FSLN; date not given]

[Text] Managua Declaration

The heads of 130 political party delegations from Africa, Asia, Oceania, Europe, and America -- representing the most diverse political currents -- which attended the commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the FSLN founding have decided to issue the following declaration:

1. We wish to pay a moving tribute to the memory of Mozambican President Marshal Samora Machel. His unyielding struggle against colonialism and apartheid, and in favor of the objectives and principles of nonalignment has left an indelible mark in the path leading to the emancipation of oppressed peoples.

2. The political parties represented in this commemoration strongly condemn the shameful apartheid system that the racist South African regime has imposed on the huge majority of that country. We pledge to redouble our efforts to achieve the final eradication of this inhumane system affecting peace and security in southern Africa. We also demand an immediate end to the repression and genocide of the South African people, and the release of thousands of political prisoners, including distinguished educator Nelson Mandela. We, the political parties, are demanding an end to the prolonged occupation of Namibia, which violates countless resolutions adopted in the United Nations, the OAU, and the Nonaligned Movement. Moreover, we reaffirm our solidarity with the Namibians' struggle for self-determination. The political parties strongly condemn the attacks and the terrorist and destabilizing acts that South Africa is promoting against the front line countries.

3. The political parties that have come to Managua affirm that the decision made by the UK Government regarding fishing limits in the South Atlantic constitutes an unlawful action that is detrimental to the interests of Latin America, affects international peace and security, and flagrantly contradicts the spirit of the resolution issued during the UN General Assembly's 41st session regarding the creation of a zone of peace and cooperation in the South Atlantic. Therefore, we wholeheartedly support restoring the Republic of Argentina's inalienable rights over the Malvinas, South Georgia, and South Sandwich Islands. Thus, we strongly reject the intentions of the British Government to have jurisdiction over the areas adjacent to those islands. Likewise, we demand immediate compliance with the UN General Assembly's resolutions on the Malvinas Islands. We express our total support for the Argentine Government and people in their just claims in defense of their national sovereignty.

4. The political parties stress the historic importance for all the world's peoples of the ICJ ruling issued on 27 June 1986. The sentence condemned the U.S. Government for flagrantly violating the international legal order through military and paramilitary actions against Nicaragua. The political parties underscore the importance and need for the U.S. Government -- in accordance with the ICJ ruling -- to cease and abstain from continuing its policy of force in its intervention against Nicaragua, and pay indemnity for the damage inflicted.

In accordance with the resolution approved by the UN General Assembly on 3 November 1986, the political parties demand the formal and immediate implementation of the ICJ ruling issued on the above mentioned date, as stated in the applicable provisions of the UN Charter.

The political leaders who have come to Managua are calling on political parties, labor groups, governments, and prominent figures throughout the world to increase their actions for the sake of nuclear disarmament and peace. We are convinced there is no present task as important as defending peace in the world. We urgently plead to the leaders of the great powers to reach a final agreement to bring peace and security to mankind.

[Signed] 130 countries [as heard]

ORTEGA RECEIVES GREETINGS ON FSLN ANNIVERSARY

PA110436 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 8 Nov 86 p 4

[Notes sent to Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra by Peruvian President Alan Garcia Perez, by the CPC, and by the Norwegian prime minister -- dates not given]

[Text] [Message from Alan Garcia]

May I express to Your Excellency my sincere gratitude for the kind invitation extended to me to attend the activities in commemoration of the FSLN's 25th anniversary and the 10th anniversary of the death in combat of THE FSLN's founder, Carlos Fonseca Amador, on 8 November.

Unpostponable state commitments prevent me from being present at such a memorable historical date, which constitutes a good opportunity for the Nicaraguan people and government to renew their faith in a commitments to the nationalist, democratic, and anti-imperialist postulates that sustain its revolutionary process.

In presenting to Your Excellency fraternal greetings from the Peruvian people and government on the occasion of these celebrations, I wish to reiterate my highest consideration and esteem. Affectionately. [no signature as published]

Message from the Chinese Communist Party, CPC [subhead]

FSLN National Directorate, Managua, Nicaragua

Dear Companeros:

On the occasion of the FSLN's 25th anniversary, we ask you to convey our warm greetings to all the FSLN's militants, as well as to the Nicaraguan people.

Founded by Carlos Fonseca, an outstanding revolutionary, the FSLN guided the Nicaraguan people in a prolonged and heroic struggle under extremely difficult conditions, and finally managed to overthrow the Somozist dictatorship, achieving the victory of the people's revolution and opening a new chapter in Nicaragua's history.

The CPC and the Chinese people express their solidarity to you and as always reiterate their support of you in your just struggle in defense of your national sovereignty and independence, and for the development of your national economy.

We earnestly hope the friendship between our two parties and peoples will continue to develop through the years.

CPC Central Committee.

Message from Norwegian Prime Minister [Gro Harlem Brundtland] to President Ortega [subhead]

"His Excellency Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic of Nicaragua."

On behalf of the Norwegian Government, may I express my best wishes on occasion of the FSLN's 25th anniversary and 10th anniversary of Commander Carlos Fonseca's death in combat. [no signature as published]

AGRICULTURE MINISTER OUTLINES INFLATION FIGURES

PA071545 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] U.S. aggression against Nicaragua is provoking three types of inflation on our staples, but it has also taught the Nicaraguans to apply a survival economy that trains them not to starve, Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock Roman said yesterday. In 1986, the Nicaraguan people's revolution is consolidating the strategic defeat of the counterrevolutionaries, the revolutionary leader added.

He then explained the various types of inflation affecting the products, pointing out that although staples have been affected by the inflationary spiral, prices are controlled by the government. Another type of inflation affects the prices of scarce products, but these are sold freely, and there is the so-called black basket [canasta negra] that affects imported goods.

Jaime Wheelock Roman, commander of the revolution and minister of agricultural development and agrarian reform, yesterday said the inflation currently affecting Nicaragua is something new in our country's contemporary history and can only be compared to the inflation experienced from 1909 to 1912, when U.S. troops invaded Nicaragua.

The minister pointed out that from October 1985 to October 1986, rice inflation amounted to 82 percent, beans 314 percent, salt 134 percent, sugar 144 percent, edible oil 124 percent, cheese 135 percent, and chicken 252 percent. Corn has increased by 3,923 percent, bread by 1,147 percent, and corn tortillas by 7,600 percent. [all figures as heard]

CASTRO IN MOSCOW FOR SOCIALIST MEETING

For coverage of Fidel Castro's visit to the Soviet Union, see the Latin America & Caribbean section of the 12 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

REAGAN ANTIDRUG LAW 'PROPAGANDA DISPLAY'

PA111730 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Nov 86

["Our Point of View" commentary]

[Text] In an effort to appear before the world as a champion of the antinarcotics campaign, U.S. President Ronald Reagan signed a bill a few days ago that provides \$1.7 billion for programs to fight the use and trafficking of narcotics. Reagan announced in a big propaganda display that this law is one of the most severe implemented by a U.S. administration against drug trafficking. Many congressmen, union leaders, and civil rights representatives in the United States consider the law unconstitutional and inefficient. Meanwhile, Robert Newman, an expert on the consumption of hallucinogens, believes that the program does not conform to the country's real situation: The U.S. consumes 60 percent of all narcotics produced in the world.

Reagan actually is only trying to improve his political image with this new program instead of attempting to solve the drug-trafficking problem. As a matter of fact, the United States is not only the world's largest consumer, but also the largest drug trafficker. Despite all this, President Reagan has always remained indifferent to the situation. We only have to mention that in the past 5 years all funds for the antinarcotics education programs have been reduced. If this were not enough, when the House of Representatives asked for \$2 billion to fight drug trafficking, President Reagan only wanted to approve \$200 million for the same campaign. Figures speak for themselves. Who is Reagan trying to fool by pretending to be an antidrug champion? The 20 million marijuana consumers in the United States? The 6 million cocaine consumers? The 500,000 heroin addicts? Or is he trying to project his image of champion beyond his country's border?

It is known that President Reagan has approved the use of \$63 million to help some Latin American countries fight drug trafficking. This throws new light on the problem because this aid also calls for the use of U.S. troops in Latin America. Therefore, President Reagan's program is a double-edged knife -- as if by magic, there is a new and shameless military occupation plan. The case of Bolivia -- where U.S. military units proved their inability and inefficiency in their struggle against drug trafficking -- is still fresh in our minds.

In the specific case of the United States, no one should have any doubt that no law -- no matter how efficient -- can solve the social problem created by the consumption and trafficking of drugs. The United States is a country where drug trafficking has become a big business with annual profits of approximately \$100 billion; where hallucinogens are distributed in schools and in the streets; and where thousands of children are born every year with a congenital addiction to drugs as a result of drugs consumed by their parents. No cut-and-dry law, no matter how much funding it has, can eradicate drug addiction in the United States. Only a profound social change can eliminate the evils of an old, rotten, and spoiled society.

U.S. MOTIVES IN BOLIVIAN DRUG OPERATION PROBED

PA071343 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Nov 86

["Our America" commentary read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] [27-second break in transmission] In this regard, the Huanchaca case -- which has been the subject of the keenest debates by public opinion in recent times -- has been developing into a scandal from which certain well-known senior government officials have been unable to escape. To bring up history, it is worth recalling that on 5 September scientist Noel Kempf and two of his companions were murdered after they accidentally discovered a drug traffickers' base in the locality of Huanchaca, on the border with Brazil. What is most serious in this murky matter is that the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency [DEA] had discovered the drug traffickers' camp 1 month before the killing of the scientists and had kept the fact secret for reasons which are still unknown.

Shortly after the case became known, the Bolivian parliament opened a series of investigations which are still continuing and which have led to Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy being impugned. The senior government official stands accused of negligence because he was primarily responsible for the Bolivian police and the U.S. forces that arrived 4 months ago. However, what the lawmakers mainly question is the foot-dragging in acting against the drug traffickers, which gave them time to escape.

The U.S. Embassy in La Paz exerted strong pressures on the ruling Historical Nationalist Revolutionary Movement and its ally, the Nationalist Democratic Action party, to prevent the expulsion from Bolivia of Jesus Gutierrez, the DEA chief in Bolivia, and members of that organization who have been blamed for the failure of the operation. Through its embassy in Bolivia, the U.S. Government threatened to cut off a \$300-million economic assistance program for Bolivia if the expulsions were carried out. Consequently, the parliament asked only that the two officials be withdrawn.

Before continuing, we must state that, to exculpate himself, Minister Barthelemy said that what had been lacking in the Huanchaca case for efficient action to take place was the necessary coordination between the military and police authorities. He also said that the person in charge of authorizing the U.S. forces to take action was not in Bolivia. Independent of the authorizations, the truth is that the U.S. forces knew of the existence of the large drug traffickers' base in Huanchaca and that, despite the highly touted presence of the U.S. troops in the highlands [altiplano] country, they did nothing to dismantle it. Now with its usual policy of blackmail, the U.S. Government is threatening to cut off economic assistance to Bolivia if the main culprits in this matter are expelled from the country. As they progress, the investigations of the Huanchaca scandal are demonstrating that the presence of the U.S. forces is not in keeping with the goal of fighting drug trafficking and that, perhaps, their objective is to protect the major drug traffickers and at the same time leave a permanent base established in that country.

U.S. F-5 SALE TO HONDURAS INCREASES POVERTY

PA080355 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Nov 86

["What the Press Has To Say" feature]

[Text] Journalist Juan Marrero usually writes world events commentaries for the international pages of Cuban newspaper GRANMA. His column is called "Period, New Paragraph" [Punto y Aparte]. During today's program we will refer to his column. On this occasion, Marrero writes about the sale of F-5 combat planes to Honduras by the United States. He entitles his brief commentary, "More Planes, More Hunger."

The journalist explains that in Latin America only Haiti is poorer than Honduras. It is believed that only about half of Honduras' 4 million inhabitants eat a well-balanced diet. The commentary states that unemployment affects almost 60 percent of the population, the infant death rate is 87 deaths per every 1,000 births, 40 percent of the population is illiterate, and 60 percent of school children do not have classrooms. However, Juan Marrero stresses, Ronald Reagan's government did not take this into account when it decided to sell between 18 and 24 F-5 bombers to Honduras at an estimated cost of \$100 million. Jose Azcona's government did not think this over prior to accepting the sale, and this proves that it does not care about the misery and hunger the people endure.

Honduras, Juan Marrero adds, does not need planes, tanks, or rockets. It needs factories, tractors, hospitals, schools, medicine, and bread. However, the Reagan administration, Azcona's oligarchic government, and the high-ranking Honduran officers do not care about the people's situation or the backwardness the people are being condemned to endure. Juan Marrero continues to explain that the public is aware that the sale of modern combat planes to Honduras is part of the aggressive U.S. policy against Nicaragua that only benefits the Yankee consortium Northrop Corporation in Los Angeles that makes the F-5. Marrero adds that it is curious that THE NEW YORK TIMES noted that the deal with Honduras will be paid with military aid the United States is giving that Central American country. This means that the money will go directly from the Pentagon to the Northrop Corporation.

This is definitely another way Reagan has found to benefit the arms industry and at the same time set fire to the powder keg Central America represents. The commentary states that this additional \$100 million has to be added to an equal amount already allotted to the armed counterrevolutionaries and aimed for the same criminal purpose -- aggression against Nicaragua. Juan Marrero said that the announcement of the delivery of the F-5s to Honduras was not well received by other Yankee allies in the region. The Salvadoran soldiers, who in 1969 waged a war against Honduras, do not like the idea. We are seeing a situation similar to the one that occurred when the United States sold sophisticated weapons to its Saudi Arabian allies and the Israeli Government screamed bloody murder. The Honduran people are those affected most by the expensive deal. GRANMA concludes by saying that the F-5s, aside from creating problems and risks, will only bring more backwardness and hunger for the Honduran people.

MAGAZINE CLAIMS PEACE CORPS-CIA LINK IN HONDURAS

PA112258 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Nov 86

["What the Press Has To Say" feature]

[Text] The magazine CONTINENTAL ORGANIZATION OF LATIN AMERICAN STUDENTS [OCLAE], which has been published for years in Havana, centers its attention on the most diverse problems of youths in the area. In one of its most recent issues, OCLAE analyzes the growing presence of the U.S. Peace Corps in Honduras, which, under the Reagan administration and after existing for a quarter of a century, is being reactivated.

The article by Milton Campos says that in 25 years the Peace Corps has been expelled from 30 Third World countries when its real intentions were disclosed: to maintain the underdeveloped countries under the influence of the United States. The Peace Corps volunteers not only teach the U.S. way of life, they also train the natives, following the CIA's instructions, to carry out espionage activities. According to Milton Campos' article, the White House spent \$115 million last year trying to reactivate the Peace Corps. It was precisely in line with this plan that 400 volunteers arrived in February in Honduras, from a total of 600 volunteers who are operating in Central America.

The presence of these volunteers is linked to the Latin American program proposed by the Kissinger commission, which advised the U.S. Government to provide funds for investment programs in our countries and to send you our youths and specialists to the United States to become instruments of imperialist policy. OCLAE says that to implement the plan, 30 Honduran teachers were sent for 18 months to the United States for technical and professional improvement, as the U.S. Embassy in Tegucigalpa has euphemistically said.

Moreover, Milton Campos says that to cover Central America, the Peace Corps has increased the number of members to 3,600. The idea is to replace local teachers, who are sent to the United States to take special courses, with U.S. Peace Corps members as possible participating in education in our countries. In this way they can carry out the U.S. Government's instructions while continuing a massive brain importation to the United States to organize qualified cadres for its monopolies and also to ensure the success of the neocolonialist policy in our countries, as planned by Washington.

In the case of Honduras, this maneuver has violated the country's laws, as teachers' leaders have denounced, because the Constitution establishes that courses on history, ethics, and civics should be exclusively taught by teachers native to the country. Finally, Milton Campos says that nothing describes more clearly the intentions of the Peace Corps than the statement made by its current director Lorette Rope: We are going to use the volunteers to safeguard U.S. interests abroad.

CASTRO COMMENTS ON CAPITALIST PRODUCTION SYSTEM

PA102135 Havana Cubavision Television in Spanish 0030 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Interview with Fidel Castro by unidentified reporter at the 4th Havana International Fair; no date given -- recorded]

[Text] [Castro] We have seen many old friends here. They are not old friends of mine but old friends of the country.

[Reporter] Especially (?Arrever).

[Castro] Precisely, (?Arrever), of course. I also visited the towel factory. They have much experience, much more than we. They know how to manage a factory better than we do, to tell the truth.

[Reporter] Commander, at the Spanish Pavillion, the Spaniards were intrigued that you asked not only about the productivity of the equipment, but also about the productivity of the enterprises that manufacture the equipment. I would like to know why.

[Castro] It is interesting to know that because they have had much experience and have progressed under very strong competition. They don't have the same situation as we do. Some of our factories don't have to compete with anyone because they have captive clients here. We have to buy whatever they produce at the moment when we still have an awareness of the new man, the new social regime that does not have yet a completely new awareness. We have administrators who are not sufficiently responsible, although we do have many who are responsible and are concerned.

These businessmen function in the capitalist system, and they have had to compete very hard to excel. They have a special talent for organization and production, and they acquire a great deal of experience. I asked them how many employees they have, and I asked them what is the gross production per year. There was one with 250 or 260 employees and production was \$18 or \$20 million. This is high productivity.

How many do they have in the administration? That is another question -- the administrative payroll. Some of them have a few men besides those directly involved in production. Some have more because they have more intellectual work because they have programmed machines and all that. Therefore, they have to work on design, and thus they have more work.

some of them may have a dozen engineers not working directly in production, but who are necessary. They deal with the intellectual work, but the office personnel is usually kept to a minimum. I asked one question of many of them. I asked how they get paid. The workers get a basic salary plus a production bonus. Then we asked questions about that mechanism.

Then I thought of another question. I asked how they reconciled quality with quantity. [words indistinct] How do they control the quality? Many of them have automatic, electronic quality controls. [laughs] Well, with an electronic quality control it is easier to control. Others said, well, there were different ways of control. Some told me that they are planning to change some of these controls.

They are planning to pay a high basic salary and not pay any bonuses, precisely to improve the quality. This is what caught my attention; I was very interested to hear a capitalist explaining this matter of paying a high basic salary and not paying a bonus to accomplish quality. There was also a wave of bonuses here that was ridiculous. It was ridiculous; therefore, we had to stop these bonuses and only give them out when and where they were strictly necessary.

[Reporter] These were fringe benefits.

[Castro] Of course, the salaries had actually become the fringes. But, well, I asked them about quality control and the old contradiction between quality and quantity and the remuneration system. [Words indistinct] developed countries that have had higher salaries. They do not have the problem of the Third World, which has to sell at increasingly lower prices and to purchase manufactured goods at increasingly higher prices. These are problems which neither the managers nor the workers have; these are problems that are characteristic of the underdeveloped world.

However, the Spaniards are people with great experience in industrial management. They have much more experience than we have. I especially mention the Spaniards because we logically have much more communication with them. However, I am also referring to other Europeans. We have more communication with the Spaniards than with the English or those from the FRG. I do not mean that they are not amicable, but they do not speak our language. They do not have the same....

[Reporter, interrupting] They do not have the same idiosyncracies.

[Castro] There is a lot of affection. It is not a strictly economic and commercial relationship. There are also subjective factors in the relations with the Spaniards. I see that that they are very interested in developing these relations.

[Reporter] They are very experienced because they have had to develop their trade in that way to survive.

[Castro] They have had to fight hard, and they have a lot of experience. We can benefit from that experience.

CASTRO SENDS MESSAGE OF 'SOLIDARITY' TO ALFONSIN

PA080257 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Cuba's highest leader, Fidel Castro, has expressed his country's full support for Argentina in the face of Great Britain's unilateral decision to extend to 200 miles the economic exclusion zone around the Malvinas Islands. In a message sent to Argentine President Raul Alfonsin, Fidel Castro stated that such a decision endangers international peace and security and represents an open challenge to the public opinion in favor of a peaceful solution.

The message adds that the arbitrary British decision was adopted only 2 days after the UN General Assembly approved a resolution declaring the South Atlantic a zone of international peace and cooperation. Fidel Castro's message of solidarity with Argentina was read on Friday during the 17th congress of the Latin American Energy Organization being held in Buenos Aires. Previously, the Cuban Foreign Ministry joined the international support in face of Argentina's just demands regarding the Malvinas Islands and surrounding areas.

ADVANTAGES OF CEMA MEMBERSHIP EMPHASIZED

PA111800 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] What are the economic advantages of Cuba's membership in CEMA? We are going to try to answer this question with the following information:

Cuba's relations with the socialist bloc represent a full guarantee for its development, despite the constant fluctuation of the international economy and the climatic conditions that exert a strong influence on the country's production. During the 42d CEMA meeting, held a few days ago in Bucharest, Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez rate our country's membership in that organization as highly positive and added that we will continue in the future to contribute to the best of our abilities to the socialist bloc's common interests in economic matters.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez mentioned the difficulties Cuba faces as a result of adverse natural conditions and of the international economic crisis. He added that the country's growth this year will not be as high as planned. However, the situation would have been worse if our country's economic relations had depended exclusively on the capitalist market. Therefore, as a result of our participation in CEMA, and despite all the problems mentioned, our gross national product growth went from 3 percent in 1982 to 7.4 percent in 1984; and in 1985, it was over 5 percent. This has been possible because of our relations with the socialist bloc, the commercial exchange with the socialist bloc in establishing prices and approving quotas.

A preferential principle is applied when establishing prices for Cuban exports, which always are better than those offered by the international market. In the financial field, the loans granted to Cuba by the socialist countries are at very low interest rates, and are paid with merchandise the country traditionally exported. In case of financial problems, Cuba receives loans without interest, and payment of the debt is postponed for long periods free of surcharge. All this allows us to say, without exaggerating, that these relations are a true example of the principles inherent in the new international economic order for which our peoples are struggling.

CEMA SEMICONDUCTOR APPLIANCE MEETING BEGINS

FL111944 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] The 32d session of the CEMA permanent commission for semi-conductor appliances and integrated circuits has begun in Pinar del Rio and will conclude Friday [14 November] with the signing of a cooperation agreement between the eight member countries.

HAVANA HOPEFUL ON EUROPEAN SECURITY CONFERENCE

PA081400 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Nov 86

["Our Point of View" commentary]

[Text] In accordance with the principles defended by the socialist bloc -- that detente should be a more continuous, feasible, and general process -- 33 European countries, the United States, and Canada are participating in Vienna in the third stage of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The meeting, as the ones held in Madrid in 1978 and in Belgrade in 1983, is the result of the signing of the Helsinki Protocol, and will be held to analyze the achievements of the positions approved 11 years ago in the Finnish capital and will try to promote cooperation among the European countries in matters of security, human rights, economics, and humanitarian problems.

This new stage of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe has been preceded by many meetings in which the peace issue has been the main topic of discussion. Mankind realizes that the need to prevent a nuclear war is vital and that disarmament is indispensable to improve the living standard of peoples and to abolish underdevelopment. That is why the results of the conference are anxiously being awaited.

International public opinion was very satisfied with the agreements reached in September in Stockholm, where the European countries, the United States, and Canada made substantial advances in matters of trust, security, and disarmament in Europe. Taking into consideration what was achieved in Stockholm, it would not be crazy to think that positive results can be obtained in Vienna. However, we must not forget the position assumed by the United States in Reykjavik, where it threw overboard the USSR's historic proposals and confirmed the U.S. Government's absolute dependence on the military-industrial complex and monopolist groups that have made the arms race a means for profit.

Although U.S. President Ronald Reagan obstructed [boicoteo] the summit meeting in the capital of Iceland, this meeting showed that it is possible to reach agreements that can open the way for the elimination of nuclear arms. The huge capitalistic nations should now assume their responsibility to attain world peace. The socialist countries, led by the USSR, have given enough proof of good will, and will try to give priority attention to the matters of disarmament -- an issue of crucial importance for mankind -- during the debates in Vienna.

The Soviet proposals open the door toward finding solutions that are mutually acceptable and that constitute a real possibility for overcoming the stalemate in regard to the constant increase of U.S. military might. The Vienna conference should meet international expectations that have evolved as a result of this meeting and that are results of the belief in the close relations between peace and security in Europe and the rest of the world. There are still many obstacles to overcome, but there are also many reasons to believe that dialogue is a real option these days, where nuclear war could mean total destruction of life.

RAUL CASTRO GREETES, DECORATES BORDER BRIGADE

FL081655 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1503 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Army General and FAR Minister Raul Castro has sent greetings to the experienced border guard brigade, which is commemorating 25 years of its founding as the 30th anniversary of the Granma landing gets near.

In his greeting message, Raul expresses that the fulfillment of the missions assigned to that unit is an important part of the combative tradition of our people and the FAR, and notes that the results achieved by the border guard brigade make it worthy of the Antonio Maceo Order on this anniversary. The FAR minister adds in his letter that he is convinced that this unit will always struggle to continue being worthy of this decoration. Raul says the members of the border guard brigade, as faithful soldiers of the party and the revolution, will continue their permanent vigilance in defense of the fatherland and socialism.

LABOR SECRETARY COMMENTS ON MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS

FLO71443 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Rene Penalver, Party Central Committee member and Central Organization of Trade Unions [CTC] second secretary general, has expressed in Pinar del Rio the need to strengthen management's authority and not make generalizations when poor management practices are pointed out. He also indicated that the current problem of the labor movement is the struggle against the lack of discipline in labor absenteeism, and poor productivity.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM FSLN CELEBRATION

FL101248 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] The official Cuban delegation to the Managua festivities marking the 25th FSLN anniversary has returned to Havana. Politburo member Osmani Cienfuegos, who headed the delegation, was met at the airport by Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the Party's Central Committee.

TIRADO LOPEZ ON FSLN FOUNDATION, CUBAN INFLUENCE

PA101713 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Nicaraguan Commander Victor Tirado Lopez has said in Managua that the FSLN was born 25 years ago with strategy and tactics based on national unity against the Somoquist dictatorship and on the armed struggle to fight it. In statements made to PRENSA LATINA, Tirado Lopez stressed that FSLN founder Carlos Fonseca Amador specified that, in order to attain those goals, the success of the struggle depended on the unity of the opposition sector, regardless of whether or not it were willing to join the armed struggle. Tirado Lopez said that the Cuban revolution, led by Fidel Castro, represented an inexhaustible source of inspiration for the FSLN, and internally it contributed toward strengthening the thoughts of Augusto Cesar Sandino, the hero of Las Segovias. On 8 November, the FSLN celebrated its 25th anniversary.

URNG REPRESENTATIVE VIEWS 'CRISIS' IN GUATEMALA

PA092207 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Interview with Victoria Solares, URNG representative in Cuba, by reporter Cesar Olivares; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Olivares] Victoria, can you tell us about the current situation in Guatemala?

[Solares] The first thing one would have to say is that a widespread crisis exists in Guatemala that economically, politically, and socially affects the great working majority in our country. Regarding the economy, one could say that the people's standard of living declined during the past year. The high cost of living and unchecked inflation have particularly had an impact. The quetzal's loss of purchasing power has worsened the workers' already poor living conditions. However, the increase in repression is one of the factors that more dramatically reflects the crisis we are experiencing.

[Olivares] How is the increase in repression reflected at the local level? For example, are there reports about emigrants or missing people? Could you point out other issues?

[Solares] We must note that the repressive campaigns which the Army has begun have caused approximately 1 million civilians to move to several different areas in the country. Over 40,000 people have left the country seeking refuge. We must say that, during the past 18 months of government, humanitarian and human rights organizations have noted that 438 violent deaths were reported and that 128 persons are still missing. The authorities have not responded to this problem or to the demands of the people to know the whereabouts of kidnapped people and the location of the bodies of the murdered people. Nor have they found out who is responsible for these actions; there has been no response. We must state that the situation in rural areas has deteriorated as a result of the Army's offensive that has been unleashed exclusively against the civilian population. There are reports of bombings, of artillery being used against populated zones, and of constant search operations -- massacres of civilians have been reported. We must also point out that the revolutionary movement indeed has entered an advanced phase in the past year because it is becoming an alternative to achieve a transformation for the sake of the masses.

[Olivares] Hasn't the current constitutional government sought a means to bring peace to Guatemala? For example, it is known that the Guatemalan rebel forces have tried to agree on a dialogue with the regime. I would like your comment on this matter.

[Solares] Recently, President Vinicio Cerezo went on a tour of Europe. He visited France, Spain, Italy, Belgium, and the FRG. During Cerezo's trip, diverse political forces, governments, and humanitarian organizations urged him to solve our country's problems, and president Vinicio Cerezo felt pressed to talk about the possibility of a dialogue to solve the country's problems. The URNG -- its general command in particular -- feels that indeed we must find a political solution to the conflict in Guatemala. However, a political solution can only come about by taking serious and responsible steps with regard to our people and international forces. In other words, after the offers and commitments he made in Europe, Vinicio Cerezo should move on to deeds.

SEVERAL TRANSPORTATION UNIONS CALL FOR STRIKE

FLO61345 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] There has been a call for a strike in the capital of Haiti. Several transportation unions are calling for the walk-out in protest of the murder of a public transportation driver shot dead October 27th allegedly by a military sergeant. A day of mourning has been proclaimed for today.

'THOUSANDS' DEMONSTRATE AGAINST GOVERNMENT

FL111228 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] There have been further demonstrations in Haiti over discontent with the ruling government there. Yesterday, in Gonaives, thousands of people demonstrated, setting fire to tires and chanting antigovernment slogans. People there are upset over the formation of a new political party that supports ideas of deposed president Jean-Claude Duvalier.

DPA Report

PA120023 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2311 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 11 Nov (DPA) -- More than 5,000 people went into the streets of the Haitian city of Gonaives on the second day of protests against the civilian-military government of Port-au-Prince, resulting in serious incidents after the government attempted to repress the demonstrations. According to a radio reporter from the scene of the incidents, the problem began when the soldiers forced prisoners to remove street barricades erected by the demonstrators to block the principal freeway of the city. The demonstrators hurled stones at them, and the police resorted to using teargas. During the incidents, some demonstrators disarmed two soldiers and seized their weapons.

According to reports monitored at noon today, the situation in Gonaives, the fourth largest city in Haiti, has become increasingly tense because the demonstrators have armed themselves with knives, machetes, and stones. The wave of protests, which began last week, is directed especially against the Interior Ministry, which is accused of violating human rights.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGORULING PNM ISSUES PREELECTION MANIFESTO

FLO91615 Bridgetown CANA in English 1500 GMT 9 Nov 86

[By Debra Ransome]

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Nov 9, CANA -- Trinidad and Tobago's ruling People's National Movement (PNM) has promised private sector participation in state enterprises, more loans to small businesses and the housing sector, and the restructuring of a controversial government department.

It is also offering the holiday resort Tobago a better deal -- housing projects, factory shells, and an improved public service.

Plans for the oil-rich Caribbean republic are detailed in a 176-page manifesto the party released yesterday as it stepped up campaigning for a general election. To follow are highlights of the document presented by PNM deputy political leader (party matters) Errol Mahabir, who is also Trinidad and Tobago's foreign minister.

Industrial Relations:

--The PNM promised to revise the governing industrial relations act (IRA) which many trade unions have been urging it to abolish.

Social Services:

--a promise to review the level of old age pensions and public assistance.

Industry:

--to expand small business loans.

--extend a programme of multi-story light manufacturing buildings.

--improve the tourism and hotel sector.

--diversify the economy from its oil base.

Energy:

--increase the domestic use of natural gas.

--foster downstream industrial development, such as iron, steel, and methanol production.

State Enterprises:

--to set up special arrangements to facilitate meaningful private participation in state enterprises.

Law:

--to foster integrity in all levels of life.

--preserve accountability in the use of public funds.

--upgrade the country's law courts.

Education:

--phased training for doctors, dentists, veterinary surgeons, pharmacists and graduate nurses at the new medical complex.

--increase in school and library facilities.

Foreign policy:

- to continue to pursue a foreign policy promoting the country's national interests and safeguarding the integrity of small states.
- promote trade, economic, cultural, and political interest through bilateral relations.
- make full use of special access to external markets such as the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI), Canada's Caribcan, and the European/Third World Lome Convention.

Public Utilities:

- expand and improve the efficiency in the country's public utilities.

Housing:

- review incentives for private sector housing development.
- grant loans for house extensions and renovations.
- effect reasonable repairs on government housing estates.

Works:

- restructuring of the controversial Government Works Division often accused of being a political favour organisation.
- continuation of highway construction.

Local Government:

- allow local government to become more effective.
- provide better local authority accommodation.

Tobago:

- maintain and preserve the unitary state of Trinidad and Tobago.
- enhance communication links between the twin island republic.
- improve public utility and other services.
- new low and middle income housing projects.
- new factory shells and a factory building complex.

Public Service:

- adoption of measures to improve public service efficiency.

PNM Announces Candidates

FL101150 Bridgetown CANA in English 2121 GMT 10 Nov 86

[By Debra Ransome]

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Nov 9 CANA -- Trinidad and Tobago's ruling People's National Movement (PNM) today presented a full slate of candidates for forthcoming general elections, including 16 new faces and 17 incumbents. PNM deputy political leader for party matters, Errol Mahabir, announced the candidates to a cheering crowd of more than 9,000 on the final day of the party's two-day special elections convention. The team, as PNM political leader and Prime Minister George Chambers said, includes new candidates for almost half of the country's 36 seats. Among them are three present government senators.

Six of the country's ten southern seats -- Pointe-a-Pierre, Fyzabad, La Brea, Siparia, Naparima, and Ortoire/Mayaro -- will be contested by new candidates. In the nine seats around the capital of Port of Spain, six cabinet ministers are defending their territory, among them Chambers (St Anns East); National Security Minister Overand Padmore (Port-of-Spain North), and Works Minister Hugh Francis (Diego Martin West). Two new faces appear in the Port of Spain area: Deputy Port-of-Spain Mayor Robert Chee Mooke, 47 to replace bowing-out State Enterprises Minister Ronald Williams in the Port of Spain South Seat, and PNM Youth Officer Morris Marshall, 41, in the Port-of-Spain East constituency replacing Public Utilities Minister Cuthbert Joseph.

Three government senators are being asked to contest PNM-held seats. Industry Minister Senator Wendell Mottley was named to contest the east-west corridor St Joseph seat replacing PNM incumbent Sham Mohammed. Health Minister Senator John Eckstein was nominated for the newly created Arouca South Seat after serving one term as a party-nominated senator. New senator John Commissiong will contest the southern Pointe-a-Pierre seat replacing resigned backbencher Winston Hinds.

Seventeen incumbents, including External Affairs Minister Errol Mahabir, Education Minister Marilyn Gordon, and Energy Minister Patrick Manning, will be contesting their old seats. Sports Minister Muriel Donawa-McDavidson was moved from the merged San Juan seat (now San Juan/Barataria, which Agriculture Minister and Barataria MP Kamuliddin Mohammed will retain) to contest PNM stronghold seat, Laventille, replacing retiring Housing Minister Desmond Cartey.

Two civil servants, 58 years old Aldwyn Bremnee, and Gordon Bacchus, 61, were named to contest the seats of Tobago East and West, respectively. One notable new face was former president of the South Trinidad Chamber of Industry and Commerce Hedwige Bureaux to replace PNM incumbent Ian Anthony in the southern La Brea constituency. The new candidates include businessmen, a teacher, a barrister, and one writer. The country's longest serving cabinet minister, Agriculture Minister Kamaluddin Mohammed, will be seeking a seventh term in parliament.

Chambers Sets Election Date

FL101137 Bridgetown CANA in English 2249 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Nov 9, CANA -- Trinidad and Tobago votes for a new government December 15 in what political analysts bill as a straight fight between Prime Minister George Chambers Party and a four-party alliance. Chambers, whose People's National Movement (PNM) has ruled the oil-rich Caribbean Republic without a break since 1956, announced the poll and a December 1 nomination date today as he and his political opponents stepped up campaigning for a five-year term.

Chambers, who led the PNM to a 1981 electoral win after taking over as prime minister, faces what the analysts call his toughest political challenge against a backdrop of declining oil revenue and great cooperation among the parties out to end the PNM's 30-year rule. He had been under pressure to rejuvenate an economy that was buoyant during the 1970's high oil prices, but has been taking a battering in recent years; and to find jobs for hundreds affected by business closures and cut-backs because of the economic problems. His main opposition comes from the National Alliance for Reconstruction, a four-party coalition that has been emphasising the need for better handling of the oil-dominated economy and for wiping out alleged state corruption.

The alliance, which claims increasing support here and in Tobago, where it controls parliament, is headed by prominent Tobagonian lawyer A.N.R. Robinson. Other key figures in the grouping include former PNM Attorney General Karl Hudson Phillips and Basdeo Panday, leader of the opposition in the Port-of-Spain's House of Assembly. Both the Alliance and the PNM are fielding full slates of candidates for the poll, with the prime minister announcing several new faces to replace old stagers who opted not to run again.

Two smaller parties, the leftist People's Popular Movement of Michael Als and the Black Nationalist Joint Action Committee, are also hoping to have, for the first time, candidates in the parliament. The election-date announcement came after the ruling People's National Movement (PNM), after an unprecedented seventh straight term in office, had presented a full slate of 36 candidates for the poll. Chambers told cheering PNM supporters at a rally in Woodford Square they would win again. What are the alternatives (in this election)? It would be nice to have a good challenge...but who is the competition? he asked. The four-party National Alliance for Reconstruction (NAR) will be the main challenger.

PNM Revises Elector List

FL102332 Bridgetown CANA in English 2151 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Nov 10, CANA -- A revised list of electors containing an estimated 857,000 voters will be published on November 26, in preparation for December 15 voting, Elections and Boundaries Commission (EBC) officials said today. The new list -- now being updated on the EBC's computer -- will include the 863,276 electors on the country's 1986 annual lists, less 5,522 deletions of people who failed to fully register as voters during a national registration update. This means that an estimated additional 100,000 people will be eligible to vote in comparison with the 736,000 of the 1981-2 general elections register supplemental lists at last general elections in 1981.

The EBC had updated its 1961 lists throughout last year to put together the 1985 annual list of some 852,171 electors. The registration process had been continued in order to produce the 1986 lists which -- together with last minute registrations up to September 29 -- will form the revised list of voters to be posted in the polling divisions of the country's 36 constituencies. The laws here demand that the revised list must appear no less 14 days before polling day.

EBC officials said that an independent radio link-up is to be set up to allow the quick passage of vote counting information from the various polling divisions to EBC headquarters in Port of Spain on polling night. Voting in Trinidad and Tobago over the last four general elections has been characterised by a fairly low turn-out of voters at the polls -- never over 66 per cent since 1961. Voter turnout -- which reached a 88.11 percent high in the 1961 poll -- went down to 65.79 per cent in 1966 and reached its lowest level -- 33.17 per cent -- during a don't-vote opposition campaign in 1971. In 1976, 55.83 percent of the electorate turned out, with a marginal improvement to 56.4 per cent in 1981. Political analysts here blame the relatively low turn out on the lack of a two-party framework with the ruling People's National Movement (PNM) -- in power here since 1956 -- traditionally fighting a number of opposition parties.

A low turnout has also been seen to benefit the ruling, since PNM loyalists hardly ever fail to go to the polls. The PNM took 52.61 percent of the votes at 1981 elections. Their closest rivals, the organisation for national reconstruction (ONR) -- now a constituent member of the main opposition National Alliance for Reconstruction (NAR) -- took 22 per cent of the votes. The other three parties, now part of the NAR grouping, took a total of 21 percent -- 15.1 percent to the United Labour Front, 3.7 percent to the Democratic Action Congress, and 2.26 percent to the Tapia House Movement.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES DROP REPORTED

FL112226 Bridgetown CANA in English 1902 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Nov 11, CANA -- Trinidad and Tobago's foreign exchange reserves were provisionally estimated at TT 2.1 billion dollars (one TT dollar -- 27.7 cents U.S.) in June, a Central Bank monthly report said. The bank noted that reserve figures reflected the 33.3 percent devaluation of the local dollar last December. June's position showed a drop of almost 400 million dollars in May, when the reserves were estimated at 2.5 million dollars. The Trinidad and Tobago reserves have been on the decline following a glut of oil on the world market, leading to declining prices. Trinidad and Tobago's economy relies principally on oil exports.

GUILDER BEING REPLACED, VALUE UNCHANGED

Move to Monitor Money

FL102315 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] All Surinamese bank notes with denominations of five guilders and over are being replaced with new ones this week in an action which is being coordinated by the Central Bank of Suriname. With this, the government aims to monitor the monetary situation in the country and, at the same time, put an end to the black marketing of the Surinamese guilder. It is expected that over 150 million Surinamese guilders obtained in the black market of foreign countries and a total amount of money obtained by the black market runs to the tune of 460 million guilders.

Director of the Central Bank Henk Hugshaleck, who headed a press conference on Saturday last [8 November], said replacing of the bills is a contribution towards curing the ills of the economy. He pointed out that the value of the Surinamese Guilder remains unchanged.

Chaotic Scenes

FL111300 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] In Suriname's capital of Paramaribo, there were chaotic scenes yesterday as people crowded to the banks to change their old bank notes to the new ones. Traffic was brought to a standstill and the city's economic life was virtually halted.

The government had announced last week that all old bank notes must be changed to the new ones in a week. The currency note switch in Suriname is intended to put an end to the country's huge black money [as heard] economy, of something like 450 million Suriname guilders being siphoned off the normal money circuit.

Commerce Stagnated

FL112030 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] The first day exercise of changing old bank notes [as heard] for new ones yesterday was not without its problems. Long lines were seen at the various places where facilities were set up to carry out the exercise.

Coupled to the lines, the commercial sector was stagnated and the closure of many shops and companies. [as heard] Reports say that there is probably a great deal of money in Suriname, more than it was forecasted and the money is now being surfaced by the owners for fear of loosing (?same). [as heard]

Yesterday and today have been set aside for the changing of notes in the 500 and 100 denominations while the rest of the week will be used for the exchange of notes in the 5, 10, and 25 guilder demoninztions.

After the experience yesterday, measures have been taken today to ease the congestion. Yesterday's exercise resulted in the changing of 200 million guilders.

Effect on Netherlands

FL112105 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] In an editorial comment in its issue today, the DE WARE TIJD newspaper says the monetary action by the Government of Suriname to replace old bank notes with the new ones is in a first place [words indistinct] reconstructing monetary measures.

The editorial says that this measure is a heavy blow to people in Holland who change the Surinamese guilders in that country but continues that the only way for these people to recover from this blow is for them to continue in the new money trade. But, the editorial continues, it is expected that the exchange rate will be (?shadowed) in order to compensate for the losses. The editorial also says that the new measure will also put the brakes on the flow of finances to the Brunswijk Gang which is probably receiving Surinamese currency from Holland.

According to the editorial, changing of the money could be a heavier blow to those (?contras) than a military expedition. But the most important thing is that the government will now have a clearer insight of the monetary method in Suriname with which is now being reconstructed. [as heard]

THREE VILLAGES EVACUATED DUE TO ARMY OPERATIONS

FL111234 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Military operations in Suriname against rebel activity have forced residents of several villages to evacuate. The army is fighting rebels led by former Army Sergeant Ronny Brunswijk and fears that clashes may occur along the Marowijne River. Three villages along the river were evacuated.

SURINAME AIRWAYS LODGES COMPLAINT WITH FRANCE

FL102224 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Suriname Airways [SLM] has lodged an official complaint with the French authorities in Cayenne regarding the hijacking of one of its aircrafts last month by members of the Brunswijk Gang. According to the SLM the plane was refueled in French Guiana. This was disclosed by SLM director (Atamungra) at a press conference last Friday [7 November]. The SLM Director categorically denied that SLM aircraft are being used to transport weapons from foreign countries. He was reacting to reports in the Dutch press that SLM planes were held at Schiphol Airport by the Dutch authorities because they felt they were being used for transporting [as heard] weapons to Suriname. Director (Atamungra) pointed out that an SLM aircraft was stationed at Schiphol and was on its way to England where SLM has obtained a possible (?financer) who wanted to make a taxation [as heard] of the value of the aircraft before further business transactions. At a stop over in Schiphol, the Dutch customs boarded the plane on orders from higher authorities, they said. Grenades were, however, not found. What the inspector came up with was a box with ground for fishing.

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OAS DELEGATES DEBATE FALKLANDS, PEACE ISSUES

PA120132 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2037 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Guatemala City, 11 Nov (DPA) -- Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto today accused the United States of betraying its allies on the continent, especially Argentina, in the Malvinas conflict.

Speaking before the OAS Permanent Council meeting held in this capital today, he said that the United States had sided with Great Britain and that its support of London in the war permitted the recent declaration of the 200-mile exclusionary zone around the islands.

It was impossible to prevent Great Britain from seizing the island, he said, because of "the betrayal by the large power, a full-fledged member of this regional organization and creator of the TIAR" (Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance).

The U.S. Government, he added, "facilitated the military infrastructure and political support that permitted the takeover detrimental to our sister nation, Argentina."

According to D'Escoto, that attitude demonstrates that "Panamericanism and continental solidarity are mere demagogic resources to be used solely and exclusively to promote the hegemony (of the United States) and domination" in the continent.

"That same power enabled the success of the extracontinental aggression against a country of the hemisphere, openly violating the TIAR, and is the same one that in the past used the TIAR to militarily intervene against our nation," he stressed.

D'Escoto, who came here to attend the Permanent Council meeting, said that the new situation in the South Atlantic, following the decision by Great Britain to declare the fishing zone "would not have happened if the United States instead of siding with the colonialist power had acted in keeping with international law and its international commitments."

Therefore, he proclaimed "the necessity of creating an authentic regional organization that, among other things, will permit us to coordinate positions in the face of the antiregional policy of the northern colossus, whose logical chosen region is the North Atlantic, as is demonstrated once more by the Malvinas Islands case."

D'Escoto only briefly touched on the problem of Central America when he said that "colonialist and imperialist interests again threaten the Argentine nation today and attack the Nicaraguan nation" and "seek to deprive the Argentine nation of its prized Atlantic possessions and seek to wrest from Nicaragua its independence, sovereignty, and self-determination," he stated.

D'Escoto called for a resolution by the Permanent Council that "firmly" rejects the British measure he described as an "open provocation" and "unjustified act of plundering" against Argentina.

Contadora Groups Issue Communique

PA121649 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2239 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Guatemala City, 11 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The foreign ministers of the Contadora and Support Groups said in this capital today that war in Central America can still be avoided.

This assertion is part of a joint communique that both groups presented to the OAS Assembly as part of point 10 of the general agenda.

The foreign ministers of Mexico, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela (Contadora Group) and Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Uruguay (Support Group) also announced the beginning of a series of consultations and political negotiations in order to search for peace in Central America.

This new round of negotiations counts "on the joint determination of the Central American governments and the international community to implement measures which will effectively contribute to our peace project."

The communique says that the mediating countries know that "the prevention of a war is, in the first place, the responsibility of the governments that are directly or indirectly involved in the conflict."

The diplomats call upon "all the governments and all the men with political responsibility to actively join our peace efforts."

At the beginning of the document, the foreign ministers of the Contadora and Support Groups summarize the activities carried out during the 36 months of work which began on 9 January 1983.

The foreign ministers agree that during that period of negotiations, "hostility, forceful policies, foreign intervention, and an arms buildup persisted in the area."

However, on the other hand, the foreign ministers say they found "encouragement in the position that each country of the isthmus adopted in particular" because "they express their will to attain peace and stability."

The document proposes the immediate resumption of negotiations, the end of foreign support for rebel forces and movements, and the freezing and reduction of the arms buildup." [quotation mark as received]

The document also requests the end of international military maneuvers and a progressive reduction of the presence of foreign military advisers and foreign military installations, aiming at their elimination.

The document is signed by Colombian Foreign Minister Julio Londono, Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda, Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia Arias, and Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi, who are the members of the Contadora Group.

For the Support Group, the document is signed by Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo, Brazilian Foreign Minister Roberto de Abreu Sodre, Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias, and Luis Gonzalez Posada, the head of the Peruvian delegation.

Abadia Reviews Agenda

PA121444 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 11 Nov 86 p 31

[By special reporter Carlos J. Nunez L. -- all quotation marks as published]

[Text] Guatemala City, 10 Nov -- Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia Arias affirmed that the strengthening of the OAS is vital for solving the extremely serious conflicts in the inter-American system.

Abadia pointed out: "Panama has always believed in the OAS.... At certain times during the past few years, the OAS has been weakened by actions that tended to lead it toward sectarian positions in view of new realities and old problems. But this does not mean that we have to remove the organization from the problems. The opposite is true."

In Abadia's view, the Panamanian delegation regards the most important topics to be the Malvinas problem, and Argentina's indisputable sovereignty and jurisdiction; terrorism; Central America, and the pacification efforts of the Contadora and Support Groups.

Abadia Arias said: "Of course, it is fundamental for our government and people to report violations of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties. We will do so on behalf of the Panamanian nation. We will make a very vigorous and categorical statement regarding Law 96-70."

"We met with all the delegates during a 4-hour period on Sunday, 9 November. The most important topic discussed during this meeting was the Malvinas Islands problem, and the United Kingdom's lack of political willingness to settle the Malvinas referendum [as published]. Abadia said that this is a problem not only for Argentina, but "a problem for Latin America and the whole of America." "I can tell the readers of CRITICA that the Malvinas topic will be discussed in detail. Argentina will present its fair demands over the Malvinas Islands territory and territorial sea, which are part of the Argentine homeland. Panama acknowledges this."

Regarding its activities, Abadia said that the foreign ministers of the Contadora and Support Groups met at length on Monday. "During this meeting, we considered a new accord to reactivate the pacification process because the armed conflict is getting worse in Central America."

According to Abadia "peace in Central America is near, but we also say that war is very near." Abadia added that all of those involved in this problem understand each other extremely well and that, therefore, we must find a solution for the Central American conflict on a short-term basis.

Abadia also emphasized that the treaties signed by Panama and the United States are being violated by the North Americans through their interpretation of the law that the United States enacted to implement those treaties, which is known as Law 96-70.

"All of us Panamanians, regardless of which ideological, party, or racial side we are on, have an historical commitment to struggle so the Torrijos-Carter treaties can be fulfilled as they were agreed upon."

"This is not only a problem of the foreign minister, the president, the government, the Defense Forces, or some groups by themselves. This is a problem of the Panamanian people. This is the view that we have presented to the other Latin American foreign ministers, who have backed us without restrictions."

"We are fully convinced that Law 96-70 must be abolished. This is the mandate that the people have given us and we will fulfill it."

At the 16th OAS General Assembly meeting here in Guatemala City, we have presented a very clear mandate of our people, of our government, to seek the true mechanisms to end this scourge, Abadia pointed out when he discussed the problem of drug trafficking. "We want an adequate, efficient, international instrument, which will be proposed here. As a sovereign state, Panama has for a long time been supporting the struggle against drug trafficking and related crimes, which sometimes go unnoticed. Panama will maintain this stance relentlessly."

"Our country, thank God, is not a large consumer of drugs."

Nevertheless, for humane reasons we have been cooperating with other countries where this consumption has become a very worrisome scourge. These societies are entering a stage of degradation that should concern all of us. As human beings, we should support each other to combat this cancer represented by drug trafficking.

"Panama will make a strong and vigorous statement either today, Tuesday; or tomorrow, Wednesday. In this statement, Panama will reiterate once more its firm determination to continue struggling against this crime against mankind. We will point out our willingness to participate in the inter-American system in the struggle against drugs. We will do it as an active and truly efficient participant to eliminate, once and for all, what threatens to become the worst scourge that mankind has suffered in history."

Asked by CRITICA for his opinion of Guatemala's election to preside over the meeting held in this capital, Abadia appeared deeply satisfied, and he emphasized the following: "We think this has been most fortunate. We said so in our speech. Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez Amezcuita is a man with an unusual skill for mediation. He is a born harmonizer, a man with great diplomatic experience. He enjoys all our confidence and is prestigious enough for all of us to support him during this general assembly."

Abadia said: "We have come here with the firm determination to uphold human rights in all respects". We respect the human rights accords in inter-American documents. Thank God, no human rights violations have occurred in our country.

"This is acknowledged by most of those attending this meeting of the international community. Some countries have even asked for the Panamanian Government's cooperation to raise the status of the Human Rights Commission at the OAS."

"Panama will make all possible efforts to increase respect for those human rights on the continent because we believe in man's universal right to be respected and to be free. Not only that, we believe it is here where the permanent foundations for peace and justice lie."

Finally, within the first working hours of the 16th OAS General Assembly, Abadia said: "The Panamanian nation has never lost confidence in the OAS, although it has been weak at times. This has been the responsibility of its member countries, which have failed sometimes to offer the support and cooperation that this inter-American organization deserves. If the OAS is to be strengthened, it will be because we will offer it our due cooperation and support, particularly if we enforce the organization's mandates. When we Americans are willing to follow the organization's policy, then will we give it the strength it deserves, which Panama has never denied it."

Guatemalan Foreign Minister Amezcuita was elected by consensus as president of the 16th OAS General Assembly session, which began debate in Guatemala City today. The election of the Guatemalan foreign minister occurred at a plenary session shortly after the opening of the event by Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo, OAS Secretary Joao Clemente Baena Soares said.

Belize Attends as Observer

FL120235 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Belize is being represented at the General Assembly of the Organization of American States, the OAS, currently underway in Guatemala City. Belize was invited to stand as observer to the OAS meeting by the secretary general of the OAS.

Belize's ambassador to the United States of America, Professor Edward Laing, is representing Belize. This was the first time that Belize has been represented at any meeting of the OAS.

MONTEVIDEO TO HOST DECEMBER ALADI MEETING

PY081827 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1629 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 8 Nov (EFE) -- According to official Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) spokesman, the foreign ministers of the 11 member countries of this organization will meet at its permanent headquarters in Montevideo on 4 December.

The agenda will include an assessment of the regional economic situation, bilateral agreements, the current status of the organization, and other issues. [passage omitted]

The foreign ministers will also discuss the prospects for Latin American integration and the date and place of the next meeting of the Consensus of Cartagena, which groups the 11 most indebted countries in the region. According to the official spokesmen, Mexico is the most likely candidate to host the meeting of the Consensus of Cartagena.

ALFONSIN THANKS SANGUINETTI FOR SUPPORT

PY110144 Paris AFP in Spanish 2337 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Montevideo, 10 Nov (AFP) -- Argentine President Raul Alfonsin stated that the British decision to create a 200-mile fishing exclusion zone around the Malvinas Islands causes new tensions and places new obstacles against a peaceful solution to the dispute. In a letter addressed to his Uruguayan counterpart, Julio Sanguinetti, Alfonsin today voiced Argentina's sincere appreciation for the Uruguayan declaration issued 10 days ago regarding the arbitrary restrictions imposed by the United Kingdom on the maritime zone surrounding the Malvinas Islands.

The Argentine chief of state said that Uruguay's solidarity and support for the Argentine Republic's legitimate rights has been expressed once again in the declaration. According to Alfonsin, the Uruguayan Government's prompt and appropriate response contributes to clear the way toward this just objective, which is fully shared by the international community.

REPORTER SEES CONCESSION IN OAS RESOLUTION

PY120244 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0051 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Article entitled "The Price of the Concensus" by [first name indistinct] Santoro]

[Text] [Dateline indistinct] The changes that Argentina accepted in the original draft resolution that today was approved by the OAS Permanent Council show that the government decided to preserve the good relations it has achieved with the U.S. Government in the last 3 years over the goal of condemning the British decision on the South Atlantic. However, the most serious thing is that Secretary of State George Shultz hinted during this private conversation on 10 November with Foreign Minister Dante Caputo that his country advocates multilateral negotiations within FAO.

(?In the face) of the U.S. position, Argentina reportedly lost the possibility hoped for by some official sectors that Washington would pressure London to make its position in the South Atlantic more flexible. In addition, it seems that the Reagan Administration has come close to the British position in this new phase of the conflict over the Malvinas. During the lengthy and [word indistinct] negotiations that took place outside the framework of the 16th OAS General Assembly, Argentine diplomats gave up the second paragraph of the original draft resolution submitted by Uruguay. This paragraph stated that Great Britain's unilateral declaration is hampering the efforts of the international community aimed at encouraging the negotiation of the dispute. They also surrendered the third paragraph asking that Great Britain annul the decision announced on 29 October.

In any case, we should not downplay the fact that the United States did not abstain from voting at the OAS forum, a step prior to the one that will take place at the United Nations in a few days. It appears that U.S. diplomats agreed to go along with the hemispheric consensus as long as its main European ally was not condemned too harshly. Furthermore, it seems that also at stake was the meeting that President Alfonsin will hold with his U.S. counterpart Ronald Reagan next week during a private U.S. visit. Everything seems to indicate that this meeting was a bargaining chip used by the Americans and which was accepted by the Argentine Government despite the disapproval of a sector of the Argentine Foreign Ministry.

This Argentine Foreign Ministry sector believed that it would be meaningless to negotiate an Alfonsín-Reagan meeting that would actually be a protocol meeting, rather than a working meeting. Meanwhile, other government sectors maintained that if President Reagan did not receive Alfonsín after first having met with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher at Camp David, our country would suffer a rebuff.

The official decision also gives way to a series of questions due to the greater importance given to a protocol meeting other than to the effort to prevent the fishing issue in the South Atlantic from being resolved within the framework of the Food and Agriculture Organization. If this alternative is rescued, London will obtain an important legal precedent recognizing it as the occupying power of the Malvinas Islands. In summary the results of the Argentine diplomatic offensive (?could be) positive if the Argentine Government avoids the British maneuver of trying to legitimize illegal rights over the Malvinas Islands and the surrounding half-million square kilometers in dispute in the South Atlantic, together with all its resources.

CGT CHOOSES LEADERS; UBALDINI REELECTED

PY080221 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2221 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Nov (NA) -- The CGT [General Confederation of Labor] normalizing congress this afternoon reelected Saul Ubaldini as its secretary general and chose metal worker leader Hugo Curto, of the 62 Organizations, as assistant secretary. The two leaders led the ticket for unity of the three major movements within the labor organization.

Textile leader Pedro Goyeneche and construction leader Juan Faris, of the Ubaldini faction, were chosen to lead the social action and finance secretariats, respectively.

The coveted assistant secretariats, and the assistant secretariat for labor affairs went to UOM [Metalworkers Union] leader Hugo Curto and to light and power union leader Virgilio Nunez, respectively. These two leaders belong to the Lorenzo Miguel faction. The press secretariat and the secretariat for rural labor affairs went to commercial workers leader Guerino Andreoni and to railway leader Jose Pedraza, respectively.

Radical leader Hernan Prado was chosen assistant secretary of finance.

The following leaders were also chosen as members of the CGT secretariat, in this order: 1) Miguel Candore, of the UPCN [National Civil Service Personnel Union]; 2) Raul Amin, of the SMATA [Trade Union of Mechanics and Related Automotive Transportation Workers]; 3) Juar Reyes (restaurant workers); 4) Luis Moran, of the food sector; 5) Víctor de Gennaro, of ATE [Association of State Workers]; 6) Omar Peonbara, of SUPE [United Trade Union of State Petroleum Workers]; 7) Ruben Pereira, of the water supply and sewage sector; 8) Carlos Cabrear, of the mining sector; 9) Juan Molinas, of the health sector; 10) Juan Palacios, of the UTA. [Motor Transport Workers Union]; 11) Ricardo Perez, of the teamsters' sector; 12) Lesic Romero, of the meat sector; 13) Geronimo Izzeta, of the municipal sector.

Of the 13 members, 4 belong to the renewal faction, 5 to the Lorenzo Miguel faction, and 4 to the Ubaldini faction.

Ramon Baldassini, of the Foecyt [Federation of Postal and Telecommunications Workers], an independent labor leader, was chosen delegate to ILO, while Ubaldini was reelected as delegate to the Icftuo.

Leadership Meets Barrionuevo

PY121658 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 12 Nov 86 p 11

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Relations between the government and the new leadership of the General Confederation of Labour (CGT) appeared to have improved slightly yesterday after Labour Minister Hugo Barrionuevo invited the new leadership to his office for a protocol meeting today and the CGT leaders invited President Raul Alfonsin to attend their formal taking of office on December 12.

But the new CGT leadership, headed by re-elected secretary-general Saul Ubaldini, conditioned their takeover to Congress passing a law under which the government would pay the debts incurred by the CGT during the former military regime.

The CGT executive likewise said it would not be sworn in on the appointed date unless the courts had by then approved the proceedings at Friday's plenary normalizing meeting which elected the new leadership.

Another indication of the improved relations was Ubaldini's statement that the CCT would consider returning to the socio-economic conference with the government and business sector, from which it dropped out earlier this year, provided the government made known its own proposals as opposed to the CGT's 26-point plan.

Barrionuevo described today's talks with the CGT executive as a protocol meeting to get to know the new leadership, but it was believed the invitation was in reply to a CGT request for an early meeting to discuss labour problems.

Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille, however, made it clear the government would not change its wage policies for the current year, thus implying there would be no wage hikes for public workers until next year.

Following a meeting of the socio-economic cabinet to analyze some aspects of the changes to be introduced in the government's wage policies, Sourrouille said such changes would only come into effect as from January.

PCA REELECTS FAVA, RENEWS CENTRAL COMMITTEE

PY081736 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1040 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Nov (NA) -- Athos Fava has been reelected secretary general of the Argentine Communist Party [PCA]. During the 16th PCA Congress, 53 percent of its Central Committee was replaced; the new political and tactical line, which reasserts "a leftist front project," was approved; and the government of Raul Alfonsin was described as "bourgeoisie and controlled by monopolies of the great bourgeoisie." It added that "as a result of this, the government is implementing an increasingly antipopular policy that is in keeping with the dictates of the IMF and that in turn is leading to the self-imposed restrictions of a bourgeoisie democracy."

Fifty-three members of the previous Central Committee were replaced. Out of these, 10 had submitted their resignations while the others, among them Rubens Iscaro and Oscar Arevalo, were replaced as a result of the process of self-criticism that has been promoted by the party this year. The 100 members of the new PCA Central Committee were elected last night by acclamation when the 673 delegates present raised their hands to approve the complete list.

The plenum of the Central Committee today must elect the 20 members that will make up the Political Commission, which is the executive body that makes party decisions. It has been learned that PCA leaders Jorge Normann Pereyra and Patricio Echegaray, who led the self-criticism process, will undoubtedly be members of the Political Commission.

Pereyra had been pointed out in some press reports as a candidate to replace Fava in the PCA General Secretariat, but that was proved wrong last night when the entire congress reelected Fava and party members carried him on their shoulders throughout the Parque Norte building installation where the congress is being held.

In its fourth day of negotiations, the PCA plenum yesterday studied and approved the three reports issued by the Programs Commission, the Statutes Commission, and the Political Resolution Commission, which drafted a "general report of the outgoing Central Committee."

In keeping with what was planned a little less than 1 month ago, over 50 percent of the Central Committee was replaced, particularly those who were not wholeheartedly in favor of the "new party project."

After listening to about 90 speakers between 5 and 7 November, the PCA congress dedicated itself to study each one of the reports that was submitted by the three commissions, particularly that submitted by the Programs Commission, because several amendments were made to it, especially regarding the economy. Although the PCA Congress, which was attended by 543 of the 673 effective party delegates, approved the "fair economic analysis" that was submitted by the PCA hierarchy, proposals were also submitted on regional economies, urban and housing reform, and educational, health, and cultural affairs.

The congress also suggested an "economic reorganization" plan, which propose "the expropriation of properties from those groups that were accomplices of the dictatorship and are guilty of genocide, financial speculation, and capital flight." It specified that companies in these sectors "must be under state control," but the PCA did not state that the small and medium-sized business sectors should be expropriated because it believes these sectors are "allies of the working class."

In keeping with its ideological principles, the PCA expressed its position in favor of a state economy, and the development of cooperatives and Indian communities.

The PCA also proposes "the modernization" of the country, but under different terms than the "bound-down [atada] and dependent policy that is being promoted by the government." The PCA believes that Argentina must be modernized "based on the technological development of all sectors and in keeping with national needs." According to the PCA, "technological development must be promoted with those countries that can supply technology that is not bound-down [no atada]."

The majority also approved the main parts of the report submitted by the outgoing PCA Central Committee, which deals with the foreign policy implemented by the Alfonsin government, Alfonsin's recent trips to Cuba and the Soviet Union, and the Malvinas Islands issue, which the PCA says "is the main target of our mobilization for peace."

The report also defines how the PCA believes the "Frontist" alliance should ideally be made up. This alliance should encompass "the urban and rural classes, workers, poor and semiproletarian peasants, the intellectual vanguard, the small and medium-sized urban and rural bourgeoisie, and the so-called middle class sectors."

Congress Concludes

PY090226 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0113 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Nov (EFE) -- The Argentine Communist Party [PCA] today closed its 16th Congress, announcing the party's new political line, which implies "a turn to the left" and a position of direct opposition to the Alfonsin government. In this congress, the PCA renewed 50 percent of its directorate and set a political and electoral strategy for the coming years.

In closing the 16th session of the congress today, Athos Fava, who was reelected Secretary General, said that "the FREPU (Peoples Front, Communists and Trotskyist Alliance) is the beginning of the construction of a National and Social Liberation Front (FLNS) [Fuente de Liberacion Nacional y Social]."

Defining the FLNS, Fava said it is "a tool for liberation and against dependency," and that it must ultimately be joined by "the working class, the impoverished peasants, the intellectuals of the left, and the small- and medium - size bourgeoisie." To that end, Secretary General Fava pointed out the need to attract the Peronist workers, "who are leftists because they are anti-oligarchic and anti-imperialist."

The PCA does not currently have congressional representation, and, according to unofficial information, it has lost more than 40,000 members in the last 3 years.

In this congress, the so-called "old guard" was removed from positions in the directorate. The old guard had been always opposed to an alliance with the Trotskyists, the traditional ideological rivals of the orthodox Argentine communists, as well as to the radicalization of the party's political line.

Fava's criticism of the Alfonsin government, his references to the PCA "self-criticism" and his support for the front-forming policy were particularly applauded during the congress' closing ceremony.

NUCLEAR PROGRAM SAID CAPABLE OF ATOMIC BOMB

PY052232 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Nov 86 p 6

[By Clovis Rossi]

[Text] Argentina has already produced sufficient plutonium to manufacture two or three atomic bombs at the Ezeiza nuclear complex alone. And each of these bombs will have the same power as the bomb that the United States dropped on the Japanese city of Hiroshima in 1945, causing the death of 140,000 people.

These data were supplied by Vice Admiral Carlos Castro Madero, retired, a former president of the National Commission for Atomic Energy [CNEA], in a recent interview he granted to the magazine MARCHA. He said that Argentina is in a position to build its own nuclear bomb and thus join the exclusive club of nuclear powers.

These same data have aroused suspicion about the Argentine nuclear program. As a matter of fact, there has been suspicion about this program, which started in the 1940's, since the dedication in 1974 of its first tangible achievement: the Atucha-I nuclear plant (110 km from Buenos Aires). That same year, U.S. nuclear proliferation expert John Redick of the Stanley Foundation warned in an article published in THE WASHINGTON POST: "Argentina has the scientific capability of very soon becoming a member of the exclusive nuclear club."

Nine years later, in 1983, Redick's warning gained higher levels of probability: In November 1983, Castro Madero, then president of the CNEA, reported that Argentina had mastered the nuclear fuel cycle at the secret Pilcaniyeu installations (2,300 km southwest of Buenos Aires), and was, theoretically speaking, in a position to manufacture the atomic bomb.

Now, once the fuel cycle is mastered, and the eminently political decision is made to manufacture the bomb, it is only a matter of time before one is built, and this time is measured in terms of weeks, a few months at the most. This means that in 3 years, Argentina might have its own bomb. The problem is knowing whether or not the political decision has been made.

Whenever questioned on the subject, the Argentine Government replies with a solemn denial and with declarations that the Argentine nuclear program is exclusively peaceful. This answer is predictable. Not even Israel, which was caught red-handed by the British newspaper THE SUNDAY TIMES, admitted that it had the bomb. The newspaper quoted an Israeli nuclear program technician.

Castro Madero, an International Atomic Energy Agency consultant currently working for the Argentine Foundation for consultant currently working for the Argentine Foundation for Education, Science, and Culture, gave assurances that President Alfonsin has not made the decision to build the bomb.

The author of this article has confirmed that when it assumed power in 1983, the constitutional Argentine Government did not intend to continue any experiments on the military use of nuclear energy. The day Castro Madero announced that the nuclear fuel cycle had been mastered, a PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] delegation headed by Ulysses Guimaraes arrived in Buenos Aires to meet with President-elect Raul Alfonsin the next day. Foreign Minister designate Dante Caputo (who still heads the Argentine Foreign Ministry) gave the author of this article a ride to Ezeiza airport. During the 40-minute ride, the informal discussion focused on Castro Madero's announcement. Caputo was very annoyed because he thought the objective of the announcement was to destabilize the newly elected government, which had not even been installed. He said that Alfonsin would not give a cent to the CNEA to continue the experiments that might lead to the construction of a bomb.

Ambassador Jorge Sabato, one of Alfonsin's closest friends, was designated Foreign Ministry under secretary, a position equivalent to that of a deputy foreign minister. Sabato and Brazilian Senator Fernando Henrique Cardoso, a member of the delegation headed by Guimaraes, have made similar statements on the subject.

PINOCHET LIFTS STATE OF SIEGE IN THREE PROVINCES

PY121419 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0349 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Santiago, 11 Nov (EFE) -- The state of siege, which was enforced throughout Chile on 7 September following the thwarted attack on President General Augusto Pinochet, was lifted today in three provinces. An official communique announced tonight that, by orders of Gen Pinochet, the state of siege has been lifted in Arauco Province, 600 km south of Santiago; Cardenal Caro Province, 140 km northeast of Santiago; and Palena Province, 1,200 km south of Santiago.

On 28 October, the state of siege was lifted in Chanaral Province, in northern Chile, and in Cauquenes and Malleco Provinces, in southern Chile. [passage omitted]

Later, the government decided to lift the state of siege in the 11th region, in southern Chile, and in Parinacota Province, in northern Chile, 1,900 km from Santiago, and announced the state of siege could be further lifted depending on the situation prevailing in each region.

U.S. AMBASSADOR LEAVES 'SUDDENLY' FOR WASHINGTON

PA122117 Paris AFP in Spanish 2058 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Santiago, 12 Nov (AFP) -- Harry Barnes, U.S. ambassador to Chile, traveled suddenly to Washington without announcing the reason for his trip, a diplomatic mission spokesman reported today.

The relations between the two countries entered a stage of suspense during the past weeks after State Department officials said the Washington government might block a \$250 million credit the Chilean authorities have requested from the World Bank.

The World Bank's decision will be announced on 25 November, according to reports from Washington.

Letter to Embassy on Loan

PY130146 Santiago Radio Portales in Spanish 2230 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] In a letter delivered to the U.S. Embassy, business leaders have conveyed their concern over the possible denial of the Chilean request for a Structural Adjustment Loan [SAL]. Farmers' Confederation President Domingo Duran has said the letter was handed to an embassy officer because Ambassador Harry Barnes is in the United States.

[Begin Duran recording] We have just delivered a letter from the national council of small and medium-size enterprises. The council is made up of Elias (Gruyere), of the retail business sector; Julio Lagos, of the land transportation sector; Nelson (Radice), of the small and medium-size industrial sector; and myself, on behalf of the small and medium-size farmers. Council coordinator (Miguel Diaz Rey) is also here with us.

In the letter we just delivered, we respectfully expressed to the U.S. ambassador the position of our council toward recent actions, which we do not want to call intervention but which are well known in our country. These actions are connected with the negotiations and efforts linked with the SAL, which is essential for our country, especially for the productive sector. [end recording]

Duran said that in their letter, the businessmen asked Ambassador Barnes to inform President Ronald Reagan and the U.S. Congress of their views.

Some weeks ago, Julio Lagos, on behalf of the teamsters unions, delivered a similar letter to the U.S. Consulate. Lagos said that so far he has not received an answer and that the letter is now being sent to President Reagan.

World Bank Credits Sought

PY130114 Paris AFP in Spanish 2053 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Santiago, 11 Nov (AFP) -- Government sources today reported that Chile will request a \$650-million loan from the foreign creditor banks to finance its economic recovery during the years 1987 and 1988. Negotiations with the U.S. creditors, who are represented by a 12-member committee headed by U.S. Manufacturer's Trust, will begin in New York on 17 November.

According to a plan approved by the IMF this week, the Chilean delegation will ask that \$340 million out of the \$650 million be disbursed in 1987, when Chile's current-account deficit may total \$1 billion. At the talks with the IMF, a moderate trade surplus of \$1 to \$1.1 billion and an inflation rate of about 13 percent -- 3 or 4 percentage points lower than that expected for 1986 -- were foreseen for 1987.

Furthermore, it was agreed that the 1987 public deficit should be 1.7 percent of the GDP, some \$325 million. This deficit will be covered with loans obtained abroad, so as not to overextend domestic resources.

In order to finance the \$1 billion current-account deficit in 1987, Chile hopes to obtain \$100 million in direct foreign investments, in addition to this year's \$350-million portion of the loan Chile will request from the foreign creditor banks. The remaining resources to cover the 1987 trade-balance deficit will be obtained from several other sources, but basically from the World Bank, which should approve a \$250-million Structural-Adjustment Loan [SAL] this month.

The United States will wait until President Augusto Pinochet's military regime substantially improves its human rights record before voting for the approval of this World Bank credit. Reliable sources have stated, however, that the U.S. delegates will abstain from voting against this credit. By abstaining, the delegates will leave the way open for the SAL to be approved by European, Asian, and Latin American countries, which favor keeping political and technical matters separate from World Bank discussions.

If the SAL is not approved, this will impair the future of the Chilean economy. In 1986, Chile will register an unexpected 5-percent growth rate after a 15-percent decline in 1982-83 and only a moderate recovery in subsequent years during which its foreign debt rose to \$20 million.

STUDENTS OCCUPY EMBASSY, TO STAY 'INDEFINITELY'

PY130059 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2318 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Santiago, 12 Nov (TELAM-ANSA) -- Two university students today occupied the Netherlands Embassy in Santiago and still remain inside the building, seeking to prompt international pressure for the release of opposition leaders of the Student Federation. This has been confirmed by Netherlands diplomat Rene Aquarone.

In the meantime, Ana Maria Olivera, secretary general of the Student Federation of the Catholic University of Valparaiso, the second most important Chilean city, has disclosed that the students who have occupied the embassy are law student Alejandro Munoz and Pedro Henriquez, president of the Valparaiso University Biochemistry Student Federation, and that the two students plan to remain inside the embassy indefinitely.

Olivera added that their action seeks to elicit international pressure, through the Netherlands, for the release of four university student leaders and the lifting by the Chilean Government of the orders for the arrest of another 19 university students, among them Munoz and Henriquez themselves.

The following Student Federation leaders, charged with violating political laws and laws regarding the control of weapons, are still being kept under arrest by the government: Rene Luer, president at Catholic University; Luis Ibacache, president at the University of Valparaiso; Eduardo Lizama, president at the Federico Santa Maria Technical University; and Omar Jara, President at the Playa Ancha University Pedagogy School.

A few weeks ago a vehicle transporting four students being driven by diplomat Rene Aquarone was intercepted by members of the security forces who at gun point forced the diplomat to keep his hands over his head and took the students away. The Netherlands Government lodged an energetic protest with the Chilean Government over the incident.

ZALDIVAR REQUESTS EARLY ELECTION TO REDEFINE PDC

PY080247 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1625 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Santiago, 7 Nov (EFE) -- Christian Democratic Party [PDC] National Counselor Adolfo Zaldivar has proposed moving the elections to appoint his party's president in December. The elections will decide whether Gabriel Valdes will be reelected or nominated as a candidate for the Chilean presidential elections.

These were the reasons formally presented by Zaldivar when he substantiated his formal petition asking that the elections for a new party president, scheduled for June 1987, be moved to this December. Zaldivar explained that his proposal "is not looking for anyone's head, but for a redefinition of the party's political lines," and added that he also shares the idea that in 1987 the opposition elect its presidential candidate.

Zaldivar thinks a new board should be elected by the national PDC leaders when they meet in mid-December to discuss the reform of the party statutes. The PDC counselor insisted that "the party president cannot run for the Chilean presidency, because the nation's president must work for the greater interests of the country."

Valdes, who became PDC president after the death of Eduardo Frei, a former Chilean president, is always in the polls, and leads the list of opposition leaders whom Chileans see as future presidents.

Regarding his proposal that the party president be elected in December, Zaldivar said "there are many important members of the party who can occupy this position." Among them, Zaldivar mentioned the names of former Senator Renan Fuentealba, PDC president during Eduardo Frei's presidential term, and former Senator Narciso Irureta, also a former PDC president.

PDC Wins University Elections

PY052129 Paris AFP in Spanish 1616 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Santiago, 5 Nov (AFP) -- According to the counts released today, the progovernmental candidates suffered an overwhelming defeat in the student executive board elections at the University of Chile, the main university in the country.

The majority of votes was won by an opposition alliance comprising the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] and the Socialist Party, which received 5,986 votes. In the second place, with 129 votes less, was the ticket of the Marxist leftwingers, led by the Communists, who are fighting the military regime of President Augusto Pinochet. The ticket supporting the military government received 2,850 votes, surpassing two lesser opposition tickets that received 550 votes.

There will now be a run-off election between the tickets of the two majority trends.

SOCIALISTS PROPOSE FORMING MULTIPARTY GROUP

PY071759 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2255 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Santiago, 6 Nov (EFE) -- The Chilean Socialist Party [PS] Ricardo Nunez faction Central Committee today decided in a plenum to propose the formation of a multiparty group "to promote the creation of a great movement for free elections."

In one of their most important resolutions, the PS Nunez faction, which is a member of the centrist Democratic Alliance, proposed using this coalition as a basis to form the multiparty group. The PS Nunez faction believes that the eight member parties of the Democratic Alliance, together with the five leftist and center-right parties which signed the Basic Principles for a Democratic Regime, may form a multiparty group "capable of guiding the Chilean people to democracy." The PS Nunez factions says, "this multiparty group will represent the interests and proposals of the large social majority which yearns for a quick recovery of democracy."

The PS Nunez faction remarks in its analysis of the country's current situation that "the main wish and duty of all those who participate in national life is to turn Chile into a free, sovereign, and democratic country based on peace, justice, and equity." "By attaining this, the current growing tendency toward a confrontation among Chileans will be stopped, and an agreement based on the commitments of each party will be attained, especially among the political parties, the social movements, and the Armed Forces."

The PS Nunez faction makes special reference to the Armed Forces and requests them "to accept the will of the majority of the population by agreeing, as soon as possible, to hold elections for president and members of Congress. This congress must fully exercise its legislative and constituent power." The PS Nunez faction also requests the Armed Forces "to assume their responsibilities over human rights violations and dismiss from their ranks those who are responsible for such violations and place them at the disposal of justice."

"We also request the Armed Forces to understand that their exclusive control over arms does not entitle them to participate in ruling the country; instead they should subject themselves to a constitutional power, democratically elected by the sovereign will of the people," the PS Nunez faction document says.

The PS Nunez faction Central Committee also states: "Since we defend life and peace, which are fundamental principles of our political line, we categorically reject the logic of war and death which has prevailed in the country during these 13 years of dictatorship." "We believe the future coexistence of Chileans must be attained through justice, which is denied today, and which must be based on the truth," the PS Nunez faction adds.

The non-Marxist PS Nunez faction promised to "generously assume the task of the democratic institutional reconstruction of the country, taking into consideration the interests of the nation before anything else."

MAPU Supports Proposal

PY112059 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Victor Barrauto, MAPU [United Popular Action Movement] secretary general, and the under secretaries of this political organization, Jaime Cataldo and Guillermo del Valle, today held a press conference.

Barrauto pointed out that the National Accord and Basic Principles for a Democratic Regime are the most advanced agreements reached so far for the creation of a national consensus.

Guillermo del Valle indicated that steps are being taken to create favorable conditions for finding a political solution to the Chilean crisis. Jaime Cataldo added that it is urgent to overcome the problems blocking the transformation of these agreements into an effective national action that not only will facilitate but also achieve a political solution.

Victor Barrauto, Jaime Cataldo, and Guillermo del Valle proposed that the 13 political parties which signed the document entitled Basic Principles for a Democratic Regime, which is a document that furthered the National Accord, should create a multiparty group. Barrauto said:

[Begin recording] We are proposing the formation as soon as possible of a multiparty group made up of the parties that signed the Basic Principles for a Democratic Regime, but a group which should be open to other sectors that share the fundamental principals of the multiparty group. [end recording] [passage omitted]

SPAIN'S GONZALEZ, FEBRES CORDERO MEET PRESS

PA102222 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 1552 GMT 10 Nov 86

[News conference by President Leon Febres Cordero and Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez at the Press Room of the Presidency in Quito -- live]

[Excerpts] [Unidentified moderator] Journalist Alba (?Zico) [words indistinct].

[?Zico] Mr Spanish Prime Minister, I am curious about something. What problems have you had with the economic policy you have implemented in Spain, which is neoliberal with a few social modifications for the people's benefit? What confrontations has it caused?

[Gonzalez] Your first question calls for a characterization of my economic policy. For instance, you perceive my economy as neoliberal, but of course this calls for a clarification of what neoliberal means. I have made an enormous effort to (?benefit) the public sector, and considerably increased social expenses within a policy that can and should be described as severe because of its austerity from the economic point of view. However, if it is believed, for example, that a neoliberal policy, which is a [word indistinct] policy to control growth [words indistinct] during the time that I have headed the government, it is a growth that surpasses the average in the other EEC countries, even though it is an inadequate amount of growth.

I do not believe my economic policy is neoliberal, although I have never been afraid to have my economic policies described according to the manner in which they are perceived by each person. Each person can describe them as he pleases. At times I have said that if I have a balance of payments problem, it is my duty as a leader to correct it. If I have an inflation problem, my duty as a leader is to correct it, because if I do not, I will not be fulfilling the needs of the nation that has given me the task of governing. This is what I have done, and I have also faced an important and very delicate problem, which is industrial reconversion of the industries heavily hit by the Spanish crisis and the international crisis. I have implemented a severe, austere policy which I believe the majority of the Spanish citizens have understood. I honestly do not believe this policy can be described as neoliberal, but I must add that your curiosity is due to the fact that we have placed what we consider the general interests of the Spanish people above what could be described as programmatic, strictly partisan issues. [passage omitted]

[Gonzalez] This trip was scheduled for July 1985, and you know also that a government crisis prevented my carrying it out. Therefore, the first aspect to be discussed is the development of political relations, which is of top importance to me. I am talking about Spanish interests, of course. Spain portrays an image in America, and it receives an image and a specific message from America, which for any responsible government would be truly regrettable to forget. A good part of our future, a good part of our presence in the world depends on our ability to create a good system of relations with nations such as Ecuador and other nations on the Latin American continent.

Therefore, the first part of the visit is of a political nature, which is fully complied with through the discussions and knowledge of the Ecuadoran situation, and a knowledge of its projection and development. The second part of the visit, so that no one can imagine that I am only going to make a political speech which could be described as rhetorical, pertains to relations.

Relations must be based upon concrete realities. Within these concrete relations, relations with Ecuador have traditionally been cordial, free of conflicts, austere, and with room for improvement. I am determined to achieve this improvement in economic and cultural relations.

We have made progress on one of the longest standing issues. A package of negotiations is not invented in a day. It takes its normal course. This morning the economy minister signed three protocols on three economic cooperation matters. There are plans that will further stimulate cooperation between our countries. Furthermore, if the president will allow me, we have studied the possibility of increasing the flow of exports from Ecuador to Spain to attempt to develop our trade balance -- which as you know is for structural reasons, not my desire -- is unbalanced. Therefore, we have worked on two levels: the political, including cultural aspects, aspects of a commemoration [words indistinct] which we hope will be a platform of understanding and cooperation such as the commemoration of 1992, and in economic and bilateral cooperation aspects. I believe relations are based upon a serious consideration of what our possibilities are. I believe our relations have been good and will improve in the future.

[Moderator] Victor Hinestroza.

[Hinestroza] [Words indistinct] questions of the two presidents. The first one is the appraisal you have just made. The second one would be for the Ecuadoran president, who could confirm the date of the OPEC's committee on [words indistinct] and prices meeting here in Quito.

[Febres Cordero] Yes, with pleasure. The OPEC Prices Committee has called for an urgent meeting next week, and has asked that this meeting be held in Quito. Of course, we have accepted this request. The representatives will begin arriving on Wednesday of this week, and the meetings will begin on Thursday. This event will be of great importance for Ecuador and its people, because as we all know, Ecuadoran oil exports are fundamental for our country's foreign exchange earnings and for the state's budget. Therefore any effort toward raising the prices is good for the country. [passage omitted]

I believe that Prime Minister Gonzalez has thoroughly covered the topics we have discussed in a frank, clear, and open manner, as was expected. We have taken a number of important steps concerning Spain's financial cooperation to carry out projects that the country desperately needs. We have discussed the need to devise mechanisms that will enable us in one way or another to reach a positive trade balance as we are aware that Spain has its problems, as Ecuador has its own problems, too. We have broadly discussed international policy matters that are inevitable in the relations between two heads of state. We reviewed problems related to the Central American crisis, the Malvinas Islands, the need to collaborate and join efforts to achieve world peace. In sum, we have discussed practical, financial, commercial, and political matters within the international framework. We have covered aspects concerning the excellent, historical, and traditional relations between the Spanish and Ecuadoran people. I hope that this answers the question asked by the reporter regarding the topics discussed. [passage omitted]

[Moderator] Reporter Joaquin Tagar of the [name indistinct] network.

[Tagar] [Passage omitted] I would like President Febres Cordero to clarify what the Ecuadoran Government's current position is regarding Nicaragua. I believe that relations are now broken, but that there are possibilities that they will be restored. [passage omitted].

[Febres Cordero] Regarding your question, I must first say that the relations between the Nicaraguan and Ecuadoran people have been, are, and I believe will always be the best. As you know, there have been problems between the two governments, [words indistinct] democratic, that the Nicaraguan problem must be resolved on the basis of the Nicaraguan people's right to self-determination. In a news conference like this one I mentioned the need for democratic and free elections in Nicaragua. This provoked a violent reaction from the Nicaraguan head of state. As a result of his statement, which as head of state I considered offensive to the Ecuadoran Government and people, our relations with Nicaragua were broken. For the moment -- and I will absolutely [coughs]...I will be absolutely frank, as always -- I do not believe that there are possibilities of restoring those relations.

[Unidentified reporter] [Passage indistinct] some agreements have been signed and two projects are under negotiation. I would like you to specify which projects have been signed and which ones are under negotiation. Also, how far have the negotiations gone? President Febres Cordero has commented on the talks regarding international politics and other topics that are inevitable. Afterwards, he talked about Nicaragua. I would like you to tell us if you had an exchange of views concerning the Malvinas Islands, the OAS meeting, Central America, in sum, all the inevitable topics of international politics, as the president has stated. My second question is addressed to Prime Minister Gonzalez. Can you give us some information on the projects, purposes, or promises, and so forth, that you are taking to Peru and Cuba as the next steps of your visit. Thank you.

[Gonzalez] Regretfully I will not be able to answer the second question. Later we will have the opportunity to talk about the other phases of the trip. I feel that now we should center our attention on the current phase -- that is, in the Republic of Ecuador.

Here we have already signed three agreements on hospital equipment, electricity lines and substations, and the Guayaquil wholesale market. As I said, today we signed the agreements for these projects for \$40 million, \$25 million, and \$12 million respectively. There is a bid, which of course will have to be decided through legal channels at the proper time. It is very attractive to Spain. Obviously, I cannot comment on it because this is a government decision that must be made by the proper authorities, but which interests us very much. There are many other projects in which ... [changes thought] what I mean to say is that these projects were discussed during my talk with President Febres Cordero. So I would like to say that the standard procedure is to analyze Ecuador's priorities and analyze Spain's possibilities and priorities. When I talk about possibilities, I am referring to our limitations, or rather our financial capabilities. Logically, the sum of those two priorities and the limitations imposed by the possibilities lead to the definition of projects which interest the two sides most. At present, we have agreed on the projects I have mentioned. I hope that cooperation will continue to grow.

That is what I would have to say to your specific question, which I believe addresses it.

[Febres Cordero] If you would allow me, Prime Minister Gonzalez, I would add something regarding the questions asked a few minutes ago. The first one involved the financial protocol signed with Spain today and the ones that will be signed in the future as the projects are analyzed. We concurred with the Spanish Government on the need to conduct these negotiations on a direct government to government basis. The Ecuadoran Government deals with the Spanish institutions responsible for these credits. Each government assumes its own responsibility. However, groups that represent those that may sell certain kinds of equipment do not actively participate in the negotiations. I believe that this sort of explanation is in order because the two governments have accepted this procedure during the negotiations. [passage omitted]

Regarding the question the reporter asked, I believe I clearly stated that I told Prime Minister Gonzalez -- I would like to be very clear on this matter -- about Ecuador's viewpoints regarding the problems with Nicaragua. I told him about our viewpoints. I have not said nor have I hinted that there are some concurrences. I have told Prime Minister Gonzalez about my views. I want to make this perfectly clear. As for the Malvinas issue and the situation that developed last week, I am going to reiterate what the Foreign Ministry has stated. We feel that one cannot think of a colonialist policy at the threshold of the 21st century. Therefore, we felt the unilateral decision taken by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the Malvinas problem was totally inadvisable. Because it cannot be otherwise, we suggested that the UN resolution on the problem be accepted and that we, the member-countries, strive to get the British negotiators to resume the talks regarding the Malvinas problem. Also, we reiterated our support for the UN proposal to create a zone of peace and cooperation in the South Atlantic.

[Passage omitted] [Unidentified reporter] (?Thanks). Good morning, Mr President. I have a question for Prime Minister Gonzalez regarding the Latin American economic problem, which is so seriously aggravated by the foreign debt. How do you feel this affects the political situation of the leaders who, like you, are of a social democratic bent? How would you regard this administrative effort, considering all these problems? Will you consider the strictly economic aspects of the problem apart from the social aspect? What kind of treatment would you give the situation considering the seriousness of the economic crisis?

[Gonzalez] Did you all understand the question? I will tell you about my behavior in Spain as the head of the government. Later, if you would allow me, I will tell you about what I think regarding the all-important foreign debt. I feel we sometimes are inclined to play with words by saying: Do you assign priority to the social problems or economic problems? As if it were possible to say, humanly speaking, that I am willing to solve social problems regardless of the status of economic problems or the solution for them. Once again, I want to say that this is impossible. What sometimes is presented as an ideological debate is not an ideological debate, but a mere play on words. No nation or government can solve social problems if it cannot face and solve economic problems.

Let it be clear, then. No one can distribute what he does not have. Therefore, one must first have something before distributing it. One must be able to generate wealth. In the process of struggle against crisis and in the generation of wealth, it goes without saying that a special sensitivity is required to attend to the problem caused by the economic crisis. I always feel somewhat apprehensive when a problem of either social or economic priority is presented. This is because a leader's vocation -- which is often above ideologies of our own -- is not to apportion misery to his people.

He will perhaps be more or less egalitarian-oriented. This will depend on his view of society or the world. Obviously, no one wants to mete out misery. He wants to distribute well-being or try to achieve it. For this, believe me, a serious and rigorous economic effort is necessary. A demagogical diversion from the great problems posed by the economic crisis is a catastrophe. This sometimes is similar to having bread for today and famine for many years. Each has to assume his own responsibility. I will tell you about the one I have assumed. What has been our behavior regarding the foreign debt? What will it continue to be in addition to the experience of the Ecuadoran Republic itself? When we have appeared at the Paris Club at a time when a country has tried to refinance its debt, we have always assumed a flexible stance, which appears necessary to us to solve a problem with an economic basis and political consequences. I maintain that no leader can be asked to put the payment of the foreign debt above his country's needs for development and growth as part of a policy of well-being. I will add something I have repeated many times -- sometimes I have been misconstrued. Sometimes a speech different from practice is delivered. A more or less grandiose speech about the debt is made, and the debt is paid according to the ability to pay it. Words must become actions. I do not feel any one country can be asked to pay the debt at the cost of his people's well-being. Therefore, it is necessary to find ways to facilitate the debt payment -- this is also necessary to have a new economic flow and new investments -- in accordance with the possibilities and priorities of each nation. [passage omitted]

[Unidentified reporter] I would like to ask the Spanish prime minister to explain to us his foreign minister's offer at the United Nations recently to facilitate a dialogue between the EEC and Latin America. I would like to ask the Ecuadoran president to confirm the presence of an IMF mission in Ecuador to supervise the fulfillment of the first stage of the accord with this organization. Thank you.

[Febres Cordero] There is an IMF mission in Ecuador, not to supervise anything, but to talk about the Ecuadoran economic situation. As the people well know, this situation has been dramatically aggravated by the oil price drop on the international market. Just as missions of the World Bank and the IDB come to Ecuador, so do IMF missions arrive here from time to time. Mr Prime Minister, your turn.

[Gonzalez] An IMF mission has just left Spain. Of course, it is not the same one that is here. The work is shared by several missions. A report about the Spanish economy has just been published. In addition to mentioning our position in the document to join the EEC, that is, the creation of a framework of relations between the EEC and Latin America -- I do not want to go into detail -- we presented the problem at the June summit in The Hague. In this meeting there emerged the determination to ask the EEC to draft a preliminary, basic document to construct the framework -- from our viewpoint as EEC member-countries -- to direct relations between the EEC and Latin America. Also, without too much fanfare and with an outside institution whose acronym is GRULA [Group of Latin American Ambassadors to the European Community], a mechanism has been implemented by which the representatives of all Latin American countries in Brussels form a coordination framework to present their project outlines to the EEC. In addition to the conviction that this will progress, I feel that something very important is missing on both sides, that is, how the EEC views its relations with Latin America.

I feel reasonable progress will be made on this. Furthermore, we face another great challenge. We must establish the Latin American countries' viewpoints through several forums, such as the Andean Pact. There is an Argentina-Brazil-Uruguay accord. There is a nearly a Central American common market with the well-known problems, etc. We must establish Latin America's viewpoint regarding European countries' plans and work schedules in all fields. In Spain some things were achieved. For instance, we succeeded in getting the traditional Latin American exports to Spain exempt from the EEC treatment. Unfortunately, as we have sometimes said, Spanish trade in this direction has been of small proportion so far. The basic core of the problem is that, I feel, a process of coordination is occurring both in the EEC and Latin America. This process is still to be completed, yet it has moved forward in history, as I see it. [passage omitted]

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Prime Minister of the Spanish Government: I would like to know the (?conclusions) reached after you met with the leaders of [words indistinct]. Mr President of Ecuador: Does the death of the leaders of the Alfaro Lives group mark the beginning of the end of terrorism in our country?

[Gonzalez] As for me, I have been very cordially attended to. Also, I thank Mr President for his understanding of my usual practices, namely, the pluralistic contact with the countries I visit. There has been a cordial conversation with the political leaders of the democratic left. Topics have been discussed, and those have been reported to the press. Also, the regional and continental situation and some specific problems were assessed. In truth, and considering the motive for the visit there has not been -- there has been at other times, of course -- any reason for strictly party meetings, but only a general political assessment. This cordial exchange has satisfied me, of course, much more so because this expresses what all of us share and desire, the pluralism of our nations. [passage omitted]

OPEN LETTER TAKES ISSUE WITH U.S. CONGRESSMAN

PY122034 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 12 Nov 86 p 6

["Open letter" by Humberto Velazquez: "Brazen and Disrespectful American!"]

[Text] Once again we have had to put up with a delegation of U.S. citizens, headed this time by Congressman Frederick C. Boucher, who, as soon as he arrived, said inquisitively that he was going to request a meeting with the Paraguayan Foreign Minister "to ask an explanation for the refusal to allow Mr Robert White into the country."

It seems that Congressman Boucher has not yet learned that Paraguay gained its independence from every foreign power on 15 May 1811, and that since then it does not permit any foreign interference in its strictly internal affairs.

Paraguay has the exclusive right to grant or deny a visa to any foreigner who wants to visit Paraguay, just like the United States has the sovereign right to do the same with foreigners who want to visit that country.

As for Mr Robert White, his presence has for a long time been undesirable ever since the time when, as the U.S. ambassador before our government, he acted as a member of the local opposition, siding with the most recalcitrant and radicalized sectors.

When his mission in Paraguay ended, Robert White was appointed in the same capacity to El Salvador where he wasted no opportunity to speak of our country in derogatory terms. After he was dismissed from the post by President Ronald Reagan, Robert White kept badmouthing the Paraguayan situation here and there. Then a few months ago, he arrived in our country as member of a delegation of meddlers, attempting to act as censor of the Paraguayan democracy.

In El Salvador, Robert White proved beyond a doubt that he is one of the best advocates for international communism, just like Carter, who permitted the installation of the Daniel Ortega's Marxist tyranny in Nicaragua, Kennedy, and Patricia Derian.

As for the delegation headed by Congressman Boucher, if its members want to really get to know the situation in Paraguay, their quick trip could never be sufficient, just as interviews it held with the leaders of the fanatical, sectarian, illegal, and sidelined sectors of the opposition could not be sufficient.

If they really want to know about Paraguay, the foreigners who visit us should travel around the country, visit the new settlements, and talk with the people who have been redeemed from poverty by the ongoing peaceful revolution and who are now working on their own land. Only then will they be in the position to evaluate the government's great accomplishments that cover the entire country, meeting the most varied needs of the people.

They should learn how Paraguay suffered destructive anarchy for almost half a century and that thanks to the government of the Colorado Party, one of the most powerful parties of Latin America, Paraguay lives in peace, freedom and development while other countries are suffering the tragedy of urban and rural guerrillas by criminal terrorists disguised as politicians as well as other crimes which are indeed in violation of human rights.

While there are Americans like legislator Boucher or preachers like Robert White, we Paraguayans will not remain idle to foreign intervention in our domestic affairs.

In 1947 we defeated international communism which was allied with the Liberal and the Febrerist Parties in a civil war created by that wicked alliance and we are now firm in our posts ready to defend our republican and democratic institutions against anyone who attacks them.

We strongly reject any effort to impose on us tutors for whom we did not ask and whom we will never admit because we Paraguayans are capable of leading and guiding the life of our people through our authentic and historic national path.

Just as we respect free people we also demand the same respect for our republic.

Let no one be mistaken, Paraguay is not a banana republic where any U.S. company can exert a despotic and imperialistic control. Here we do not admit either Yankee or Soviet imperialism.

Foreigners who respect our independence and laws will always be welcome in Paraguay, but not those who feel that they have the right to teach us how to behave. Those who think this way should go back and use their energy to solve the serious problems that are affecting their own country.

CORRECTION TO STROESSNER BIRTHDAY ADDRESS

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Stroessner Addresses Birthday Gatherings" published in the 6 November Latin America DAILY REPORT, page H 2, paragraph 3, line one:

There are undoubtedly many sectors that want more dollars and more guaranies. (changing word "guarantees" to "guaranies")

BRIEFS

JANUARY-SEPTEMBER COL REPORTED -- According to a survey by the Paraguayan Central Bank, the cost of living has risen by 20 percent from 1 January through 30 September. The overall consumer price index increased by 1.4 percent in September. Food was the item that rose highest: 2.4 percent. [Excerpt] [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 8 Nov 86 p 11 PY]

GARCIA ON ELECTION, CRITICISM OF ENDORSEMENT

PY121452 Paris AFP in Spanish 2334 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Lima, 10 Nov (AFP) -- President Alan Garcia today refrained from proclaiming Jorge del Castillo, the APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance] candidate, the new mayor of Lima. One day after the 9 November municipal elections, Garcia praised the personality of his friend Alfonso Barrantes, the United Left (IU) candidate. Garcia also noted the identical guidelines shared by the APRA and the IU, which is headed by Barrantes.

President Garcia made these remarks after he held a 15-minute conversation with Barrantes. The conversation took place during ceremonies held to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the birth of Marshal Andres A. Caceres, hero of the war with Chile (1879-1884).

These are the first comments Garcia has made on the municipal elections that were held yesterday throughout the country. According to unofficial results, the APRA, the social democratic party, beat the IU Marxist coalition in Lima, by a narrow margin.

Garcia said that these voters who cast their ballots for the APRA naturally identify themselves with the (popular, nationalist and anti-imperialist) objectives pursued by the government. The many votes obtained by IU throughout the country means that it also seeks objectives similar to those pursued by the APRA.

He added that although we are still awaiting the official results, we can clearly see the kind of government guidelines and policy the nation wants.

Regarding criticism of his public endorsement of APRA Candidate Jorge del Castillo, Garcia said that it is not a crime, nor is it illegal for a president to speak about his political position.

He asserted that the elections were absolutely clean and the people know it.

Asked about disagreements with Barrantes, who has questioned Del Castillo's victory because of irregularities, President Garcia said: Any disagreements that may arise as a result of the elections will never be able to shatter a friendship and especially the identical convictions that I share with Barrantes.

Garcia said that: I describe him as a great friend, a noble and loyal man who supports leftist ideas, but who upholds democratic ideals. He is someone I value very much.

In conclusion, Garcia said that IU has obtained a great deal of support in Lima and throughout almost the entire country, and he added that only a person like Barrantes can rally so many votes unlike others who praise themselves for supporting radical policies.

Through these comments Garcia was alluding to those who criticize Barrantes, the present mayor of Lima, for his policy of avoiding confrontations with the APRA.

NONALIGNED COUNTRIES-BEGIN FOREIGN DEBT MEETING

PY122131 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Lima, 12 Nov (EFE) -- Peruvian Prime Minister and Minister of Economy Luis Alva Castro today dedicated in Lima the first consultative meeting of the Nonaligned Countries on the foreign debt.

The meeting, which is being held behind closed doors, is presided by Gustavo Saberbein, deputy economy minister and president of the Peruvian Debt Committee. Saberbein stated that this meeting was organized based on a Peruvian proposal submitted to the Nonaligned Countries Secretariat and confirmed by the most recent conference of the movement held in Harare, Zimbabwe, in September 1986.

Saberbein added that the objective of the Lima conference is to exchange information and national experience on the technical handling of the foreign debt, and that UNCTAD is also participating in this conference because it renders a continuous information service on the debt of the developing nations.

One of the points of the agenda considered by the conference was the information on the size of the debt and its impact on the economy, including the adjustment policies.

It also considered renegotiation and other agreements experience related to the foreign debt, and also the way to establish the second consultative meeting, with which the consultative meetings will be institutionalized.

Saberbein stressed the significance of this meeting for Peru, because it is one of the few countries that has taken a sovereign unilateral decision "which is opening a path through other possible alternatives which limit the debt service." Peru maintains its position of channeling only 10 percent of its export values annually to pay its debt.

ARGENTINE, URUGUAYAN FOREIGN MINISTERS ARRIVE

PY130047 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0013 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Lima, 12 Nov (EFE) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo and his Uruguayan counterpart, Enrique Iglesias, today arrived in Lima, where they will meet with Peruvian President Alan Garcia and Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, who is on the second day of an official visit to Peru.

The two ministers, who came from Guatemala, where they attended the OAS meeting, will discuss the Malvinas issue with Alan Wagner, their Peruvian counterpart.

It has been reported that this evening the two visitors will meet with Felipe Gonzalez and Alan Garcia at the Spanish Embassy in Lima.

CONSALVI ON CONTADORA; MEETING U.S. AMBASSADOR

PA111920 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 5 Nov 86 p 1-d

[Interview with Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi by Ludmila Vinogradoff; date and place not given]

[Text] [Vinogradoff] Will Contadora sit back and do nothing in the face of an intensification of war confrontations in Nicaragua; will it remain indifferent or take initiative?

[Consalvi] We will not sit back and do nothing. We are committed to peace in Central America and under no circumstances will we give up such an effort -- quite the contrary. Although we acknowledge that the situation has worsened in the past few weeks as a result of direct actions by countries in the region, we reaffirm our position of insisting on our cooperation and goodwill scheme for seeking peace in the region.

[Vinogradoff] However, the explosion of war in Nicaragua seems imminent, especially with direct U.S. meddling through the "contras." What steps will Contadora take; will it issue a statement or make another effort?

[Consalvi] We just issued a very emphatic statement at the United Nations that in no way played down the seriousness of the situation. In that document, which was signed in New York by the foreign ministers of the Contadora and Support Groups, we expressed our deep concern over the situation. I am hopeful that we will be able to meet individually or in a group with all the Central American foreign ministers. I believe it will be the appropriate moment to review and analyze the situation and to insist that only negotiation will bring about a stable peace and respect for the sovereignty of all countries in the region.

[Vinogradoff] This morning (yesterday) you met with U.S. Ambassador Otto Reich. What did you discuss?

[Consalvi] Yes, I met with him this morning. He came to discuss general issues, especially bilateral ones. We also discussed Venezuela's concern over the promotion of protectionist actions, especially in the United States.

[Vinogradoff] Did you discuss Central America?

[Consalvi] Very little. Our discussion did not focus on Central America. However, I must confess that Central America is always part of our dialogue.

[Vinogradoff] What is your opinion about Brazil's militarization of its border with Venezuela? I am referring to plans revealed to the press by that country this weekend.

[Consalvi] My unwavering position in the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry is to abstain from commenting about the internal decisions of other countries. Any statement on my part would constitute meddling in Brazilian affairs. I believe that Brazil is a sovereign country; it is free to make decisions it deems appropriate within its borders. We in Venezuela would do the same, and I believe that no country would be disturbed about that.

LUSINCHI DEDICATES LARGEST HYDROELECTRIC PLANT

PA091333 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 2233 GMT 8 Nov 86

[By Zoila Contreras]

[Excerpt] Guri, Venezuela, 8 Nov (REUTER) -- President Jaime Lusinchi today inaugurated the Raul Leoni Dam, the largest hydroelectric plant in the world, a project that is expected to stimulate Venezuelan industry and reduce its dependence on oil. At a ceremony in Guri, 650 km southeast of Caracas in the Guyana region, Lusinchi gave the order to open the floodgates of the gigantic dam, thus concluding the final phase of a project that took 25 years to complete. The Venezuelan president said: "We should be very satisfied with what we have achieved at Guri. This project will allow us to diversify our economy and to rescue it from its dependence on petroleum."

With a capacity of 10,300 megawatts, Guri will be the largest hydroelectric plant in the world, until the Itaipu project in Brazil is concluded at the end of the decade. Guri will produce approximately 22 billion kw-hours per year and meet 70 percent of Venezuela's energy demands. It is expected that within 2 years the project will represent a savings of 300,000 barrels of domestically consumed oil yearly.

More importantly, Guri will provide cheap energy for the basic steel, ferrous, and aluminum industries located in the regional capital of Guyana City, 80 km northwest of the dam. President Lusinchi said: "The installations at Rio Caroni will efficiently feed our basic industries at a low cost, and will guarantee that in the next decade, industry will be able to grow fully, without energy limitations." The president pointed out that the industries in the Guyana region are presently the second largest source of foreign exchange in the country after oil. Nevertheless, he added, Guri represents not only a savings in oil and cheap energy, but it is an "extraordinary multiplying factor for the growth and modernization of many industries."

Known officially as the Raul Leoni Dam -- the name of the Venezuelan president who initiated the project -- the Guri project cost almost \$5 billion. Thirty percent of the financing for the project came from foreign sources, including donations from the World Bank, the IDB, and private banks. The state institution that constructed the dam, Electricidad del Caroni (Edelca), has a foreign debt of \$800 million, which it expects to refinance. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

DRUGS CONFISCATED -- In Zulia State, police have confiscated drugs valued at more than 3 million bolivares in the past 12 months. During the same period, they have arrested more than 19,000 people for various crimes. This has resulted from the implementation of continuous social crime preventative operations. Colonel Gustavo Fisher Godoy, general commander of the Zulia police, said that his forces also confiscated almost 1,500 vehicles, valued at approximately 60 million bolivares. [Summary] [Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Nov 86 PA]

COSTA RICAMINISTER STRESSES DANGERS ON NICARAGUAN BORDER

PA121621 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Costa Rican Security Minister Hernan Garron has urged the civilian population to coordinate with the commands in the country's northern areas when they want to circulate in or visit places near the border. He said that this is important to prevent problems or confusion in addition to finding out about actions implemented to keep the area under surveillance.

Referring to the restrictions imposed on visits to and circulation in the area, Garron stressed that Nicaraguan clashes have rendered the area dangerous. He explained that the constant clashes between the various Nicaraguan groups inside Nicaraguan territory called for these security measures. However, he noted that the people of the area are calm but fearful because of reports they hear on this matter.

GARRON SAYS GOVERNMENT TO RELOCATE 'SECRET' BASE

PA080250 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 5 Nov 86 p 11

[Excerpts] The communications tracking base located in Cerro Palmira, close to Zarcero, is a "state secret," it was revealed by Public Security Minister Hernan Garron Salazar. The official added that the installations will be soon transferred to a certain place close to San Carlos de Alajuela.

Minister Garron said: "I guarantee that this is a frequency 'tracking' base and not a military training camp, as it has been maliciously rumored."

The official was told about the complaints from people living in Palmira and El Congo, who said that the television sets of those living in the zone were constantly affected by interference. "The base will be transferred to another site for this and other reasons," the official indicated, and added that no further details would be given because this matter is a "state secret."

This is apparently a communications base that gathers information from all the networks that the government has installed throughout our national territory. The zone is restricted and under police surveillance.

The installations are manned by the Intelligence and Security Directorate, and its main goal is to keep the executive branch informed about all communications received, both from the Civil Police and Rural Police, and other organizations which were not identified. [passage omitted]

CENTRAL BANK ORDERS 15TH DEVALUATION OF 1986

PA071538 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] The board of directors of the Central Bank have ordered the 15th devaluation of the colon in 1986. Effective yesterday, the exchange rate for the dollar is 57.55 colones for purchase and 58.30 colones for sale. As will be remembered, from 9 October until yesterday, the rate was 57.20 colones for purchase and 57.95 for sale.

This new mini-devaluation of the colon is of 35 centimos. High-ranking authorities of the Central Bank said there will be no drastic changes in the exchange rate for the rest of 1986. The estimates are that the colon will be devalued approximately 10 percent this year, similar to the rate in 1985.

EL SALVADOR

RIVERA EXPRESSES CONCERNS OVER ARMY OPERATIONS

PA100233 Paris AFP in Spanish 1859 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Nov (AFP) -- Salvadoran Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas said today that the effect of the country's war and political violence are still being felt today. He also criticized recent Army actions.

The prelate reported that an Army operation "concerned" the people in San Jose Las Flores, 88 km north of San Salvador, where several people were arrested by government troops. During a mass in the Lourdes neighborhood, one of the areas most affected by the 10 October earthquake, the Salvadoran archbishop said the people arrested in San Jose Las Flores are still being held the 1st Military Detachment in Chalatenango.

Likewise, Rivera y Damas said the situation in the town of Tenancingo, Cuscatlan Department, is becoming increasingly "difficult and critical" given the guerrilla raids aimed at harrassing Army positions.

Monsignor Rivera y Damas said he is extremely concerned about these events and added that the Catholic Church is prepared to discuss the country's military situation "at the highest level and with the appropriate people." Monsignor Rivera y Damas quoted from a report issued by the archbishopric's Legal Assistance Office. The report says that two civilians were murdered by the Army last week in Chalatenango and La Libertad Departments. The Legal Assistance Office's report also notes the death of five people during rebel and counterinsurgency actions, as well as the arrest of two families. These families were accused of "collaborating" with guerrilla forces, in Sensembra, Morazan Department, and Miramonte neighborhood, in San Salvador.

In conclusion, Rivera y Damas announced that he will travel to Colombia this week to participate in an episcopal meeting; however, he is also prepared to meet with Salvadoran guerrilla leaders to discuss important matters.

Archbishopric sources told AFP that Monsignor Rivera y Damas will travel to Bogota on Tuesday, 11 November.

HONDURAS

AZCONA 'GUARANTEES' PROTECTION FOR HARVESTERS

PA121540 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] The international news agencies, whose local representatives attended a meeting between the media directors and the president, highlighted important remarks made by President Jose Azcona.

Yesterday, Azcona stressed that the Honduran Armed Forces will guarantee the coffee harvest on the border with Nicaragua and will prevent the Sandinists and the rebels from using Honduran territory for their armed confrontation.

Azcona confirmed to INTER PRESS SERVICE that the United States will modernize the Honduran Air Force within its military assistance plans for this country. In the meeting held at the government house in Tegucigalpa, Azcona also said the Air Force will purchase the U.S.-made F-5's or the Israeli-made Kfirs.

NICARAGUA

COMMANDER BORGE MEETS LIBYAN REPRESENTATIVE

PA130058 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 12 Nov 86 p 6

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez met yesterday with companero MUSA KOSA [name as published] the plenipotentiary representative of the Libyan people and government, who attended the celebrations of the FSLN's 25th anniversary. During the meeting, the Libyan representative expressed his government's and people's solidarity with the Sandinist revolution, and their congratulations for the 25 years of revolutionary struggle by the Nicaraguan people's vanguard.

TRIBUNAL TO ANNOUNCE HASENFUS' FATE 14 NOV

PA122148 Mangua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] The sentence against U.S. adviser Eugene Hasenfus, currently under trial on charges of terrorism, will be ready on Friday.

The file on Hasenfus' trial has begun to be considered and analyzed by the preliminary hearing tribunal, which will then announce its decision. The file consists of 1,300 sheets of paper and includes notifications, testimonies, and evidence, as well as requests made by the two sides.

[Begin unidentified speaker recording] (?The file) is very large. It consists of about 1,300 sheets of paper. This gives us an idea of how much we will have to read and analyze. We will have to devote all our time to this case so the tribunal can pass the sentence. Not only do I have to consider the document, so do the other two magistrates of the tribunal. [end recording]

Hasenfus will meet with his defense tomorrow at 1400 at the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunal and the attorney general will present a final plea.

GORBACHEV BESTOWS ORDER OF LENIN ON CASTRO

FL111706 [Editorial Report] Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish at 1309 GMT on 11 November carries recorded coverage of an 11-minute ceremony held in the Kremlin's Catherine Hall between 2:30 and 3:00 P.M., presumably Soviet time, during which CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev bestows the Order of Lenin on Cuban President Fidel Castro.

Castro is first shown standing in the doorway of Catherine Hall waiting for Gorbachev, who can be seen shaking hands in the background with some unidentified men. Gorbachev then enters the room followed by Castro, who stands at Gorbachev's right. An interpreter stands between the two leaders. Five unidentified men stand in a line behind Gorbachev. Castro is dressed in military uniform and wears a tie. During the presentation, he stands with his hands behind his back.

Gorbachev welcomes Castro at 1311 GMT then begins reading a statement in Russian with consecutive Spanish translation:

"Comrade Fidel Castro: With pleasure, I am fulfilling a decision adopted by the Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. All Soviets know you as an outstanding revolutionary of our times, a great friend of the Soviet Union, and a passionate struggler for socialism. We honor the hero of the Moncada and the Sierra Maestra, the man who led to glory the Cuban revolution and (?for the past 30 years) has been creating the first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere. In that great liberation process that began in October 1917, Cuba also [words indistinct] occupies a privileged place. The Cuban revolution has many facets. The Cuban revolution (?has a place in) the world revolutionary experience and in the progress of humanity. [Words indistinct] has gone beyond the border of the Isle of Freedom to all of Latin America."

"The revolution [words indistinct] with its name and with its [words indistinct], comrades, with the heroic struggle of the Cuban people. I take the opportunity to [words indistinct] that make you an outstanding political figure, stressing the characteristics that I like the most, your close and indissoluble tie with the workers, your eagerness to know about their interests and needs -- one more thing -- your internationalist spirit. [Words indistinct] Cuba's destiny is not apart from the destinies of the peoples struggling for progress, for better changes in the world. We highly appreciate the tireless attention you give to the fraternal relations between Cuba and the Soviet Union."

"I would like to assure you that we, too, the CPSU Central Committee, all the Soviet peoples, hope that the ties of solidarity always remain indissoluble, the ties uniting our parties and peoples. Comrade Fidel, upon bestowing the Order of Lenin, and on behalf of the Soviet Union and my own [words indistinct] sincerely (?love you) very much and highly appreciate your struggle, and wish you many more anniversaries in the future. Through the years [word indistinct] your energy has always encouraged us and your enthusiasm in the struggle for the interests of the Cuban people, for the destiny [words indistinct], for the interests of progress throughout the world."

Castro is shown applauding as Gorbachev concludes his statement at 1317 GMT. The camera then shows Gorbachev pinning the Lenin Order on Castro's chest. Gorbachev extends his hand for a handshake but Castro embraces Gorbachev instead and kisses him on the left cheek and then on the right. Gorbachev is shown returning the embrace.

Standing in a line behind Castro, the camera shows Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriquez, Cuban Central Committee members Julio Camacho Aguilera and Jose Alberto Naranjo Morales, and five unidentified men.

At 1317 GMT, Castro begins reading his acceptance statement in Spanish with consecutive Russian translation:

"Dear Comrade Gorbachev, dear comrades: First of all, I would like to thank you for your warmth and generosity. Words are barely needed to express my feelings this afternoon. For the third time, the Soviet Union has bestowed upon me the order that represents their highest figure, Vladimir Ilich Lenin. The honor would overwhelm me if I did not know that it is directed ultimately to the Cuban people. The true protagonists in our history during these 36 [corrects himself] 33 years, during which I have served and had the responsibility for guidance. It has been about 33 years since the Moncada [assault]. You have recalled a significant moment in my life, and, in appreciation of this effort, I would like to stress that in the great task of guaranteeing the advancement of the revolution, which we dreamed about since our youth, we have always felt the solidarity, military support, and total respect of the Soviet Union."

"Because of this, in the future as in the present, while working in our country and throughout the world for socialism, national liberation, and peace, we are pleased to know that we are in the company of the decisive force of our times, which is the Soviet Union, and its basic ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, [words indistinct] (?the immortal Lenin). Thank you very much."

The camera shows Gorbachev applauding as Castro concludes his 3-minute statement at 1320 GMT. The ceremony concludes at 1321 GMT.

Castro Returns to Havana

FL130018 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] The president of the Councils of State and Ministers, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, today returned to this capital from Moscow where he participated in a meeting of CEMA member countries communist and labor parties top leaders and also received the Order of Lenin. Upon his arrival at the Jose Marti International Airport, the Party first secretary was received by Army General Raul Castro as well as by other top party and government leaders.

ISRAEL U.S. WEAPONS 'FRONT MAN' IN REGION

PA122107 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Nov 86

["Our America" commentary read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] Honduran Foreign Secretary Carlos Lopez Contreras last week confirmed his government's intention to acquire a new fleet of Israeli fighter-planes. This report has once again brought up the issue of Israel's military presence in Central America. Honduras, just like El Salvador and Costa Rica, plays an important role in the U.S. plans to besiege, isolate, and destroy the Nicaraguan revolutionary process. Currently, the Tegucigalpa government has the most powerful Air Force in Central America, thanks to the determination shown by Washington and with Israel's help.

According to U.S. diplomatic sources in Tegucigalpa, the Reagan administration is interested in maintaining this air superiority to preserve an alleged balance in the region in the face of what they describe as an accelerated Nicaraguan arms buildup. The U.S. plans to overthrow the Sandinist revolution are behind all this. It is well-known that certain limitations in U.S. domestic policy have forced Washington to appeal to third party countries to carry out its warmongering plans. This is the role that Israel now has to play. It is the U.S.'s front man, especially regarding the sale of weapons to the Central American military regimes.

A study by ENFOPRENSA, the specialized Guatemalan publication, noted that the growing Israeli presence on the isthmus can be explained through an analysis of its economic interests, which is to sell weapons; and its political and diplomatic interests, which are aimed at fulfilling its mission as Washington's ally, as well as strengthening its image in the area.

In the case of Honduras, the Zionists began selling them weapons in the 1970's. According to Tel Aviv's (Jaffe) Strategic Studies Center, Israel's Central American customers -- since 1977 -- included El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua, until Somoza was ousted. In this case, one must not forget the alleged gratitude of the Zionists toward the area whose regimes were a decisive factor in 1947, when the United Nations voted on the partition of Palestine and the creation of the Jewish state.

However, it was in 1979, with the Sandinist revolution's victory, that the Israeli military presence was increased considerably in Honduras and other countries of the region. Only 1 year after the Somozist dictatorship was overthrown, the Honduran Government had brought 12 Super Mystere fighter planes, armored vehicles, speedboats, 1 reconnaissance plane, and a large quantity of mortars and 106-mm cannons. The constant victories of the Nicaraguan people over the counterrevolutionary bands trying to overthrow the government of that country have prompted the United States to encourage and increase the militarization of Nicaragua's neighboring countries and aid to Somozist groups.

In 1982, following a visit to Tegucigalpa by the then-Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, rumors spread that Tel Aviv had promised \$25 million in weapons to Honduran officials. The sale of weapons is as decisive to the U.S.-Zionist warmongering plan as the work of military advisers.

In 1981, British and Israeli news sources disclosed that Israeli military personnel were working at a Honduran base near the Nicaraguan border. Already Honduran military officers wanted to improve their old Super Mystere fleet and acquire new Kfir aircraft, also Israeli-made, whose electronic equipment would allow them to divert Nicaraguan anti-aircraft fire. No other action can show more clearly the true intention of the increasing militarization of Honduras.

This situation did not change with Jose Azcona's assumption of office. In May of last year, Yitzhak Shamir, former foreign minister and current prime minister, visited Honduras to reaffirm the Zionist offer to supply more military aid to the Tegucigalpa government. Thus, there is no doubt that Israel is playing the role of a faithful figurehead of the United States in Central America, and especially in Honduras.

HAVANA CRITICIZES ISRAELI PARTICIPATION IN SDI

PA121950 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Nov 86

["Viewpoint" commentary read by Angel Hernandez]

[Text] As part of a new phase of military cooperation between the United States and Israel, the two countries have signed an agreement through which the Zionist state will participate in the Star Wars program promoted by Washington. The White House will give \$6 million to Tel Aviv for that purpose. The money will be used to investigate alleged strategic defense systems. We add the word alleged because the defense aspect that the United States is trying to attribute to its program is merely a smoke screen behind which an aggressive weapon of blackmail is placed. [passage indistinct] that are created in agreement with the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative are very effective as offensive weapons ready to deal blows from outer space on any land, air, or sea target.

Israel has joined this dangerous enterprise. It is the only non-NATO country that has joined the Star Wars program. This is a very understandable attitude if one takes into account Israel's political commitment to the U.S. Government and the millions [of dollars] in military aid that Israel receives from the U.S. Government. There are several reasons why through the years the United States has given such enormous aid to the Israeli people and has included them in its projects to militarize outer space. Because of its expansionist nature, Israel is the most suitable ally to take care of U.S. interests in a region filled with oil wells and cheap labor. Thanks to that aggressive nature, the Zionist state has also become an important instrument to measure the effectiveness and development of U.S. weapons.

Because of its strategic position, Israel can serve as a regional base for large-scale, tactical deployment. We cannot disregard Israel's capacity to operate as a link among Africa, Asia, and Europe; and its deep ports on the Red Sea and Mediterranean Sea. During the last 30 years, Washington has delivered \$31 billion to Tel Aviv, and, for 1986, the war aid is calculated to be about \$2 billion. With those figures in mind, it is not difficult to realize that the supply of U.S.-made weapons has played a very important role in the creation of the current Israeli military machine.

Both countries signed a strategic cooperation agreement that settles the most important aspects of the imperialist Zionist strategy in the Middle East and sets the basis for larger war cooperation. Israel has shown its loyalty to the United States and makes frequent efforts to prove that it is grateful. On many occasions, Israel has provided weapons to repressive regimes, thus serving as an instrument of the White House to provide U.S. support for certain countries. Among the privileged few that have received Israeli armaments are: South Africa, Guatemala, El Salvador, Chile, Samozza's Nicaragua, and Iran's Shah.

The U.S.-Israeli alliance, which is based on common interests and their opposition to socialist forces and national liberation movements, finds a new common aspect in the Zionist participation in Star Wars, a program that increases the threat to the security of the states and endangers world peace.

UN REPORT ON 'FASCIST VIOLENCE' IN CHILE CITED

PA101840 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Nov 86

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The permanent and systematic repression being carried out by the Chilean military regime is recapturing the attention of the United Nations. In a lengthy and detailed report, it warned about the fascist violence prevailing in the southern country and described it as suffocating and dangerous. Among other things, the document, which was drafted by Fernando Volio Jimenez, UN special reporter on human rights, analyzes kidnappings and tortures, military meddling in universities, censorship of the media, and the lack of democracy.

This is not the first time that the Costa Rican foreign minister visited Chile in his capacity as UN special reporter on human rights. His reports always reflect increasing terror and violations of all kinds. The first thing we must note is that the regime of General Augusto Pinochet has decreed laws granting him special and excessive rights, which are permanently renewed, by which he exerts a dictatorial control over all social activities. Thus, democracy is suppressed and the enforcement of the state of siege is legalized by such actions as brutal as the military interventions in universities. As a result of this, any student demonstration can be violently repressed.

The escalation of terror continues with the kidnapping of any opponent -- including students, workers, or housewives -- who are defenseless in the face of the most horrible forms of torture ranging from the vulgar street beating to the risk of being burned alive. Given that all these actions can be rapidly reported by the press, the censorship law is enforced; through it, the regime halts and represses dissemination and condemnations.

When this entire repressive mechanism is the target of criticism -- criticism that, despite all, manages to avoid total government control -- the authorities, fearing that their foreign allies will decrease economic aid to Chile, begin talking about a dialogue, which is actually impossible to carry out as long as laws against state security and other similar laws remain in force. The peaceful and political process to establish a democratic system has not gained momentum, the report of the UN special reporter on human rights states. It adds that there is an alarming increase of political violence in Chile.

We add: So far, political violence of the military regime has shown that it could become a boomerang, which is a matter of concern to Pinochet and his White House protectors.

ORAMAS CALLS FOR SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

FL130137 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Cuban Ambassador Oscar Oramas, acting chairman of the UN Decolonization Committee, has expressed the need to put an end to the racist defiance of the aspirations for independence of the Namibian people. Oramas made a call to the special committee to apply sanctions against South Africa provided by the UN Charter and to intensify assistance to the people of Namibia and its legitimate representative, the South West African People's Organization of Namibia [SWAPO].

RAUL CASTRO RECEIVES BURKINA FASO'S SANKARA

FL101230 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and chief of state and government of Burkina Faso, has arrived in Havana from Nicaragua, where he attended the festivities marking the 25th FSLN anniversary. Sankara was received at the airport by Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the party's Central Committee and first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

Sankara Visits Isle of Youth

FL110037 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Today Burkina Faso President Captain Thomas Sankara ended a visit to the Isle of Youth where he toured centers of economic and social interest. Among them was a school attended by students from that brother country. He talked at length with the students. Sankara was accompanied by Party Politburo member Jorge Risquet Valdes and Armando Manresa, Isle of youth Party first secretary and Central Committee member.

Sankara Grants News Conference

FL112311 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1907 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of Burkina Faso's National Council of the Revolution, has condemned the presence of the head of the Pretoria regime, Pieter Botha, in France despite the wave of protests it has caused. Sankara made this statement during a news conference granted in Havana today shortly before his departure and after a short stay in our country. [passage omitted]

Sankara Departs Cuba

FL111908 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Captain Thomas Sankara, president of the National Council of the Revolution, and chief of state and government of Burkina Faso, departed Cuba late this morning.

Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the Party Central Committee and first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, accompanied Sankara to the Jose Marti Airport. Also present was Politburo member Jorge Risquet and Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca. At the foot of the airplane's ramp, Sankara conveyed greetings to our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro through Army Gen Raul Castro. The Burkinabe head of state concluded a 2-day working visit to our country during which he toured Isle of Youth and met with Cuban party and state leaders.

PDRY'S 'ABDALLAH, DELEGATION MEET MALMIERCA

EA112343 Aden ANA in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Havana, 11 Nov -- Member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee, Comrade Muhammad Sa'id 'Abdallah Muhsin, arrived in Havana last Sunday at the head of a party delegation on a several-day visit to the Socialist Republic of Cuba. On Monday, Comrade Muhsin met Comrade Isidoro Malmierca, foreign minister and member of the Cuban Communist Party's Central Committee. During the meeting they reviewed the developing bilateral military relations between the two friendly countries and ways of strengthening them, together with developments in the situations of the Arab and Central American areas as well as a number of international issues of common interest.

Comrade Muhsin expressed his strong appreciation of the solidarity and support extended by Cuba to our people and country and its stance alongside our Arab people and all people struggling for liberation and social progress. For his part, Comrade Malmierca again expressed the support of the party, government and people of Cuba for our YSP [Yemeni Socialist Party] and our people's struggle against all the conspiracies concocted by the imperialist and reactionary forces.

DELEGATION ATTENDS CONGRESS IN GUINEA-BISSAU

FL121358 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] The Cuban delegation's message to the fourth congress of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde received lengthy applause by those attending the event and evoked emotional words from the political organization's highest leader, Joao Bernardo Vieira. The Cuban delegation to the important forum is headed by Sixto Batista Santana, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, who referred to the support of dozens of Guineans in the Cuban struggles for independence during the past century and conveyed a message of congratulations from Fidel to the congress participants.

Guinea-Bissau Leader on Troops

FL120035 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Guinea-Bissau President Joao Bernardo Vieira today rejected the idea that the solution of the problems of southern Africa lies in the withdrawal of Cuban internationalist troops from Angola. Speaking at the fourth PAIGC [African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde] congress being held in Bissau, Vieira accused the United States and South Africa of giving military and financial aid to the enemies of Angola and Mozambique.

HAITIAN COMMUNIST LEADER GRANTS NEWS CONFERENCE

FL120203 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] United Party of Haitian Communists Secretary General Rene Theodore today said his country's struggle is an authentic people's struggle. This afternoon, Theodore granted a news conference at Havana's Union of Cuban Journalists Headquarters. He discussed aspects of the Haitian people's struggle and experience with Duvalier regimes and their suffering with Duvalierism without Duvalier. However, the people's struggle has not yielded, the cohesion of its people and its progressive organizations have increased, and the mobilization capabilities are greater than ever, asserted Rene Theodore.

[Begin Theodore recording] That means that there is a people's front in Haiti. With this, we believe political parties already have an example of what people united for democracy can do: They can take advantage of that and create their own democratic unity conforming to the Haitian people's movement that is already more advanced than many political parties. [end recording]

He pointed out that, currently, the people have a clear idea of the struggle to achieve independence.

[Begin Theodore recording] We have a legitimate provisional government which responds to the society's true movement and current demands. [end of recording]

Theodore on U.S. Involvement

FL130028 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] United Party of Haitian Communists Secretary General Rene Theodore had demanded that the United States stop intervening in Haitian affairs and called for the replacement of the ruling junta headed by Henri Namphy by a democratic government.

FIDEL CASTRO RECEIVES CSSR INTERIOR MINISTER

LD081026 Prague CTK in English 0835 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Havana/Managua Nov 8 (CTK correspondent) -- A Czechoslovak Communist Party delegation led by party Central Committee member and Czechoslovak Interior Minister Vratislav Vajnar was received in Havana on Friday by Cuban Communist Party first secretary, president and premier of Cuba Fidel Castro. On Friday, the Czechoslovak delegation left for Nicaragua to attend celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the foundation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

RISQUET MEETS WITH AFGHAN POLITBURO MEMBER

Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, has met with Nur Ahmad, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Politburo, who is briefly visiting Cuba after participating in the festivities celebrating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the FSLN in Nicaragua.

PRESIDENT NAMPHY VOWS TO 'ELIMINATE' MACOUTISM

PA130320 Paris AFP in Spanish 0200 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 12 Nov (AFP) -- General Henri Namphy, president of the National Government Council (CNG) of Haiti, made a solemn appeal today to the Haitian Armed Forces to introduce in their actions "the indispensable changes to respond to the profound evolution of the Haitian people, who aspire to more justice, more respect, more liberty."

Gen Namphy, who addressed the nation on radio and television from the National Palace in Port-au-Prince, told his fellow citizens that the CNG wants to put an end to the "arbitrary and repressive practices of the past," and to eliminate "once and for all the terrible specter of Macoutism."

Namphy asked the officers, noncommissioned officers, and troops of the Haitian Army to protect human life and individual liberty and to use force only as a "last resort," when the supreme interests of the nation and society are truly threatened. Political circles in the capital observe that the CNG president is making this appeal 5 days after one of the most important demonstrations following the downfall of "Duvalierism" last 7 February. Fifty thousand people staged a peaceful demonstration last Friday to defend human rights in the country and to prevent the return to the Haitian political scene of a party favoring Duvalier. Referring to the demands of the demonstrators, Gen Namphy said: "I have seen you, heard you, and understood you." Regarding a possible political return of the Duvalierists, Namphy affirmed that the CNG and the Army will not permit the "return to the country of the totalitarian and bloody plague."

The CNG is more resolved than ever to fight "Macoutism," but will not do so with the means of "Macoutism," such as arbitrariness and illegality, but within order and legality, Namphy stated. The CNG president also appealed to the civilian society to adopt a "more human" attitude toward the Army, subject to "psychological pressures" as a result of its weighty current responsibilities.

He also denounced, but without explicitly naming it, a "sector" that wants at any cost and means -- including "violence" -- to ruin the budding Haitian democracy. According to the CNG president, that sector attacks the civilian population with condemnable acts of banditry, provokes the military, and infiltrates peaceful demonstrations to promote incidents and to pit the people against the Army and the government. Gen Namphy also asked the reporters, political leaders, and priests to cease the "exaggerations and the countertruths that stir passions." "Today, more than ever, the people need leaders," and everyone knows that nature abhors a vacuum," added Gen Namphy, who delivered his entire speech in French, contrary to his habit of concluding his speeches in Creole. Namphy concluded by announcing his upcoming visit to the United States -- on 19 November, according to an unofficial source -- where he will attend the annual convention of the Caribbean Basin Initiative with other chiefs of state and government.

Neo-Duvalierists To Dissolve

PA130331 Paris AFP in Spanish 0256 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 12 Nov (AFP) -- The neo-Duvalierist Haitian Party, the group calling for a national agreement, in view of the heated climate currently existing in the country, "susceptible to affecting the evolution of the democratic process," has decided to dissolve, the leaders of this movement announced in a communique today.

The communique by the group, signed by Domingo Theronier, Herault Leveille, and Jean-Edouard Phophete, notes that "serenity and the passage of time will permit a more judicious and balanced appreciation of the generous and patriotic aspirations" of the movement in the future.

The self-dissolution of the group, calling for a national agreement 13 days after it was founded, was announced a few hours before General Henri Namphy announced that both the National Government Council (CNG) and the Army are not disposed to permit the return of Duvalierism to Haitian political life.

Meanwhile, some 50,000 persons, with the support of the Catholic Church and all the political and labor factions, staged a peaceful demonstration last Friday in defense of respect for human rights in the country and against the return of Duvalierism to Haitian political life. A similar protest was staged several days ago in Gonaives, 152 km northwest of the capital, while there were demonstrations today in St Marc and Jeremie.

JAMAICA

MINISTER DENIES ARMS SHIPMENTS ALLEGATIONS

FL122334 Bridgetown CANA in English 1600 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Nov 12, CANA -- Jamaica's National Security Minister Errol Anderson responding to a reported allegation by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, says there is no evidence of recent arms shipments to the island by the Soviet Union or Cuba.

An American wire service reported yesterday that Shultz, in a speech prepared for delivery to a meeting of the Organisation of American States, had listed Jamaica among Latin American countries where Havana and Moscow had [words indistinct].

Officials here also say that many of the guns that come to Jamaica arrive via the island's marijuana trade. Light aircraft, flying from Florida and other Gulf Coast destinations, land at illegal airstrips and deserted roads across the island, sometimes bringing guns in exchange for marijuana, they said.

Jamaica is plagued by gun crime and shootings by urban gangs on the periphery of the two major political parties -- Michael Manley's democratic socialist People's National Party (PNP) and the rightist Jamaica Labour Party of Prime Minister Edward Seaga -- generally erupt at election time. At its most violent, in 1980 when Manley lost the government, over 800 people were killed here, the bulk of them by the gun.

Since then, there has been a dramatic fall in politically-linked violence. The parties generally brand each other with the violence tag, but recently fired National Security Minister Winston Spaulding used to regularly claim ideologically motivated terrorists were behind most of the gun violence.

CENTRAL BANK REPORTS ON ECONOMIC GROWTH

FLO61516 Bridgetown CANA in English 1357 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Nov 6, CANA -- Government capital spending, on which the Edward Seaga administration was hinging much hope for significant economic growth this fiscal year, is lagging behind projections, Central Bank Governor Dr Headley Brown disclosed yesterday.

In an overview of the economy to business leaders, Brown did not say how he expected this development to affect the Government's growth target. The fiscal year ends next March. Although the performance of the private sector is still expected to attain the projected levels by the end of the year, the phasing of Government expenditure to date would suggest that the targeted levels of new capital spending may not be achieved during this fiscal year, Brown said.

Gross investment -- private and public -- is therefore projected to rise only marginally in constant price terms, and is a major factor in the reassessment of growth targets. When Minister Edward Seaga presented his budget earlier this year he forecast 5.5 per cent growth in the economy, based on capital spending that would double that of the previous fiscal year after a long period of austerity.

Quarrels with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) over a new support programme have caused a slow down in new capital inflows, with an apparently negative impact on the economy. Earlier in the year the Central Bank revised the expected growth to 4.4 per cent and economists here say that based on Brown's latest assessment it will have to come down further. Despite the problems with overall investment in the economy, Brown gave an overall picture of an economy in recovery.

GOVERNMENT SIGNS AGREEMENT WITH VENEZUELA

FL091610 Bridgetown CANA in English 1417 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Nov 9 CANA -- Guyana says it has signed an umbrella agreement with Venezuela for scientific and technical cooperation.

A government announcement said Deputy Prime Minister Haslyn Parris, who visited Caracas last week, also reached agreement for extending existing arrangements related to the supply of Venezuelan petroleum to this country.

Parris, who has responsibility for planning, held talks with Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi and officials of Venezuelan alumina and aluminium companies and the regional development agency for the development of the Guyana region in the eastern section of Venezuela.

The agreement which Parris signed provided for co-operation between the Guyana National Science Research Council (Conici).

The government announcement said Parris, in his talks with Venezuelan officials, also identified several law initiatives for the deepening of economic relations between the neighbouring countries.

These initiatives relate to the bauxite industry, joint ventures, and the boosting of bilateral trade. Follow-up discussions are to take place over the coming weeks.

HOYTE SIGNS ORDER FOR 8 DEC LOCAL ELECTIONS

FL112206 Bridgetown CANA in English 2142 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Nov 11, CANA -- Guyana is holding its local government elections December 8.

President Desmond Hoyte today signed an order for the poll after the government had announced it was adding a total of six more council seats for Georgetown and New Amsterdam. The regional development minister, Jeffrey Thomas, last night said the increase reflected a rise in the population of the two major towns.

It is not yet clear whether the opposition parties here will contest the poll. They had said their participation would be based on factors including government's reaction to their request for a foreign team to monitor the poll.

ARMY OPENS FIRE ON BRUNSWIJK GANG; WOMAN KILLED

FL122120 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] A 54-year-old woman of Moengo was killed yesterday when the National Army opened fire on members of the Brunswijk Gang. Members of the gang were arrested and attempted to escape. During the shootings that followed, also two civilians were wounded. The National Army has made a call to the people to keep away from shoot-outs or lie flat on the ground.

Also yesterday, a corporal of the Military Police was killed at Moengo by a sniper bullet during a patrol. The dire actions are continuing in east Suriname and yesterday a bridge over the Anoemara Kreek was destroyed and two policemen from Albina were robbed of their guns. Reports yesterday also said that seven heavily armed men forced [their way] into the house of a policeman and took two loaded guns.

Gang Returns Attack at Albina

FL130045 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Surinamese military sources have reported that the Armed Forces returned an attack conducted by the gang of former soldier Ronnie Brunswijk against its barrack at the Albina township. The same sources indicated that fighting to obtain control over the Albina Airport continues and denied that Albina is isolated and surrounded by the insurgents.

DEADLINE SET FOR CHANGING MONEY; PASSENGER CHECK

FL122126 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] The Suriname Bank has complemented the public for its disciplined behavior yesterday during the changing of old bank notes into new ones. During yesterday morning there were long lines at the changing centers in Paramaribo, but in the afternoon these lines became evidently shorter. Shopkeepers had the opportunity to change their money after 6 o'clock in the evening so they could open their shops normally today. Yesterday, many shops were closed and a few that remained open did not accept the new money because they didn't have the new money to make change. [as heard]

The banks worked late into last night and were able to complete with the exercising of changing bank notes in the 100 and 500 guilder denominations. As of midnight last night, the small bank notes ceased to be legal tenders and the public has until Friday [14 November] to change the 5, 10, and 25 guilder bills. In the meantime, passengers coming into Suriname this week will be thoroughly searched by the authorities. Last Monday [10 November] the authorities conducted thorough searches on passengers and their luggage and thousands of guilders were uncovered. These sums were confiscated.

HERRENBERG, FRENCH GUIANESE OFFICIAL MEET

FLO72138 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] The continued use of French Guianese territory to prepare terrorist actions against the legal Government of Suriname has been the main topic for discussion in the latest round of talks between Suriname's Foreign Minister Henk Herrenberg and the charge d'affaires of French Guiana in Suriname.

Only recently, French journalists were in the (Komewayna) area where they made film and video productions and interviewed gang leader Ronnie Brunswijk. These French journalists entered the country illegally, since they did not request nor did they obtain permission to enter Surinamese soil.

Minister Herrenberg, during the talks, called on the French charge d'affaires to pay attention to those Surinamese who have fled to French Guiana on a temporary basis as a consequence of the unsafe situation in the east of Suriname. The French charge d'affaires, who was summoned to the talks by Minister Herrenberg, gave the assurance that France sticks to international agreements. He, however, added that he will see to it that French Guianese territory is not being used for actions against the Government of Suriname.

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS UK ACTION, OAS SESSION

PA100453 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1921 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Guatemala, 9 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The Surinamese foreign minister today described Great Britain's intervention in the Malvinas Islands as "a new colonialist action by the British." Henk Herrenberg heads the Surinamese delegation participating in the 16th regular period of OAS sessions, which opens tomorrow in the Guatemalan capital. Commenting on the issue of the Malvinas and Argentina's convocation of the OAS Permanent Council, he said that "the British stance tends to make a unilateral decision" regarding the possession of the islands located in the South Atlantic.

However, Herrenberg said that "the OAS foreign ministers will protest strongly against British expansionism, both as a duty and as a sign of solidarity with Argentina." The Surinamese diplomat charged that his country is also the "victim of an armed aggression," and he accused the United Kingdom of sending "British mercenaries who fought in the Malvinas" during the war with Argentina in 1982. The British-Argentine conflict over the Malvinas, which is included in the 38-point agenda of the OAS assembly, is considered the most important point.

According to several Latin American delegations, the situation that Great Britain created last week when it extended its exclusive fishing zone around the Malvinas, will cause other topics on the OAS meeting's agenda to be pushed back. Argentina has already received the support of Uruguay, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama, Brazil, Colombia, and Suriname.

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'INTERVENTION' REMAINS CHIEF TOPIC AT OAS

D'Escoto, Wagner Assail Shultz

PA122138 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has used the OAS as a podium to defend the United States' right to intervene in other countries if such intervention occurs in the name of democracy.

Shultz' statements set off consultations among various delegations, including the Argentines. Argentina is presently facing the occupation of the Malvinas Islands by Great Britain, the main U.S. ally.

Shultz' statements and his attempt to hold Nicaragua responsible for the Central American crisis provoked an immediate response from Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto.

[Begin D'Escoto recording] People talk too much about the Central American problem. That is merely a euphemism used to confuse television viewers, radio listeners, and those who read the press. The Central American problem has a name: the United States and its interventionist policy. That policy does not allow our people to exert their full sovereignty in order to choose their own social, economic and political destiny. [end recording]

Peruvian Foreign Minister Alan Wagner was also categorical in his defense of the peoples' right to self-determination.

[Begin Wagner recording, in progress] ...in which there can be no unilateral interpretations. Not only are we committed to respecting the principle of nonintervention and the peaceful solution of conflicts, but these are also legal principles that have been incorporated into the OAS Charter. [end recording]

Shultz' defense of the intervention in Central America is confronted by the efforts made by the Contadora Group, which put together a draft resolution seeking the explicit support of the OAS Assembly for its peaceful efforts.

Besides the issue of the Malvinas, no agreement was reached with the United States regarding the drug problem. The Latin American countries said that the drug problem will not be solved as long as the United States fails to halt the drug consumption problem within its own territory. The United States is the market for the world drug traffickers.

Further D'Escoto Remarks

PA132018 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] The topics of Nicaragua and the Malvinas dominated the second day of debates of the OAS General Assembly. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz left Guatemala after issuing warnings about the two issues.

[Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel] D'Escoto said that because of the United States, the usurpation of Latin American sovereignty by British colonialism could not have been prevented in 1982.

[Begin D'Escoto recording] Unfortunately, we were unable to prevent the British colonialist forces from once again seizing that territory which is unquestionably Argentine and Latin American. Mr President, this could not be prevented because of the treason of a big power, a full member of this regional organization, and author of the TIAR [Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty].

In open violation of the commitments with Argentina and the other Latin American states, the U.S. Government facilitated its military infrastructure and its political support so that the seizure could be carried out to the detriment of the sister Argentine nation. Never before had it been made more clear that for the United States, pan-Americanism and continental solidarity are mere demagogic resources to be used solely to promote its hegemony and domination over the Latin American countries. That same superpower, which made possible the success of the extracontinental aggression against a country of the hemisphere, flagrantly violating the TIAR, is the same one that in the past used the TIAR to militarily intervene in many nations to prevent or to try to prevent our peoples from exercising integrity. [end recording]

McCormack, Tunnerman Comment

PA140130 Paris AFP in Spanish 2013 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Guatemala City, 13 Nov (AFP) -- In a heated verbal exchange that took place before the OAS General Assembly, the United States and Nicaragua today blamed each other for the situation of war and the restriction of civil rights that currently exists in that Central American country.

U.S. Ambassador Richard McCormack, making use of his right to rebut the speech given by Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco on Wednesday, said that his country [passage indistinct].

Nicaraguan Ambassador Carlos Tunnerman said that "It is unheard of for one who practices the illegal policy of financing mercenary forces, whose activities have forced us to declare a state of emergency, to not only try and teach us a lesson human rights but to overlook the terrorist activities carried out by their mercenary forces."

McCormack also attacked the International Court of Justice [ICJ] ruling against this country. McCormack said that the ruling has "serious flaws" because "the court did not adequately review the substantial evidence presented by El Salvador on Nicaraguan intervention against that country."

Tunnerman said that many of the charges presented by McCormack were reviewed before the court issued its ruling.

In conclusion, Tunnerman defended his country's new appeal before the ICJ. Nicaragua presented a protest before the ICJ due to contra activities originating from Honduran and Costa Rican territory "because bilateral efforts have proven unsuccessful and in the face of the danger that border tensions will increase."

Tunnerman said that the UN and OAS charters allow Nicaragua to go before the ICJ. He also reiterated his support for the Contadora Group.

Costa Rica, Honduras, and El Salvador have refused to talk with Nicaragua and will maintain their position until Nicaragua withdraws its charges at the ICJ. These three countries are trying to get the OAS to support their position. However, Contadora and its Support Group are struggling against it.

After sharply criticizing the human rights situation in Nicaragua, McCormack said that "we now have a tyranny that is much worse than the one that was overthrown," (Somoza).

Acevedo, Tinoco View Contadora

PA130245 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2351 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Guatemala City, 12 Nov (DPA) -- Salvadoran Foreign Minister Ricardo Acevedo issued a statement to the news media today, in which he said Nicaragua "lacks the political will" for a strict control of its military weapons within the framework of the Contadora Group's document for peace in Central America.

He recalled his speech to the OAS General Assembly, in which he said that peace in the area "depends on the five Central American countries' political will," so "Nicaragua must be convinced" through the Contadora Group (Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama) to verify the control of its weapons.

Nevertheless, "Nicaragua creates an atmosphere which does not favor dialogue" by filing a writ against Costa Rica and Honduras at the International Court of Justice at the Hague, he added.

He emphasized that El Salvador is willing to continue exerting itself in order to renew the dialogue, "but we want a sincere dialogue" from Nicaragua's side.

Likewise, Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco, who was left as head of his country's delegation today upon Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto's departure, asserted to the journalists that the Central American crisis lacks a "flexible" attitude from the United States, and not Honduras and Costa Rica, because these two countries "harden" their position when the United States increases its pressure. He said that Costa Rica and Honduras "are tremendously dominated by the United States' policy and they follow Washington's orders."

Meanwhile, Guatemalan Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez answered some questions and said that Contadora will not be a failure as long as it remains active. "Central America has not rejected Contadora." and is only waiting for the obstacles to be removed to hold a dialogue, he added.

Caputo Shultz Reviewed

PY102150 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2030 GMT 10 Nov 86

[by NA special correspondent]

[Text] Guatemala, 10 Nov (NA) -- The meeting that Foreign Minister Dante Caputo and is U.S. counterpart George Shultz held tonight was the result of a talk they had on 1 November.

Caputo held a private meeting with Shultz in one of the rooms of the Dorado Hotel in Guatemala where most of the heads of missions participating in the 16th annual OAS meeting are staying.

This morning, Raul Alconada Sempe, Argentine under Secretary for Latin American affairs, and other members of the Argentine delegation worked very hard to prepare the agenda of the talks between the two foreign ministers.

The Argentine diplomats have been working together with their Uruguayan counterparts led by Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias. The Uruguayan delegation is sponsoring a draft declaration on the Malvinas issue.

Diplomatic sources have revealed to NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS that there are strong possibilities that the United States will support a declaration warning that the British decision to extend the economic exclusion zone to 150 miles "is jeopardizing peace in the South Atlantic."

The meeting between Shultz and Caputo is the result of a 25-minute telephone conversation between the two officials on 1 November. During this conversation the U.S. head diplomat stated that his country had not received any advance warning from London about the latter's intentions.

On that occasion, Shultz, speaking from his rural residence in California, promised to go to Guatemala especially to address the Malvinas issue.

The telephone conversation came in the wake of a secret meeting that Caputo held in Montevideo with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Elliott Abrams.

On 1 November Abrams went to Caputo's private residence in Olivos to continue the talks that started in Montevideo. In October President Raul Alfonsin held a telephone conversation with his U.S. counterpart Ronald Reagan. The Argentine president reaffirmed that Argentina would not use force to resolve this new upsurge of the Malvinas conflict.

Caputo 'Absolutely' Satisfied

PY122214 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1656 GMT 12 Nov 86

[By a special TELAM envoy]

[Text] Guatemala City, 12 Nov (TELAM) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo today stated that the Argentine delegation to the OAS debate on the Malvinas is absolutely satisfied with the results because he believes that it has been clearly understood that the only way to solve the problem is through negotiations and not unilateral decisions.

He said that every day Argentina takes the initiative to making contacts or to start talks about the Malvinas Islands, however, as he pointed out: Let's see if the British are capable of sitting at a table to negotiate.

In a statement today in this capital where he heads the Argentine delegation to the OAS general meeting, Dante Caputo said that the resolution adopted by the OAS last night is a good foundation from which to work within the UN framework.

He pointed out that considering the average results of the approval for the Malvinas Islands resolution, the most important thing to note is that, in the first place, a consensus was reached over the concern about the unilateral measure adopted by the United Kingdom. Second, he said that it is important not to unilaterally introduce new elements which create tension and conflict in the hemisphere.

Above everything, however, he said that there has been absolute consensus regarding the Argentine Government's basic idea for the need to diplomatically negotiate all the aspects that keep Argentina and the United Kingdom apart, including of course, the Malvinas Island sovereignty issue. Caputo concluded by saying that the consensus reached last night in the OAS meeting is unprecedented, and that Argentina has felt the solidarity of all the Latin American and Caribbean sister countries.

Quinonez Notes 'Consensus'

PA120414 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0215 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Guatemala City, 11 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Guatemala was pleased today with the resolution adopted by the OAS Permanent Council on the British-Argentine conflict over sovereignty of the Malvinas Islands as there was a consensus of "a united America." Guatemalan Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez Amezcuita, chairman of the General Assembly of the 16th OAS session, said "I think Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo presented the problem excellently."

He feels that "the most important thing is having obtained a consensus for the Argentine claim, because this means there is a unity of America, formed by North America, Central America, South America and the Caribbean." Quinonez Amezcuita added: "It seems to me that having voiced one single will is the most important achievement of this meeting."

The OAS Permanent Council was convoked by Argentina and met from 1130 to 1930, along with the assembly of that inter-American organization. Quinonez Amezcuita added that "as Foreign Minister Caputo said, most important is the solution and the consensus of the Caribbean countries."

The resolution of the OAS political organization "voices its most fervent wishes that Argentina and the United Kingdom enter peaceful negotiations, which is very important," the Guatemalan foreign minister stated.

Explaining the Guatemalan stand on the British-Argentine conflict over the South Atlantic archipelago, Quinonez Amezcuita stated: "We uphold Argentina's right to sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands." He emphasized that "England wanting to extend its power over the marine shelf, means depriving Argentina of the sovereignty it had over the territorial sea that legally belongs to Argentina." Expressing his appreciation for Latin American and Caribbean solidarity, Foreign Minister Caputo said that Argentina will continue negotiations at the United Nations, as a warlike conflict with England is ruled out "because we will continue with a dialogue until we reach an understanding."

VESSELS IN FALKLANDS ZONE MUST REPORT CATCHES

PY131748 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1605 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Port Stanley, 13 Nov (EFE) -- It was reported here today that all the fishing boats which are authorized to fish in the exclusion zone around the Malvinas Islands will have to report their catches daily.

This announcement was made by Peter Denham, chief fishing inspector of the British Ministry of Agriculture.

Denham has just spent 1 week in the Malvinas archipelago, supervising the implementation of the decision made by the government in London to establish a 150-mile fishing exclusion zone around the Malvinas Islands.

Denham stated that surveillance in the area will be conducted by two coast guard vessels and an airplane, adding that all the ships that transport their catches to ports in the archipelago will be inspected.

Denham also announced that a continuous scientific assessment of the fishing reserves in the area will be made "so as not to kill the goose that lays the golden egg."

The British Government's decision to create this fishing exclusion zone has been rejected by Argentina, which claims sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, and has prompted protests from the countries whose fishing fleets operate in that area.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM OAS ASSEMBLY

PY132334 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2257 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Nov (TELAM) -- Upon his return to this capital, Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo said that the resolution on the Malvinas Islands issued by the OAS Permanent Assembly was a success.

The Foreign Minister said that with the broad support that was obtained, we will be able to continue with our struggle and diplomatic efforts. The minister was thus referring to the debate, regarding the Argentine-British conflict, which will be held at the United Nations on 24 November.

The presidential plane Tango-01 arrived at the Metropolitan airport at 1920 [2200 GMT].

CONGRESS REFUSES TO RECONSIDER HUANCHACA REPORT

PY132110 Paris AFP in Spanish 1453 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Excerpts] La Paz, 13 Nov (AFP) -- In a session that concluded early this morning, the Bolivian Congress refused, despite harsh criticism by the opposition, to reconsider its report on the Huanchaca case, which involves a triple murder and the accidental discovery of a cocaine factory.

Pro-government congressmen stated that President Victor Paz Estenssoro's government is in fact engaged in the struggle against drug trafficking, but its adversaries have tried to use this serious problem to attack the democratic regime. [passage omitted]

Socialist Deputy Roger Cortez stated that the crime was committed due to the negligence and complicity of DEA agents who knew of the existence of the Huanchaca cocaine factory since 3 August 1986. This report has forced Congress to organize an investigative committee before which DEA agents Jimmy Bradley and Jesus Gutierrez refused to testify claiming their diplomatic status.

On 10 November 1986, Deputy Edmundo Salazar Terceros was murdered in Santa Cruz, 1,000 km east of La Paz. Salazar was a member of the committee investigating the Huanchaca case. He had stated that these ministers, because they acted leniently, were also responsible. This new crime has led some opposition sectors to demand the resignation of Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy.

Government Curfew After Murder

PY122120 Paris AFP in Spanish 1532 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] La Paz, 12 Nov (AFP) -- Interior Ministry sources today reported that the government of President Victor Paz Estenssoro has imposed the curfew in Santa Cruz, 1,000 km east of La Paz, to help with the search for the murderers of Deputy Edmundo Salazar Terceros. Salazar Terceros was machinegunned on the evening of 10 November as he was getting out of his car, which he had parked in front of his house.

During the curfew, which will begin at midnight, neither vehicles nor people will be allowed to circulate in Santa Cruz. The sources also reported the arrest of 14 suspects, presumably linked with drug traffickers, who are believed to have murdered the deputy.

The Santa Cruz branch of the Bolivian Labor Confederation (COB), has decreed a 24-hour strike for 12 November as a tribute to Salazar Terceros. The executive branch decreed a day of national mourning for the same day, during which activities will be carried out as normal. Several other sectors have repudiated the murder of the deputy, who was a member of the congressional committee which investigated the Huanchaca case, the triple murder, and the discovery of a cocaine factory.

The La Paz and Santa Cruz university federations blamed the murder on drug traffickers and on the Paz Estenssoro administration which, they charge, has not protected the members of the committee. The Federation of Bolivian Press Workers (FTPB) maintained that the objective of the murder of Salazar Terceros is to intimidate congressmen and journalists who want to eradicate drug trafficking. The Revolutionary Leftist Front (FRI) has again demanded that Interior Minister Fernando Berthelemy resign on the grounds that he is unable to cope with drug traffickers. Berthelemy has answered that the government cannot grant the demands of a very small party like the FRI.

Murder Suspects Detained

PY130138 Paris AFP in Spanish 1907 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] La Paz, 12 Nov (AFP) -- The National Police Command today reported that more than 100 suspects in the murder case of Bolivian Deputy Edmundo Salazar have been detained in Santa Cruz, in the eastern part of the country.

It has been reported that the intelligence services of the Interior Ministry and of the Bolivian police are conducting the investigations and there are good clues that might lead to the arrest of the perpetrators of the crime, which took place on 10 November when the deputy was machinegunned at the door of his house. Armed Forces' commander General Raul Lopez Leyton has stated that the troops in Santa Cruz have been mobilized and are controlling the highways and airports to prevent the murderers' escape.

Salazar was a member of the congressional committee investigating the Huanchaca case -- involving a triple murder and the discovery of a cocaine factory -- which is considered the most important in the Bolivian drug trafficking affair. As a result of this, opposition congressmen, Salazar among them, have accused three ministers and the police chiefs of having acted leniently and sluggishly to rescue the bodies and repress the drug traffickers.

Sandoval Claims Murder Plot

PY081107 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Excerpts] In an item datelined La Paz, the news agency EFE has reported the following:

Luis Sandoval Moron, leader of the ruling Nationalist Revolutionary Movement, MNR, has reported that there are plans to kill him as a consequence of his charges alleging Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy's involvement in drug trafficking.

In a telephone interview granted to the daily HOY, the politician, who lives in Santa Cruz, said Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy has ordered that he be killed. Barthelemy reportedly has sent several Interior Ministry agents to Santa Cruz for this purpose. Sandoval Moron has charged Barthelemy with being involved in drug trafficking and of protecting trafficking operations, which, he says, have increased considerably during the minister's administration.

Sandoval said: Barthelemy will order a prosecutor to take legal action against me on charges of slander and, claiming that I have resisted, his agents will murder me. I make this charge publicly and hold Minister Barthelemy and President Victor Paz Estenssoro responsible for wanting to use this criminal method to silence me because I have denounced the conspiracy between the executive branch and the drug traffickers.

Minister Barthelemy has denied Sandoval's accusations and has said that he will sue Sandoval for slander.

In solidarity with his brother, Migration Under Secretary Willy Sandoval Moron has tendered his irrevocable resignation. In a letter to the interior minister, the resigning under secretary stated that the national situation has worsened as a result of the escalation of drug trafficking, particularly following the Huanchaca case. [passage omitted]

Livestock and Campesino Affairs Minister Edil Sandoval Moron has not commented on the position of his two brothers.

Ministry Provides Protection

PY101521 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] The Public Relations Department of the Interior Ministry has announced in a note delivered to La Red Panamericana that the Interior Ministry has instructed the Santa Cruz National Police to provide protection to politician Luis Sandoval Moron. Here is the most important part of the note:

In view of the fear expressed to the press by Mr Luis Sandoval Moron that an attempt might be made on his life, the Interior Ministry and its agencies have instructed the Bolivian Police Command of Santa Cruz to provide permanent protection to Luis Sandoval Moron.

INTERIOR MINISTRY ARRESTS SOCIALIST LEADERS

PY131857 Paris AFP in Spanish 1443 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] La Paz, 13 Nov (AFP) -- The Socialist Party One (PS-1) leadership today reported here that 16 PS-1 leaders were arrested last night by Interior Ministry agents while they were holding a meeting. According to the authorities, the police operation resulted from the efficiency of the state of siege which restricts individual rights, public rallies, and meetings.

The PS-1 meeting was presided by Jose Hugo Moldis, who is a councilman for the La Paz municipality.

BRIEFS

NEW STATE TV DIRECTOR -- Journalist Ricardo Ocampo has been appointed director of Bolivian state television Channel 7. He was sworn in by Information Under Secretary Irwin Alcaraz because Information Minister Herman Antelo had to attend a cabinet meeting. [Summary] [La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Nov 86 PY]

COCAINE PROCESSING PLANT DISCOVERED -- Santa Cruz -- A cocaine processing plant has been discovered in the Colonia Aroma region, near Montero, 65 km north of Santa Cruz. Two and half kilograms of cocaine were seized at the site and Marcelino Perez Marin was arrested. [Summary] [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 21 Oct 86 p 8 PY]

INDUSTRIES CLOSED, WORKERS JOBLESS -- La Paz, 5 Nov (AFP) -- From August 1985 to October 1986, 112 industries closed in Bolivia, according to Javier Lupo Gamarra, president of the National Chamber of Industries. He also said the active industries are working at 39 percent of their capacity, and the number of industrial workers has decreased from 50,000 to 30,000. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1458 GMT 5 Nov 86 PY]

SARNEY DISCUSSES ECONOMY, POLITICAL CLIMATE

PY132140 Sao Paulo VEJA in Portuguese 12 Nov 86 pp 5-10

["Text" of interview granted by President Jose Sarney to VEJA reporters J.R. Guzzo and Elio Gaspari at the Alvorada Palace in Brasilia on 10 November]

[Excerpts] VEJA: What changes can be expected in the economy after this week's elections?

Sarney: We will continue to do what we are doing. We will continue to make strategic corrections whenever necessary. The Cruzado Plan is not an end in itself. It is an instrument intended to provide the country with economic stability. Of course, nothing we do is perfect. By the way, no country in the world can say that everything is perfect about its economy. Therefore, we have to make corrections and fix flaws in order to improve people's lives. But the changes, which, by the way, are already being carried out, have nothing to do with the election results.

VEJA: How do you evaluate the current situation of the Cruzado Plan?

Sarney: At this time, we are moving from an emotional to a rational stage. In February, inflation -- inflation plus monetary correction -- was driving us into a situation in which Brazil would have become completely ungovernable. At that time, we did what we thought we had to do, disregarding the political cost and considering only the people's well-being. It should be recalled that the political climate was not the best at the time. There were rumors of resistance, discontent, and even general strike. Once the economic reform was announced, however, the people showed extraordinary support for it. We could not have foreseen such a favorable reaction. The people became aware of their status as citizens of the country. Now, 8 months later, the time for "Sarney's overseers" has passed. "Sarney's overseers" were in fact overseers of their own rights, who were motivated by their emotions. But that moment has passed. Now, rationality prevails, we have to be rational. To oversee, participate, and defend one's rights are prerogatives of the citizen. "Sarney's overseers" were important, because they created a new sense of being a citizen.

VEJA: Today, Brazilians seem more interested in finding the products they want than in controlling prices. Would this be a characteristic of the rational stage you referred to?

Sarney: No, I do not believe things are that way. The poor people do not pay more than the frozen prices for what they buy. They stand in line and wait their turn to buy goods at the frozen price. Some sectors of society are willing to pay more, and are not interested in the frozen prices. These are the members of sectors that could always afford consumer goods. Now they have to compete with the popular masses, who have just entered the market, for a place in the purchaser's line. The workers' real buying power has increased by 30 percent. Those who could not buy before can buy now. This is why we have shortages. But we are not running the risk of a general crisis of supplies. The most visible shortages have developed in the areas of animal protein -- beef, chicken, and eggs -- and medicines. And we must not forget speculation, which is always present, by which people take advantage of these problems to engage in profiteering. [passage omitted]

VEJA: How do you think these problems can be solved?

Sarney: The solution is to grow. We simply have to increase production to meet the needs. We must realize that production cannot be increased overnight. Miracles cannot be performed. We cannot have economic and social progress without making sacrifices. There is no country in the world where everyone is satisfied all the time. Someone is always losing money. It will have to be the same in Brazil. My concern about the Brazilian situation is alleviated by the fact that the ones who are losing here are precisely the ones who can absorb the losses.

VEJA: Do you believe that the Brazilian Government is carrying its share of the burden of sacrifices?

Sarney: I believe it is. The public deficit this year will be restricted to 2.5 percent of the GDP. Last year, the deficit was 3.8 percent, and early this year, those who are most pessimistic predicted that the public deficit would be 7 percent of the GDP by December. I believe we have made considerable progress. Obviously, we have to increase the efficiency of Brazilian state operations. The problem of Brazilian public administration is not the quantity of public servants, but rather the quality of service. In fact, the deficit is caused by three main factors: the foreign debt, the domestic debt, and the subsidies to wheat, milk, alcohol, and sugar. The government has cut the budget of the state-run companies as much as it could. This year's losses should be less than \$10 billion cruzados. [passage omitted]

VEJA: Don't you believe that such losses are still a heavy burden for the taxpayers?

Sarney: In general we believe that in some sectors of economic activities, state-run enterprises are necessary. My personal conviction, however, is that the state is a good manager only for short periods of time. We cannot continue in an economic situation in which we are semisocialist and semicapitalist. If we have made a choice for free enterprise in this country, then we have to go ahead with it. We have to do this because there can be no political freedom without economic freedom. Whenever economic freedom is restricted in a country, political freedom is consequently curtailed. However, looking at this issue from a different angle, we cannot encourage an archaic form of capitalism in Brazil. We must understand that we have to consolidate free enterprise, making it more free and daring. We must not nurture illusions about a market of monopolies and oligopolies, some sort of capitalism without risk taking and with cheap labor. [passage omitted]

VEJA: In your opinion, what do the elections mean?

Sarney: We cannot believe that society must only seek economic development and that everything else will result from it. This is an illusion. Economic development and political stability go hand in hand. In this regard, we must pay attention to this important fact: We have gone through a democratic transition in this country, but we still have to consolidate a democratic regime. Democracy has not yet been fully installed in the country. The desire for freedom is in people's heart, but freedom has yet to take root in the institutions. We have yet to build many things. We have to build strong political parties. With great political effort we have installed a civilian government in Brazil. We have to move forward and further so that what we have accomplished does not collapse. We cannot have a "Prague Spring" here in Brazil. [passage omitted]

Sarney: The Constituent Assembly will strengthen economic freedom, and emphasize the institutionalization of social rights. I imagine that in this regard we will go beyond the effort to simply institutionalize political and economic freedoms. I believe that this trend will be positive. I feel it is appropriate to point out that we must have adult expectations as to what the Constituent Assembly can do. We need a modern form of capitalism. It is not possible to meet the desires of everyone at the same time. Just imagine a situation in which businessmen have a country where price agreements can exist, profits are guaranteed, interest rates are always subsidized, risks never exist, and there is protection against foreign competitions. Imagine a situation in which workers receive increasingly higher salaries, and have the right to vandalize the factories to get what they want, to take the place of executives, to have the right to strike for no real reason, and then, at the end of the month, to get their salaries promptly paid. Obviously, no country can survive under these conditions. Thinking about Brazil's future, we should find a way to treat those childhood maladies that can be described as the capitalism of businessmen's clubs and workers' bars. [passage omitted]

VEJA: What do you think of the proposals to reduce your term of office from 6 to 4 years?

Sarney: My term will have the duration the country's political forces believe it should have. If the proposal to shorten my term is approved, fine. For me, personally, it does not make any difference. I do not have personal political plans. I do not have ambition for power. My only objective is to serve the country and to fulfill my mission.

VEJA: How do you view the idea of reelection to the presidency?

Sarney: I am against this idea.

VEJA: What if the Constituent Assembly decides that the president can run for reelection?

Sarney: Obviously, I will not run for reelection. I have already told you that I do not accept the idea of reelection.

FUNARO PREVIEWS CHANGES IN CRUZADO PLAN

PY140001 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2155 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Changes in the Cruzado Plan: Finance Minister Dilson Funaro has confirmed that the Cruzado Plan will be adjusted. However, he said that false speculation regarding these changes is causing trouble in the country. This afternoon in Brasilia Funaro declined to announce the decisions to be made next week. However, he guaranteed that the income tax will not be increased, that the salary readjustment will be maintained, and that the Cruzado Plan will not be devalued. [as heard]

[Begin recording] [Funaro] We do not need to devalue the Cruzado Plan. However, these rumors affect the dollar exchange rate on the black market, increasing its price, harming Brazilian exports, and creating problems in our economy. These rumors do not help Brazil. I believe that all of us should remain calm. The government is studying measures that will maintain all the principles of the Cruzado Plan. Prices will not be unfrozen, as has been published. We will maintain the objectives of the Cruzado Plan.

Whenever we make small corrections, they will be aimed at maintaining Brazilian development, growth, and our commitment to those who receive low salaries.

[Unidentified reporter] Minister, what can you say about a compulsory saving of the 13th salary, as was published today?

[Funaro] I have never heard anything about this. This is another faleshood that is circulating. [end recording]

FORMER NUCLEAR OFFICIAL PROTESTS MILITARY ROLE

PY130216 Soa Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 11 Nov 86 p 16

[By correspondent Armando Ourique in Rio de Janeiro]

[Text] President Jose Sarney last month signed a decree subordinating the CNEN [National Nuclear Energy Commission] to the Office of the Presidency. In fact, however, that decree brought Brazilian nuclear policy planning under the control of the military cabinet, which can now set priority on completing the construction of the Angra II nuclear plant or on the construction of a nuclear submarine, the technology for which is being developed at the CNEN research department, which coordinates the parallel (read military) program.

This was the main reason civil and nuclear engineer Xamuset Campello Bittencourt resigned from his position as executive director for the security area and as a member of the CNEN deliberative council on 31 October. Campello Bittencourt left the positions he had occupied for 4 years at the CNEN to support suggestions from the Nuclear Program Evaluation Commission that the CNEN should be divided.

Campello Bittencourt believes that research activities must be transferred from the CNEN to Nuclebras and that nuclear installation safety must remain under the CNEN. Safety should be monitored by a collegiate body, some of whose members should be representatives from universities, which should be accountable and subordinated to a national Congress committee. Since 1967, Campello Bittencourt has worked at the CNEN, the Furnas Electric Company, and Nuclebras.

FOLHA: Why did you resign from the positions you held at the CNEN until 2 weeks ago?

Bittencourt: The committee in charge of evaluating the nuclear program recommended that the CNEN be divided into two organs. One of them to deal with nuclear research and development and the other to operate as a regulatory agency in charge of establishing operational standards and safety regulations. However, a decree issued in the 2d week of October subordinated the CNEN to the presidency, shifting control from the Mines and Energy Ministry. The area of nuclear safety and protection against radiation is specifically technical. The decision to subordinate this area to the presidency had given some hope for independence. However, we found out that we are subordinated to the National Security Council. Decree-Law 1,909, dated 7 October 1980, established a protection system that placed nuclear safety and protection against radiation under the jurisdiction of the National Security Council. Now that the CNEN has been transferred to the presidency, the CNEN's subordination to the council has become even stronger.

Thus, we are linked to a military organ and we see no reason for this. The recommendations issued by the evaluating committee must be followed if they are to yield any results. This means that nuclear security must be subordinated to the presidency, and that another organ must be in charge of research and development.

FOLHA: Considering that the presidential decree has not split the CNEN, to which group of presidential advisers will the CNEN be subordinated?

Bittencourt: In one word, to the National Security Council and to the military household. (General Rubens Bayma Denys is both the secretary general of the National Security Council and the chief of the military household). Consequently, the nuclear program is now under the military household.

FOLHA: Do you believe that the decree issued in October has strengthened Armed Forces control over the CNEN research area, in which the parallel program is being developed?

Bittencourt: Who makes the decisions in a parallel program? I believe that the CNEN's research activities should be transferred to Nuclebras (instead of remaining under the CNEN and, as such, under the military household). There is a nuclear program being developed by Nuclebras, which is legally responsible for the fuel cycle. The nuclear program should be a single unit. I do not see why part of it should go to Nuclebras and the rest remain within the CNEN. Nuclebras must be capable of developing the nuclear program to produce electric power from nuclear sources.

I do not know who is planning the parallel program. The parallel program is tied to the Navy program. By the way, I believe that the Navy program, the purpose of which is to build a nuclear submarine, has shown that Brazil is capable of developing its own nuclear technology provided the funds and determination exist to attain the objective. I believe Nuclebras does have this capacity.

FOLHA: Are you concerned over the fact that since the CNEN is actually subordinated to the military household, the latter might give orders on priority goals in military and nuclear areas, without due consideration to technical criteria?

Bittencourt: Yes, I am. The way things are, this concern is justified. Who designs the nuclear policy? The CNEN is legally charged with advising the presidency on nuclear matters. The decree has tied the CNEN to the military household. Who will then design the parallel program? I think there is concern over this point. And there are other economic factors as well. Nuclebras has its own program. It is slowly building Angra II, and its investments might even be lost, considering there is equipment in storage. It is necessary to conduct a study to identify the investments that must be given priority treatment.

FOLHA: What is the top objective of the presidency and the military household? Is it Angra II and the generation of electric power from nuclear sources, or is it the parallel program?

Bittencourt: The Nuclebras program is subordinated to the Mines and Energy Ministry. The Planning Ministry grants the funds for Angra II. The parallel program is funded by other sources. The funds for the parallel program come from the CNEN and probably from the Navy, which is conducting a program for the construction of a nuclear submarine. This is a military program. The subordination to the military household has thus placed a military program under the CNEN.

FOLHA: What are the other areas of the parallel program?

Bittencourt: The parallel program involves the development of materials, instruments, and all the components that might be necessary for a national program. It is necessary because the developed countries have banned the exportation of technology that might allow Brazil to become self-sufficient in this area. Consequently, it is necessary to produce these materials here.

ARCHER VIEWS NEGOTIATIONS ON INFORMATICS LAW

PY130011 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 11 Nov 86 p 42

[Text] The next round of negotiations on the Informatics Law between the Brazilian and U.S. Governments will be held in the first half of December, Science and Technology Minister Renato Archer yesterday revealed in Brasilia. The initiative of proposing another meeting before the end of the year came from the office of White House special envoy Clayton Yeutter, through a note sent to the Brazilian Embassy in Washington. The Brazilian Government received with satisfaction that note on 4 December.

Archer would not reveal the date and the place for the next meeting. He only said that Paris and Washington are excluded. According to the minister, the Brazilian Government does not intend to modify the Informatics Law just because of U.S. threats. President Reagan set 31 December as the deadline for Brazil to modify its Informatics Law or face U.S. trade retaliations.

Archer stated that the government will not be compromised in its application of the Informatics Law. He said "I don't try to be accomodating about the law." He then said that the members of the Brazilian delegation who will participate in the upcoming third round of negotiations with the United States will convene on 17 November to discuss the position to be adopted.

Some diplomats at Itamaraty, however, admit that negotiations with the United States would go better if the formation of joint ventures were made simpler. As the Brazilian negotiators were told at the first Paris meeting on 2 July past, the Americans want joint ventures to be made simpler and the requirement for the transfer of technological expertise to the Brazilian partner to be eliminated. This request would help the interests of the U.S. multinationals, which would be allowed to manufacture in Brazil without being forced to transfer technology.

According to Archer, the Brazilian Government will be in the position to present the negative list -- products that are not included in the SEI [Informatics Special Secretariat] list and that can be freely imported. Archer also said that the MCT [Science and Technology Ministry] will send to President Sarney, "on the first working day after the elections [17 November]," the resolution drafts referring to juridical protection, registration, and marketing regulations. Regarding these resolution drafts, Archer said that he hopes that they will be included in the special sessions of Congress to be held immediately after the elections on 15 November.

Speaking in Rio de Janeiro on 10 November, Burroughs Electronics President Henry Eicher said that his company will increase its efforts to sell computers and military equipment to the Brazilian Government. This new approach follows Burroughs' recent purchase, of the U.S. company Sperry, one of the largest manufacturers of defense and aerospace equipment.

Through a simultaneous telephone hookup with over 50 countries, Burroughs President Michael Blumenthal announced that the name of the new company formed by the Burroughs-Sperry merger will be Unisys, which stands for United Information Systems. The new company is the second largest of its kind in the world, after IBM. Before the merger Burroughs was the third largest company, the second largest being DEC [Digital Equipment Corporation].

CONTADORA MINISTERS TO MEET IN RIO 19-20 DEC

PY121319 Paris AFP in Spanish 2317 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Brasilia, 11 Nov (AFP) — The Brazilian Foreign Ministry today reported that the Contadora Group and Contadora Support Group foreign ministers will meet in Rio de Janeiro on 19 and 20 December 1986.

The Contadora Group includes Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela. The Support Group includes Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, and Peru.

In principle, the Contadora Group and Contadora Support Group foreign ministers will have to assess the prospects of resuming the mediation process with the five Central American countries that are engaged in the regional crisis.

These five countries are Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, and Nicaragua.

The Contadora process reached a stalemate in June when it proposed a peace accord to the five Central American countries.

Only one of the countries included, Nicaragua, expressed its willingness to discuss the regional crisis based on the peace accord.

COCAINE PROCESSOR, RINGLEADER PIZARRO ARRESTED

PY070112 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2155 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] The Sao Paulo police have arrested a man who is considered the biggest cocaine processor in Brazil and Bolivia. His name is Orlando Pizarro, 55. Thirty-four years ago he worked for the police. He has been the [acronym indistinct] administrative chief. Pizarro also led a drug trafficking ring that sold drugs in Sao Paulo night clubs, according to his own confession. In addition to Pizarro, Bolivian citizen Roberto Ramirez Fernandez also has been arrested.

PINOCHET LASHES OUT AT OPPOSITION POLITICIANS

PY131320 Paris AFP in Spanish 0300 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Santiago, 12 Nov (AFP) -- Chilean President General Augusto Pinochet today stated that his government will struggle tirelessly until the principles and tenets of true freedom are a reality for every person and in every home in the fatherland.

The head of state said that those who at a given moment thought that military intervention would be a mere digression in the country's political life, made the serious mistake of disregarding the commitment that the Armed Forces and the forces of order have had with the Chilean destiny throughout history.

Speaking at a Chilean businessmen's meeting, Gen Pinochet lashed out at the opposition politicians who, owing to their shady deals, promises, and political arrangements, have destroyed national businesses. Pinochet added that the country knows these people very well, and that his government -- installed in 1973 after a military uprising that overthrew President Salvador Allende -- will struggle for the principles and tenets of true freedom.

Gen Pinochet stated that we will fulfill the mandate that the people have sovereignly given us, and together we will consolidate a renewed democratic institutionalality, and lead Chile toward a greatness that history has deemed appropriate.

In accordance with the 1980 Chilean Constitution, President Pinochet will stay in power until 1989, when he will have governed for 16 years.

INDUSTRIAL, COPPER PLANTS VENTURE WITH PRC

PY131500 Paris AFP in Spanish 2227 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Santiago, 12 Nov (AFP) -- Chile and the PRC are planning a joint venture for the construction and administration of three large industrial plants. This venture would represent a great leap forward in the relations that began 15 years ago.

The industrial plants will be built in the PRC and one of them will manufacture copper pipes for buildings and refrigerators with 60 percent meant for domestic consumption and 40 percent for export. This plant will replace an existing plant in Beijing. Another plant will manufacture copper electrical wiring, and the third plant will manufacture iodine and by-products, according to a confidential preagreement.

Both countries will put up the same amount of investment capital, the amount of which has not been revealed. However, it is known that in the case of the copper industry, Chile will also contribute technology and perhaps raw material. Regarding the production of iodine, which is widely used in the medical field, the basic product will be supplied by the Chilean Chemical and Mining Corporation [Soquimich], which has large and virtually unique nitrate fields in the northern Chilean desert.

Chile is currently the major copper exporter, and has the largest working copper mines and reserves. Spokesmen said the study for the agreement to install the copper pipes factory is in its final stage, and will possibly be signed by the beginning or middle of next year. The PRC will participate through its China National Nonferrous Metals Import and Export Corporation while Chile will be represented by the State Copper Corporation, owner of the four largest copper deposits in the country and Madeco [Copper Manufactures, Inc.], a private company which is an old manufacturer of copper sheets, tubes, and wires.

Meanwhile, experts from the two countries are visiting British industries which could provide designs, infrastructure, and equipment.

According to the Chilean Finance Ministry, the progress in the negotiations for the copper electrical wiring plant will depend on the speed with which the PRC can provide housing and other buildings. Chile has always been interested in participating in trade with the PRC because of its large market potential, Finance Ministry Under Secretary Manuel Concha Pas said. Fifteen years after the establishment of relations (which remained unaltered by the military regime that ousted the leftist government that opened the reactions), the two countries maintain a growing exchange, with a trade balance favoring Chile.

Chile sells copper, saltpeter, molybdenum, fish meal, and cellulose to the PRC, and buys clothing, tools, and medium-sized machinery, according to Under Secretary Concha. He also said Chile is one of the PRC's main Latin American trade partners. Trade between the two countries dropped at the beginning of the decade, because of the world recession crisis. However, this year trade increased by nearly 10 percent, and will once again surpass \$150 million.

In the near future, Chile plans to increase its oil purchases from the PRC while the PRC intends to buy larger amounts of saltpeter from Chile to use as a fertilizer for its beet and tobacco plantations. Another sector with possibilities, besides the unusual partnership in industrial plants, is the supply by the PRC of agricultural equipment and medium-sized hydroelectric power plants.

Among the 19 countries that maintain relations with the PRC, Chile occupies the fourth place, coming after Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico.

VALDES RETURNS FROM EUROPE DESCRIBES VIEWS

PY110152 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2200 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Gabriel Valdes, president of the Christian Democratic Party, this afternoon returned to Chile after touring Europe. He told this radio station that if he could, he would invite Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle to hear what people think of the regime Del Valle serves. Valdes added that a mature democracy prevails in Europe in reply to the statements made by Jaime del Valle in relation to Valdes' trip to Europe. Valdes said:

[Begin recording] First of all, I would like to say democracy prevails all over the world. There is a real democratic solidarity of which Del Valle perhaps is not aware because he is not working in a democratic regime. Democracy is a regime that advocates solidarity. [end recording]

Valdes added: Unfortunately, Del Valle cannot go. However, I was invited by governments. I met with five prime ministers, chiefs of states and members of parliaments who are concerned over the Chilean situation. Valdes described his trip as very interesting. He attended two congresses, one in Bonn and another in Mainz. The one in Mainz was organized by the French Social Democratic Center and was attended by ministers and international officials. Referring to how Europeans see Chile, Valdes said:

[Begin recording] Chile is seen as being far away, isolated, small and practically ignored except for the news about Chile, which is not the type of news we Chileans would like to hear abroad. [end recording]

Valdes added he is going to hold a press conference to give details of his trip. [passage omitted]

CORREA TO INITIATE 'CAMPAIGN' TO RELEASE STUDENTS

PY080255 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2200 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Their firm decision to struggle for the release of five others who are still under arrest was expressed by political and neighborhood leaders, German Correa, Mario Araneda, and Luis Mena Matamala, who were set free this afternoon. They had been under arrest for 60 days on order from the Interior Ministry, which never told them why they were being held under custody.

Secretary General of the Popular Democratic Movement, MDP, German Correa, told Radio Chilena that they attributed their release to the great solidarity their arrest had elicited. (I wonder what it is like to "click"!)

[Begin Correa recording] An hour ago, we were told by the officers of the 3d Police Precinct that Mario Araneda, Luis Mena Matamala, and myself were free. We came out just as we went in: Not knowing the cause for our arrest or the reason for our release. No doubt our release has to do with the great solidarity demonstrated by friendly peoples, governments, grass-roots organizations, both at home and abroad. Our arbitrary and unjust arrest continues to affect five other colleagues who are being kept here at the 3d Police Precinct, without charges. We will immediately initiate a campaign to obtain their release, and work together with the solidarity committee that has been formed and all the groups that have been working to this end. [end recording]

By virtue of the state of siege, Enrique Paris, Catholic University Student Federation Vice President; Guillermo Sherpin, AGECh [Trade Union Association of Chilean Teachers] under secretary; neighborhood leaders Eugenio Valenzuela and Mario Lopez; and Rafael Marotto, remain under arrest at the 3d Police Precinct.

German Correa said that both the Investigative Police and the Carabineros police precinct treated them in a cordial and professional manner, although the number of visits they could receive had been restricted in the last few days.

[Begin Correa recording] The treatment we received during the 56 days we were held at the Investigative Police and the remaining 55 days we spent at the 3d Police Precinct was professional, correct, and respectful. We cannot complain in this regard. Only in the last 15-20 days were visits quite restricted; no more than one visit per day was allowed. This no doubt was done on instructions from the Interior Ministry. [end recording]

Neighborhood leader Mario Araneda said his arrest lasted 64 days, because he was arrested before the state of siege was imposed. [passage omitted]

Paris Detention Causes Concern

PY122146 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Excerpts] The Pontifical Catholic University Teachers Association has publicly expressed its concern over the lengthy detention of Enrique Paris, vice president of the Catholic University of Chile Students Federation. The student leader has been held for more than 2 months at the 3d Carabineros Police Station, and the government has not yet brought any charges against him. [passage omitted]

Sergio Galilea, director of the teachers association, stated that his association has conducted a number of actions seeking to protect the right of the students federation vice president. A request for a meeting was also submitted to the interior minister, but no answer has been received so far. He stated:

[Begin Galilea recording] We want to publicly express our concern over Enrique Paris' situation, and we once again reiterate our request that he be released.

We also want to refer to the forthcoming elections of the students federation, an event considered by the teachers association as very important. We feel that it is desirable that all sectors participate in these elections, including the faction represented by Paris. [end recording]

Rovira Convicted of Subversion

PY071843 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1412 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Santiago, 7 Nov (EFE) -- Gonzalo Rovira, vice president of the Chilean Federation of Students (FECH) has been sentenced to 2 years, 10 months, and 18 days imprisonment for "inciting subversion, disorder and the overthrow of the government." Special Judge Alberto Novoa released the student leader on parole.

The lawyers of the Chilean military government presented charges against Rovira after he, together with several other students, illegally occupied the premises of the University of Chile on 30 June.

HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVIST VALENZUELA RELEASED

PY120110 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2200 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Excerpt] The Interior Ministry has annulled the decree ordering the arrest of Eugenio Valenzuela Carvajal, who is a member of the Human Rights Committee of Davila district. He was set free after being held under arrest for 67 days without being charged.

Lawyer Eduardo Loyola, a member of the Socialist Party who was held under similar circumstances, has called for solidarity with four other people who are still under arrest in the 3d Carabineros Precinct.

[Begin Loyola recording] The people who are still being held in the 3d Carabineros Precinct are: Guillermo Sherpin, a member of the FECH [Student Federation of Chile]; Enrique Paris, a member of the Catholic University Student Federation; Mario Lopez, a Pudahuel slum resident; and priest Rafael Maroto. These people, like many others, have not been charged with anything. Although some people have been set free, it is not understood why the government has not set all of them free, because they are not guilty of any crimes. [end recording] [passage omitted]

FARC: PARAMILITARY GROUPS THREATEN TRUCE

PA100457 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0022 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Managua, 9 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Rebel leaders said here today that operations by paramilitary groups in Colombia threaten the truce between the country's guerrillas and the Virgilio Barco government.

Ivan Marquez, spokesman of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia-People's Army (FARC-EP), warned that if Barco's liberal government does not control the paramilitary groups, it "may lead to a break in the truce."

The FARC-EP, which wants the truce to continue, maintains 27 guerrilla fronts in Colombia, while waiting for the government to implement political, social, and economic reforms "the country needs," he added.

Marquez, who as a leader of the Patriotic Union [UP] carries out "political work" in the Colombian Congress on behalf of the FARC-EP, charged that the paramilitary groups have connections with the army, the police, and the landowners.

Marquez is one of the delegates attending the FSLN'S 25th anniversary celebration, which took place yesterday in Managua.

The leader said that the FARC-EP National Directorate has made a proposal to the government to purge the Colombian Army by punishing the "criminals" involved in torture and assassination.

According to Marquez, the country's paramilitary groups have killed over 300 UP militants, including parliamentarians Leonardo Posada, Pedro Nel Jimenez, Rafael Reyes Malagon, and 20 other councilmen.

He also explained that the UP, which is a broad movement comprised of "vanguard" parties and organizations with differing ideologies, has been forced to create "security groups."

Marquez said later that the UP has created this "self-defense" system in order to defend its leaders, who are threatened by the paramilitary groups. He claimed to be among those receiving death threats.

The UP leader said that the 3,000 patriotic boards throughout the country have been instructed to organize security groups. "Now we will have to go around armed and accompanied by armed bodyguards," Marquez said. He said this is in response to the advance of "militarism" in Colombia.

Marquez, the representative of the Colombian insurgents led by Manuel Marulanda Velez ("Tirofijo"), addressed newsmen in this capital. He was accompanied by Jaime Caicedo, leader of the Communist Party of Colombia, and by Commander Jaime Guaraca.

According to the Colombian guerrilla representatives, the problems that led to the emergence of the armed groups in 1948 still exist today in today in Colombia. They said that the guerrilla movement has expanded to the point that there are now eight insurgent groups. This, they added, is the result of the problems like unemployment, poverty, the lack of land and housing, and the lack of respect for human life.

They also said that the Colombian Army has tried to resolve the situation through the use of force and military operations but has not succeeded.

In conclusion they said that, as a result, new guerrilla groups have emerged in areas where they previously did not exist.

MINISTER URGES UP CONGRESSMEN TO RETURN TO SEATS

PA121725 Bogota Emisoras Caracol network in Spanish 1215 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Bogota -- Government Minister Fernando Cepeda Ulloa has reiterated the government's commitment in the normalization and reconciliation process when he renewed the promise to offer personal guarantees to Patriotic Union [UP] leaders.

In a speech given at Congress to deplore the withdrawal from it by UP leaders, Cepeda Ulloa said that the government expects these congressmen to return to their seats soon to continue the democratic dialogue and competition for political power using the weapons that are characteristic of political life: harmony, peace, and intelligence.

The minister noted that Communist Deputy Eusebio Prada, who was wounded in Villavicencio, had police protection but did not use it yesterday morning.

I, together with the government, reiterate our offer for guarantees -- within the framework of the situation being experienced by Colombia -- to the UP leaders, members, and offices, Cepeda Ulloa remarked.

HIRED ASSASSINS WOUND PATRIOTIC UNION DEPUTY

PA121426 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] The Colombian Army is fighting the guerrillas in several departments of the country. Meanwhile, in Villavicencio today, Patriotic Union [UP] Deputy Eusebio Prada Diaz was seriously wounded by two hired assassins, who were killed by the police near the attack site. The assassins also wounded another person. Prada Diaz is in critical condition.

On their part, the UP staged demonstrations in several cities of the country and announced that they will not return to Congress until their members throughout the national are assured the necessary guarantees and President Barco meets with them. In Congress, they said that their participation will depend on measures established to protect UP members in Colombia.

PRESIDENT CALLS GONZALEZ' VISIT 'VERY POSITIVE'

PA112210 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1844 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Guayaquil (Ecuador), 11 Nov (EFE) -- Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero said today that the visit of Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez "was very positive for Ecuador from all points of view."

Febres Cordero made this statement to the press at the Guayaquil airport, after seeing off Prime Minister Gonzalez, who departed for Lima.

According to Febres Cordero, Gonzalez' visit not only served to "attain the signing of three financial protocols connected with important works in Ecuador" for a total of \$77 million, but also marked the beginning of cooperation between the two governments.

President Febres Cordero added: "In addition to the matters related to financial and technological assistance, we talked very seriously about finding the mechanisms to somehow improve the trade relations between Ecuador and Spain."

Febres Cordero said: "We concluded that we are dealing basically with competition problems but that we have to improve prices to stabilize the trade balance."

The Ecuadoran president pointed out that Felipe Gonzalez heard "our opinion regarding Nicaragua and the regrettable problem of the Malvinas."

"We also talked about the need to expand the cultural agreement," Febres Cordero said and added: "The fact that both countries speak the same language and have similar cultures favors any initiative taken to reach a very ample, cultural agreement that benefits the two countries."

Febres Cordero said that Spain's presence in the EEC can be of great benefit for Latin America, "because by speaking the same language and knowing our idiosyncracies and our problems Spain can be a bridge to improve the relations between all of Latin America and the EEC."

The trade problems between Latin America and the EEC, he said, stem from "specific protectionist policies" from the European countries toward our continent.

Gonzalez, who was on a 3-day visit in Ecuador, today departed for Lima, the second phase in his Latin American tour, which will end in Cuba on 16 November.

GONZALEZ DESCRIBES RELATIONS AS 'VERY GOOD'

'Small Problems' Persist

PY132155 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1510 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Lima, 13 Nov (EFE) -- Spanish President Felipe Gonzalez today said that the relations between Spain and Peru are "very good" but admitted that "small problems," which prevent the expansion of cooperation and financing, still persist.

During a press conference on his last day of his official visit to Lima and before signing a joint communique with Peruvian President Alan Garcia, Gonzalez said: "I hope that these small problems will be resolved."

Spanish diplomatic sources have told EFE that these "small problems" refer to two projects for the construction of some 30 penitentiaries by the "GUVARTE" company and another project to build 70 markets by the "EMEX" company.

These two projects, totaling some \$100 million, were contracted by the former governments of Fernando Belaunde in Peru, and Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo in Spain. These projects have been halted since the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance (APRA) of Alan Garcia came to power.

Gonzalez added that any Peruvian petition to expand credits (currently there is a \$250-million credit line that is virtually exhausted and Peru is asking \$200 million more) will depend on the fact that these problems are resolved.

The contention resulting from these two projects is the reason why Spain closed public export credits for Peru in October 1985.

Bomb Found Near Hotel

PY131340 Paris AFP in Spanish 0314 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Lima, 12 Nov (AFP) -- Police have reported that unknown terrorists tonight left a home-made bomb 100 meters from the downtown Bolivar Hotel, where Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez is staying.

The bomb had been placed inside a doll and left at the intersection of Jirones Ocona and Caylloma Streets. The antiterrorist police, using special equipment, exploded the bomb without causing any damage. According to the police report, the bomb was made of potassium chlorate, aluminum sulphate, and dynamite, which are the chemical products that are used by the Maoist Shining Path in its terrorist actions.

The police on guard in the neighborhood of the Bolivar Hotel discovered the doll that contained the bomb at 0930 (0230 GMT). Approximately 100 policemen immediately cordoned off the streets adjacent to the hotel, where the Spanish prime minister is staying during his visit.

All traffic has been detoured away from the area adjacent to the Bolivar Hotel and the first few blocks of Colmena Avenue as an added security measure for the visiting prime minister and his entourage.

'Important Speech'

LD132246 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0700 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] At the moment Spanish foreign policy is centered on Latin America. The prime minister is in the last few hours of his official visit to Peru. In Lima Felipe Gonzalez delivered an important speech to the Peruvian parliament. A report on this from Javier Arenas in Lima:

[Arenas] A long-awaited rousing message of unity is the phrase which sums up the comments made following the speech by Felipe Gonzalez in the Peruvian Congress -- a tribute to the Spanish prime minister from this country's bicameral parliament in which Felipe Gonzalez sought to express his solidarity with the efforts being made to consolidate its democratic system. Democracy and liberty were the words emphasized most by Felipe Gonzalez in his longest and warmest address of this Latin American tour. He expressed his hope for this continent in which, he said, the windows of liberty have been opened:

[Gonzalez] "I hold a hope I want to publicly express: that as the historic date of 1992 [5th centenary of the discovery] approaches, however analyzed, it is a point of reference. It may be a point of arrival or a point of departure, but let's imagine that it is a point of arrival at an aspiration which all of us here are surely going to share -- the aspiration that there isn't a single Latin American who does not enjoy freedom, who has to live outside his country and who has to suffer imprisonment for his ideas."

[Arenas] Felipe Gonzalez, who spoke in the Peruvian capital about the pained democracies such as ours [reference to terrorism in the two countries], did not pass over the sore point of the external debt here in the capital of the Latin American country which owes most to Spain. He did so with the conviction that you have to take into account the necessary balance between the reduction of the debt and development of the peoples:

[Gonzalez] "I know that a technical-accounting response to the problem of the debt is impossible -- and not only is it impossible, it is unfair. On the other hand, it would be fair to try and respond on the basis of development, on which the debt problem can be tackled with prospects for the future. But I have always tried to say what think with honesty, and I believe that, conversely, you cannot generate an international financial crisis. Therefore, there is no procedure other than dialogue, concord and agreement at international level -- an agreement which cannot be based, as I said, on an economic-accounting view or on an exclusively political view which is unable to measure the risk of a crisis in the international financial system."

[Arenas] This morning, the final act of this official visit to Peru will be the signing of a joint communique and the ratification by the foreign ministers of an agreement on the integral cooperation plan in Peru, encompassing projects with scheduled financial investment of \$2.5 million. In 12 hours' time the destination will be Havana, the third and last stage of this tour of Latin America by Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez.

Gonzalez Departs For Cuba

PY132006 Paris AFP in Spanish 1938 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Lima, 13 Nov (AFP) -- Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez left for Cuba at 1425 (1925 GMT) today ending a 51-hour official visit to Peru. Gonzalez, who in Cuba will end his tour through three Latin American countries that started in Ecuador, was bade farewell with military honors by Peruvian President Alan Garcia at the military base of Lima Airport.

CAPUTO, IGLESIAS RECEIVED BY PRESIDENT GARCIA

PY132354 Paris AFP in Spanish 1929 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Lima, 13 Nov (AFP) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo today thanked Peru for its solidarity with Argentina regarding the Malvinas Islands problem, because, he said, happen what may, we know that we will be together. Caputo made this statement after meeting with his Uruguayan counterpart Enrique Iglesias and Peruvian President Alan Garcia in the Peruvian Government House.

Caputo and Iglesias arrived yesterday night by surprise from Guatemala, where the OAS meeting supported the Argentine diplomatic offensive against the British decision of exerting greater control over the waters around the Malvinas Islands.

After President Alan Garcia bade him farewell, Minister Caputo told local journalists that two phrases summarize the Argentine Government's position: firmness to defend the national patrimony, and prudence in using reason to defend that patrimony.

The Peruvian president recalled that he traveled last 3 November to Buenos Aires just to express his solidarity with the Argentine government and President Alfonsin, not to take the limelight, but rather to put himself at the service of Argentina, for whatever it may need or decide.

Alan Garcia also expressed his hope that Argentina will receive many more votes of support at the UN Assembly next week.

Garcia, Caputo, and Iglesias met last night at the Spanish Embassy together with Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez and Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner.

Felipe Gonzalez this morning qualified the meeting as casual, and he added that the Malvinas Islands subject was discussed. He said that Spain's position regarding this problem is the same as that of the countries that support Argentina.

Caputo said that he came to Lima this time to reiterate his thanks to Peru and President Alan Garcia for his fraternal gesture of going to Buenos Aires to express solidarity. He told journalists that now he wished to extend his thanks to the Peruvian people whom Argentines consider as brothers because Argentines know that happen what may, we will be together.

The Argentine foreign minister defined the current situation in the Malvinas as being without any news, from the practical point of view.

We continue patrolling all the Argentine sea, we have not moved one centimeter from our limits. Nothing else can be done. We have undertaken a diplomatic offensive which was successful at the OAS meeting yesterday, Caputo said.

Uruguayan Foreign Minister Iglesias made a brief statement saying that Uruguay attended the Guatemala meeting to support Argentina, and to promote a consensus that will produce a regional support for Argentina's right.

PRIME MINISTER HAILS ECONOMY, ANNOUNCES BUDGET

PY131949 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1300 GMT Nov 86

[Text] Prime Minister and Economy Minister Luis Alva Castro yesterday said that there will not be any harmful minidevaluations or gasoline price increases.

Alva Castro made these remarks at the Crillon Hotel after opening the first consultative foreign debt meeting by representatives of nonaligned and developing countries.

The minister added that the GDP will grow by aggressively promoting exports and emphasized the government's achievements during the past 15 months.

He said that the government will maintain its current economic policy because the rules of the game have already been clearly established. Alva said: We have succeeded in gradually stabilizing price increases and inflation, in dedollarizing the Peruvian economy, and in increasing both employment and the people's purchasing power.

According to the minister, a most important point is that we have met our goal regarding the GDP growth.

Among other announcements, Alva said that the national budget for 1987 will total 70 trillion soles, that is, 70 billion intis. He said that no other country has achieved what Peru will achieve: a balanced budget.

TUPAC AMARU, SHINING PATH MEMBERS ARRESTED

PY111419 Lima Radioprogramas del Peru in Spanish 1820 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Report from Lima City Hall by Carlos (Geraldito)]

[Text] Personnel of the Directorate against Terrorism of the Investigative Police have struck a heavy blow against subversion by arresting one member each of the Tupac Amaru and Shining Path subversive groups during the so-called Elections Police Operations.

According to the police report, one of the detainees is Luis Varese, a founding member of the Tupac Amaru subversive group, who has a long police record of participating in several terrorist attacks.

PRESIDENT, OPPOSITION LEADER DISCUSS DEADLOCK

PY121805 Paris AFP in Spanish 1445 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Montevideo, 12 Nov (AFP) -- It was reported here today that Uruguayan President Julio Sanguinetti and opposition leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate last night held a private meeting to find a way out of the political crisis which the country is experiencing.

Sanguinetti, together with Ferreira Aldunate, who is a member of the centrist National Party, discussed the possibility of reaching a partisan agreement on the serious issues that have brought the political situation to a stalemate: human rights, an extreme lack of expediency in Congressional negotiations, and frequent clashes between the government and the opposition.

In the past few days, sources of the various political parties have suggested an early congressional election, which is a recourse provided for under the constitution in case one or several ministers are censured.

At this moment, the ruling Colorado (Liberal) Party does not have a majority in either of the two chambers that comprise the legislative branch.

Sources close to the government have said that the meeting between the president and Ferreira Aldunate was just preliminary to another meeting to be held within the next few hours.

DE LA MADRID DISCUSSES ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

PA120219 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT Nov 86

[Text] President Miguel de la Madrid has said that Mexico is going through a particularly difficult stage, and that by the end of the year the Mexican economy will probably have lowered the gross national product by four points. [sentence as heard] The president made this statement during a meeting he held at the Los Pinos presidential residence with Chinese correspondents of the XINHUA news agency.

During the meeting, the president said his government is adopting the necessary measures to confront the current problems, but he said that our economy is at a standstill and, therefore it is necessary for the industrialized countries to give greater opportunities to Mexican exports.

President Miguel de la Madrid mainly referred to the foreign debt and said that it has grown excessively in recent years. He added that the high value currency and interest rates have turned debt payments into a very heavy and important burden for the Latin American countries. Speaking to the Chinese correspondents, the Mexican president emphasized that international economic cooperation should come from various directions, and to do this the industrialized countries must coordinate their policies.

President Miguel de la Madrid also explained the reasons for his forthcoming trip to China. He said that both the Chinese and the Mexicans are willing to become better friends and seek areas of cooperation that will benefit these two great nations.

TRADE BALANCE DROPS 59.1 PERCENT IN 1986

FL131945 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0150 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- According to a report from the National Bank of Foreign Trade (Bancomext), the reduction of oil prices and exports has created a 59.1 percent drop in Mexico's trade balance.

The report adds that total exports during the first 9 months of this year decreased 30 percent in comparison with the same period in 1985, dropping from \$16,123.5 million to \$11,292 million.

Imports decreased 12.2 percent from \$10 billion to \$8.794 billion.

Foreign oil sales during January-September this year totalled \$4,540 billion, which represents a decrease of 58.9 percent in comparison with 1985 sales.

In reference to foreign sales of oil and petrochemical byproducts, these dropped by \$648 million (55.7 percent less) in comparison to the 1985 level. The decrease was due to fuel oil, butane gas, and gasoline [sales].

On the contrary, the report indicates that export income from the non-oil sector during the 9-month period in 1986 totalled \$6.752 billion, representing an increase of \$1.661 billion (32.6 percent) in comparison to the same period in 1985.

As of January, the report says, foreign sales of non-oil products have represented 59.8 percent, more than half, of the total exports during the first 9 months of 1986. During the same period in 1985, these sales represented 31.6 percent [of total exports].

Exports of manufactured products have continued to recover since the last quarter of 1985. This is reflected in the positive monthly growth rate reached in September. The statistics for the first 9 months of 1986 show an increase over the 1985 total of \$3.739 billion by more than \$1 billion (26.8 percent), reaching a total of \$4.740 billion.

BRIBERY CHARGES AGAINST DRUG FIGURE DROPPED

F1132342 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2236 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- The fifth Judge on Penal Matters, Jose Jimenez Gregg, has reported that at the request of the first district judge in Guadalajara, Oscar Vazquez Marin, bribery charges filed against drug trafficker Refael Caro Quintero and his accomplice Nicolas Flores Almazan will be dismissed.

Jimenez Gregg reported that the request submitted by judge Vazquez Marin, the Jalisco Third Circuit Unitary Court, revoked the formal arrest warrant filed against Caro Quintero and Flores Almazan because of insufficient evidence.

Flores Almazan will be released within the next few hours but Caro Quintero will remain in prison because he also has pending charged filed against him for crimes against health in all its possibilities and homicide, for which he is being tried in Guadalajara, Jalisco.

Judge Jimenez Gregg said the accused were told about the decision this afternoon. Flores Almazan was told at the Southern penitentiary and Caro Quintero at the Northern penitentiary where they are imprisoned.

PRESIDENCY ANNOUNCES RESIGNATION OF 3 MINISTERS

PA131400 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 13 Nov 86 p 2

[Text] The Press Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic last night reported that Housing Minister Roberto Velasquez, Public Works Minister Efraim Zanetti, and Health Minister Carlos de Sedas presented their resignations to the president of the Republic yesterday afternoon.

It has also been learned that Agricultural Development Minister Bruno Garisto and several directors of decentralized institutions placed their positions at the disposal of the president.

Panamanian President Eric Arturo Delvalle is expected to announce over the weekend the names of those appointed to new cabinet posts.

FOREIGN MINISTER U.S. TREATY 'VIOLATION'

PA131541 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0334 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Guatemala City, 12 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia Arias today asked the inter-American community to take note of the "arbitrary" violation of the text and spirit of the Torrijos-Carter canal treaties by the United States.

Foreign Minister Abadia Arias brought the issue of noncompliance of the Panama Canal treaties, which were signed by the United States and Panama in 1977, before the OAS General Assembly in Guatemala City.

The violation of the canal treaties was presented from the beginning as an "important" issue because "peace must be based on reciprocal concessions and the fulfillment of agreements."

The Panamanian foreign minister accused "shady and retrogressive forces of attempting to foil the aspirations of the American nations by abusing the forces' economic power."

Abadia Arias said that what is involved "is an attempt to hide or mask their guilt and responsibility because of the signs of decomposition in their own societies."

President Carter and General Torrijos signed the treaties which established a new relationship in regard to the canal. The American nations "greeted this event as the end of an era of submissiveness of the weaker to the orders of the stronger," Abadia Arias said. The Panamanian diplomat added that "7 years later, this enthusiasm has been replaced with perplexity, indignation, and a painful certainty that we are confronting a new struggle."

The foreign minister said that "according to the 1977 treaties, a binational organization should have been created to handle all matters related to the canal and to oversee the fulfillment of the principles of joint administration."

"However, a U.S. law (96-70), which was approved after the signing of the treaties -- a unilateral law -- establishes the rules and regulations that restrict Panama's participation," Foreign Minister Abadia Arias explained.

The foreign minister added that "this is a violation of the conditions established, and that it had also opened the doors for other violations of a more specific nature that harm Panama's sovereign dignity and result in serious material damage."

Abadia Arias recalled that the United States' most important commitment is to hand over the Panama Canal free of financial obligations on 31 December 1999.

However, the foreign minister explained that "the U.S. canal commission has adopted some accounting practices that deprive Panama of the benefits it has a right to."

The Panama Canal Commission is comprised of five U.S. members and four Panamanian members.

Abadia Arias also said that the United States has not carried out the necessary work to improve the waterway so that it can meet the growing demands of international maritime traffic.

"If the United States hands over the canal without those improvements, the canal will not be in a condition to operate efficiently as established in the treaties," Abadia Arias said.

He added that his government does not want "this situation to become a seed of discord or for it to create problems, but that the government is determined to put an end to all the violations."

"This," Abadia Arias stressed, "is the will of the Panamanian people and God knows that we will see that the treaties are fulfilled."

The Panamanian foreign minister expressed his certainty that all of Latin America will express its solidarity with the Panamanian cause, just as occurred during the difficult years when the country was negotiating the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

Abadia Arias added that his government has warned that this situation endangers the bases of the Inter-American legal order and the common ideal of a harmonious and peaceful coexistence.

Regarding the world economy, the Panamanian minister said: "It is high time the more privileged countries began to understand that the interdependence of the economies makes unrest and anxiety, which are the result of backwardness, grow."

According to the foreign minister, in the current economic order "the possibilities for unrest and violence that misery and loss of hope have created in some parts of the world, are potential centers of tension and danger for the rest of the world."

"It is necessary that the international financial organizations understand the explosive potential of the problem; the problem is whether to meet the commitments created by the foreign debt or attend to the basic needs of the peoples," Abadia Arias added.

The third subject given priority attention by the Panamanian foreign minister was Central America, as "it is an area of great tension." Abadia Arias said that Panama continues to strongly support the peace-making efforts of the Contadora Group (Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama) and the Support Group (Argentina, Peru, Brazil, and Uruguay). These organizations have been able to prevent until now the unleashing of a generalized war.

Foreign Minister Abadia Arias said that "Latin America has advanced much in the field of democracy and ideological pluralism, but there is still something which we must overcome, and that something, has much to do with whether we do or do not achieve peace in Central America."

PRD, LEGISLATORS AGREE TO UNITY 'AMICABLY'

PA090430 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 8 Nov 86 pp 1-a, 8-a

[By Roberto R. Rodriguez]

[Text] In the final phase of the PRD [Democratic Revolutionary Party] internal dialogue concerning the party's situation, 34 legislators and the party's National Executive Committee [CEN] reaffirmed their unity regarding the socioeconomic and political plans and programs inspired by the Torrijos ideal. They also reaffirmed their unity regarding the ministerial changes being sought.

After a 5-hour meeting yesterday that included harsh exchanges from both sides, the CEN and the PRD legislators expressed satisfaction over the exchange of ideas. This exchange of ideas will help in overcoming the differences that emerged due to the lack of communication between the respective parties.

Reportedly, one of the conclusions reached at the meeting was the need for increased communication among legislators and new ministers, deputy ministers, directors and managers of autonomous institutions within the PRD's political space. Other conclusions dealt with greater integration between the CEN, the executive branch, the legislators, and state officials.

The CEN directorate, represented at the meeting by Romulo Escobar, Ramiro Vasquez, Alfredo Macharaviaya, and Hirisnel Sucre, gave an in-depth explanation of the reasons why a move was made to change President Eric Delvalle's cabinet. The directorate representatives emphasized the loyalty of the current cabinet members.

One legislator said, "we have moved toward joint actions," alluding to the fact that as of today all PRD matters will be handled in unity.

The most impressive thing about the meeting, from our point of view, was how a fight -- between the legislators and the CEN -- concluded amicably. Legislator Eben Chi Rodriguez, leader of the PRD legislators, said the discussion was positive, in-depth, and serious, and it concluded with a vote of confidence in the CEN and the party in their efforts to consolidate unity in the PRD.

"We uncovered the true reasons behind the request to change the cabinet," Chi Rodriguez said, adding that the reasons for the CEN's position and that of its political commission are now known.

In legislator Chi's opinion, the CEN has been strengthened and its role as coordination center for all PRD matters, including harmony with the legislators, has been strengthened. Chi said "we have made a great step toward unity." PRD President Romulo Escobar Betancur said there will be "greater coordination" at all levels.

The expectations surrounding the meeting centered on disclosure of the new cabinet ministers, deputy ministers, and directors and managers of government institutions. This information, however, was not provided apparently because of an agreement between the PRD and President Delvalle not to "say anything" until the new cabinet is formed. "Now we will wait for the president, in accordance with his constitutional faculties, to decide whether or not to reorganize his cabinet," Dr Escobar concluded. He estimated the cabinet changes would be announced within a week.

FORMER GUAYAQUIL MAYOR ARRESTED ON DRUG CHARGE

PA101950 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1836 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Panama City, 10 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Abdala Bucaram, former mayor of Guayaquil, has been arrested in Panama City for possession of narcotics, according to official sources. Bucaram, who took refuge in Panama as a fugitive of Ecuadorean justice, is being held incommunicado by the attorney general's office to await trial.

The narcotics department of the National Department of Investigation (DENI) arrested Abdala Bucaram at 0930 yesterday, and he is now being held in one of its cells, an agent reported. Inspector Carlos Fuentes told ACAN-EFE that the DENI turned the case over to the attorney general, who must determine whether to punish him or extradite him to Ecuador. It was unofficially reported that Bucaram had 1 kg of cocaine in his possession when he was arrested.

The Panamanian authorities did not say how Bucaram was arrested or how long he had been living in Panama.

STUDENTS INJURED IN LOS SANTOS CLASH

PA101909 [Editorial Report] Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish at 1730 GMT on 10 November broadcasts a report on a clash among students. According to the report, seven students were injured, three of whom were admitted to Chitre's El Vigia Hospital, after students from the National Institute, Panama University, and members of the FER-29 [Revolutionary Students Front] attacked students from the Arts and Crafts School who were going to music practice in La Villa de Los Santos. The report adds that the disorders occurred on the eve of La Villa de Los Santos' independence celebrations, where student delegations had gathered for today's parade.

The report includes testimony by Professor Bolivar Pitti, head of the Arts and Crafts School delegation. Pitti states details of the clashes and also clashes with local residents, as a result of which 2 students were shot and another was stabbed 18 times. He adds that a bus, all the musical instruments, and some uniforms were burned before Major Castrejon, the local Defense Forces Commander, established order.

COSTA RICAARIAS INTERVIEW ON PANAMANIAN BATTALION

PA131439 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 0330 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Interview with Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez by reporter Mayin Correa at Arias' private residence in San Jose; no date given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Correa] Mr President, does it in any way bother the Costa Rican Government to face a military battalion on the Panamanian side of the border or did your government or the previous government request the battalion's presence?

[Arias] It was not requested by our government, and it does not bother us. I believe it is an obvious sovereign decision by the Panamanian Government as long as the battalion is on Panama's side. You see, Costa Rica is subject to civil law and the man dressed in khaki and kepi is not looked upon with approval because we do not have soldiers.

As you know, Costa Rica abolished its Army 38 years ago, and prides itself on having the greatest desire -- shared by everyone -- to preserve the tradition of not having an army. You can be sure that during my government we will do nothing in that field; we will preserve our civilian authority and the tradition of not having an army. Costa Rica will never have an army, even if some unreasonable people -- national or foreign -- try to pressure us into creating one. The battalion on the border is a Panamanian Government decision and we respect it. [passage omitted]

[Correa] Mr President, I believe it is very important that we discuss Nicaragua, especially the Nicaraguan Government's complaint against Costa Rica at the International Court of Justice [ICJ]. First, I want to ask if there was a moment at the beginning of your government when you pictured the Sandinists as being not so bad. It seems to me that something happened in Esquipulas and you became convinced of something. What did you become convinced of at the Esquipulas meeting regarding the nine commanders who were there with you?

[Arias] Your appraisal is not necessarily correct. Let me recount my version of what happened. Mayin, one of the main issues in the last campaign was peace. I raised the banner of peace because I want to see my children walk home from school with books under their arms, not rifles on their shoulders. Costa Rica has been able to dedicate the amount of money it has to education and health because it does not have an army, because we do not have defense forces, because we believe that the best defense for this country is its defenselessness, even if it sounds a little ironic and even contradictory. That is why we believe in the implementation of international law, that is why we believe in the importance of having efficient international organizations, in the need for a truly efficient OAS.

[Correa] But they are not.

[Arias] Very well. But our struggle is to make them efficient and, by the way, Contadora emerged from the OAS [word indistinct]? However, we will discuss this later. Let us return to the question. As peace was an important topic, ever since I took power I have said we will maintain our neutrality in the area's conflicts.

At the same time I have said that there will be no peace in Central America if there is no democracy, that democracy is a prerequisite for peace. I still believe that Central American violence has a basic explanation, and I say basic and I stress this because it is not the only cause. It is not poverty, injustice, hunger, or unemployment. The basic reason for violence in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Nicaragua has been the traditional undermining of the will of the majorities as expressed through their votes. This is why people have had to resort to violence, because there was no possibility of expressing that will freely through elections. When that will was expressed it was scorned, and the results of the elections were altered. This is why Napoleon Duarte came out of exile and why today he is supported by the entire world as a true solution of the Salvadoran problem.

[Correa] However, the guerrillas continue.

[Arias] The guerrillas continue, of course. Once the guerrillas begin, even if they are allowed to vote -- especially since they are convinced that they cannot win an election -- they will continue in the struggle, believing that one day they will win. However, they will not win. The same thing happened in Nicaragua. The entire world agreed that Somoza had to be toppled. The entire world. The Costa Ricans believed that a new Nicaragua would be created, not a second Cuba, and I believe that that government must change -- because as long as there is no democracy -- I repeat -- there will be no peace in Nicaragua.

Nevertheless, the Costa Rican people and government are very clear on the fact that we will not get involved in the Nicaraguan war. This is the reason why we have traditionally supported Contadora. We support Contadora because it has filled a void that existed in the inter-American system and sought a negotiated, peaceful, diplomatic solution of the Nicaraguan conflict through dialogue. If you ask me why this entire effort has failed, I would say that it has failed basically because of the Sandinists' intransigence, their inability to see that, only by opening the system, by being more flexible, could they avoid what has happened: an accentuation of the war, especially now that the \$100 million in aid for the contras has been approved. I saw this at the end of May in Esquipulas. The presidents of democratic countries told Daniel Ortega that if he was willing to talk -- not necessarily with the contras -- he could initiate a dialogue with the internal political parties, the church, organized groups, labor unions, and with the [words indistinct] sector, but he never did.

On the contrary, as the days passed, that government became increasingly closed, dictatorial, intransigent, inflexible, it closed LA PRENSA, expelled the bishops, and today there is less political operating space. With much pain and regret we see that the war is escalating because, instead of becoming more flexible, the Sandinist system has become increasingly authoritarian, dictatorial, and polarized. Nevertheless, Costa Rica still believes that every effort to make Nicaragua compromise is advisable because we are suffering the consequences of this war. We have suffered them in the past. We have 250,000 foreigners, 10 percent of our population. Half of those foreigners are Nicaraguans, and it is difficult to observe a sincere neutrality when, among these Nicaraguans, there are many contras. We cannot prevent their activities because we cannot have a policeman pursue each of them. As a result, we are often misjudged abroad, because it is said that Costa Rica is being tolerant, complacent over the use of its territory by the contras. However, if we increase our security, increase our police -- which is all we have -- then we are told that we are being pressured to become militarized, that we want to reestablish an army in a more or less covert manner. As you can see, we are damned if we do and damned if we don't.

The important issue then is to see if there is still time -- and on this I am very pessimistic -- for Nicaragua to change. In Equipulas, as lawyers say, confession supplanted proof. Daniel Ortega told the democratic presidents present that he was not willing to risk his political power. I told him that the essence of the democrat is to acknowledge that one day he could be the leader, and on the next the opposition. I asked him if he was willing to become the opposition some day. His answer was no. That is the difference between a democracy and the Marxist-Leninist system.

[Correa] Mr President, as legitimate president of Costa Rica, and as a result of Costa Rica's democratic and clean tradition, you have a great deal of faith in your political endeavors. However, you have just confirmed the Sandinist Government's intransigence. There has been no dialogue; there has been no possible Contadora; there have been no possible councils. They want to consolidate a totalitarian regime in which Costa Rica will play the role of the FRG [as heard] and it will not be because of the war. In the letter sent to you from Nicaragua to lodge the complaint at the ICJ -- what I am doing here is going back to this point -- it was insinuated, according to what I read in the newspapers, that bilateral negotiations should be resumed to establish a border vigilance force between the two countries. Do you agree with this?

[Arias] I do not agree that Central American problems should be solved bilaterally. Costa Rica, as we have said, is not part of the Central American conflict. However, the Central American conflict is part of our problem. The civil war in Nicaragua will not end with bilateral solutions. A pact, arrangement, an agreement signed between Costa Rica and Nicaragua will not end the war. We all know this. This is basically a war among Nicaraguans, and there will be war as long as a large sector of the Nicaraguan people feel that they cannot express themselves, that they have no political option, in the good sense of the word. That is why I believe that a solution must be on a multilateral level.

So then, why my pessimism, you ask? I feel that there are the Contadora countries, as well as the countries of the Support Group. And then there are Western Europe, the Western democracies, and the entire world without exception, which are very indifferent toward what is happening in Nicaragua. There is apathy and indifference. If the governments of the entire world have not been more categorical it is because of opportunism, pragmatism, and fear, or just because of apathy, and indifference. What Western European country is forcing Nicaragua to compromise, negotiate, fulfill the promises made in 1979 before the OAS, to open instead of closing society? Is it that the Contadora Group countries have really spoken to Nicaragua as urgently as they should? Is it that the Nicaraguan Government took advantage of Contadora's good faith to gain time and consolidate itself?

As time passed, instead of opening up, yielding a little, and being more flexible, the Sandinists have demonstrated the contrary: more intransigence, more dogmatism. I believe that the circumstances today are different from those during Somoza's time at the beginning of 1979. Of course, 7 years have passed and the world has not become aware of the fact that unless there is action, not only by the United States -- because the United States is alone in this effort -- but by many other countries, fundamentally the democracies of the entire world, there is no possibility of changing Nicaragua, of one day seeing an authentic democracy in our neighboring country. So far this has not been the case.

[Correa] Then the country that will suffer is Costa Rica.

[Arias] Costa Rica will suffer anyway, because we cannot choose our neighbors, just as you cannot. What can we do? On one hand the intensification of the war in Nicaragua brings very serious consequences for our country. It threatens Costa Rica's development. Meanwhile, hundreds of Nicaraguans cross the border every day. For Costa Rica this means uncertainty and great unrest among Costa Ricans; it means that the climate of peace we need to promote national and foreign investments is in danger, and not only national and foreign investments are in danger. We must also prevent the flight of Costa Rican capital, which we have achieved in the past. We must not only prevent capital flight but repatriate Costa Ricans' capital, which they have maintained in banks in Miami, Panama, and New York. the heightening of the war means more wounded people we will have to attend to, more refugees, (?and schools are very expensive); we would have to feed those poor people and find jobs for them. We are faced with the threat -- because it is almost a threat -- of the reduction of UNHCR [UN High Commissioner for Refugees] aid, and a country like Costa Rica, lacking the sufficient resources, must use a large part of its resources to attend to these Nicaraguans.

As you know, there is nothing more volatile or more (?definite) than capital. First there is flight of silver, then dollars, then people. We have an obligation; I have an obligation to my people, which (?includes) those letters we were speaking about, to generate jobs and reactivate the economy, because, if we don't reactivate it, we cannot pay the foreign debt we are presently negotiating in New York. As a prerequisite for payment of the foreign debt we have established -- according to an economic model we made here -- that our annual growth rate over the next few years should be 4 percent, which is absolutely impossible if investment is not increased. Today we are investing only 17 percent of what we produce, and at this rate we will not make progress.

However, with more war in Nicaragua, it will be very difficult to increase this investment. How can we attract foreign capital with a war in Nicaragua? How can we encourage tourism? We can no longer depend on the factors that allowed Costa Rica's growth in the past. What were those factors? They were increased foreign investment, which is no longer happening, and easy access to foreign credit. Today this is no longer possible for Costa Rica or for many other Latin American countries. The prices for our traditional exports are no longer increasing. The exchange rates have deteriorated. The dynamism of the Central American common market of 25 years ago is dying today due to economic and political reasons. Costa Rica can no longer depend on the Central American common market to diversify its products. I could cite the state's growth, a dynamic factor in internal demand, which is no longer happening. Today we must produce to export, and how can we do this if we cannot offer peace, confidence, and optimism to businessmen, workers, Costa Ricans in general, and the foreigners who desire peace? This is one facet of the problem.

On the other hand, doesn't the world teach us -- remember Santayana's phrase that when one ignores history one is doomed to repeat it -- that the true flight of men and women will occur when a Marxist regime consolidates? To prove this, let us consider East Berlin. They built a wall to prevent Berliners from leaving the city. Well, true flight of people from Nicaragua will take place when the Sandinist regime consolidates. As you can see, we Costa Ricans lose regardless of whether we jump or not. Today, I am faced with the important task of developing this country within the next 4 years. It is the only way for us to consolidate our democracy. Yet, with a Marxist regime consolidated in Nicaragua, my children and grandchildren will also have to bear with the fact that there will be thousands of Nicaraguans seeking freedom and trying to migrate.

This problem will occur, not with 125,000 Nicaraguans as it happens today, but with tomorrow's 200,000 or 300,000. My children will have to live with this problem.

[Correa] I forgot to ask you how Costa Rica and your government are dealing with the lawsuit brought against your country at the The Hague court.

[Arias] Well, we feel we are right; we feel the truth is on our side. A long time ago, we acknowledged the jurisdiction of the The Hague International Court. We will defend ourselves. We are not dealing only with a Nicaraguan charge on Costa Rica. The verdict will go beyond Nicaragua and Costa Rica. I think this is a trial in which two positions will confront each other: Costa Rica's democracy versus a Marxist totalitarian system.

The world at large must consider carefully what will be said there because of what is at stake. We have been charged in just another propaganda move by the Sandinist government. As I said at the United Nations, this is the typical example of the pigeons firing at the shotguns. Costa Rica does not pose any danger for Nicaragua. We have been accused unfairly. This is a Sandinist propaganda move, nothing more.

[Correa] Mr President, you have told me that the Costa Rican foreign debt is being negotiated. Has Costa Rica made up its mind to settle its economic problems and the foreign debt according to the IMF demands or through some negotiations in which a number of positions were assumed in Latin America regarding the foreign debt? How does Costa Rica view this?

[Arias] Well, in the first place, I must say that Costa Rica has Latin America's largest foreign debt percentage-wise.

[Correa] But no greater than Panama's.

[Arias] I don't know.

[Correa] I think Panama's is the biggest per capita debt.

[Arias] I don't know if Panama's per capita foreign debt is bigger than Costa Rica's, but our debt represents more or less 115 percent of our GNP. In other words, Costa Rica owes much more abroad than the value of our national goods and services' yearly production. Evidently, we cannot grow if we are to pay under the debt's terms. This is a little of James Baker's theory, that we should first grow, produce, and increase production so that we can meet our obligation. What happens there is that [changes thought] I read in the papers today that Mr Baker could resign. We are not in a position...

[Correa, interrupting] [Words indistinct]

[Arias] We are not in agreement with bankers and this theory. This theory has resulted in Costa Rica and many other countries taking what he said literally. These countries have told their creditors to let them develop to be able to pay in the near future. Well, Costa Rica has just made a very reasonable, careful, well thought-out proposal to the creditors in New York. This very firm proposal says that we require terms and a grace period, hopefully of 7 years, to be able to (?pay). In the past few years, Costa Rica became an exporter of capital.

I feel it is ironic that Panama, Costa Rica, and other countries which require external savings have rather been exporting capital. It is evident that we cannot develop. It is evident that we cannot generate jobs. It is evident that I will not be able to build the 80,000 homes that I pledged to build for the Costa Rican voters. This must be changed. What we will do is negotiate with international organizations. We will reach a new accord with the IMF. We still have not reached one. We do not want to sign something on which we could default on a short-term basis. I boast of being a responsible person and paying my debts. We inherited the foreign debt.

It is the heritage that the president was handed down from his predecessors. It is the country's, not the government's. What is at stake is Costa Rica's name and prestige. We will pay this debt. We ask only for some time. We will reach an additional agreement with them. We reached one in the past. We are presently arguing back and forth over the figures. We have not agreed on them. I do not want to sign an obligation today only to sit-down at the table again in 3 months saying that we cannot meet this obligation.

This is why I want figures that will really allow me to conclude the accord for either 12 or 18 months. We have agreed with our creditors that, once we sign the letter of intention to the IMF, we will negotiate, perhaps jointly, if we can agree on the terms for the payment of this debt. Yet those conditions should allow us to grow, develop, and increase production. Otherwise, we could not sign a foreign debt settlement knowing it would be the main obstacle in Costa Rica's future development.

[Correa] Mr President, we are discussing Nicaragua and the effect of the Nicaraguan Marxist revolution on Costa Rica. I would like you to expand somewhat on one of your sentences in the speech at the United Nations. You said: Seven years ago, they resuscitated Sandino, and now they have murdered him again. What did you mean by this?

[Arias] Well, I do not have the slightest doubt that, should Sandino be alive today, he would be the first Nicaraguan dissatisfied with what is going on there. In 1979, Sandino was resuscitated to struggle against Somoza, an opprobrious tyranny for more than 40 years. Sandino won. Today, however, 7 years later, they have again murdered him because the Sandinists fought for democracy for their people. This is why, should Sandino be alive, he would be the foremost contra. Nothing would have affected Sandino more than to realize the revolution was betrayed. This is why I said he has been murdered once again. [passage omitted]

[Correa] As the Costa Rican president, are you bothered by the fact that the Marxist sectors have labeled Costa Rica as a country surrendered to and too identified with U.S. policy? Are you bothered by this?

[Arias] Look, no. In the first place, because it is not true. It is not to be denied that Costa Rica agrees with the Western world, because we share the values of such a world. If the United States is the leader of the free Western world, we agree with the United States. We believe in Costa Rican democracy, which is the same democracy of Jefferson. There is no other. It is a truly pluralist democracy. In this democracy, one loses one day and wins the next. One day one can be part of the government, the next one could be part of the opposition. This is why I never do to my opponent what I do not want this opponent to do to me, because I could be part of the opposition tomorrow.

This is entirely different from what happens in Nicaragua or in any Communist regime. They do not believe in this. In Costa Rica, no one feels he is the sole owner of truth because no one has the truth. But in Nicaragua, they do think and feel they have the truth. This is why they fight, as some did in the Crusades, convinced that they defend a faith, a creed, and that anyone who disagrees with them is in error. They are always right, they always possess truth. They are dogmatic. There is nothing I abhor more than dogmatism. This is why I am not worried. I am not concerned about our being identified with the West because we certainly are identified with the West's values.

Latin America originated in Spain. We have been educated in the West's values. In truth, we have nothing to do with Marxism. What is important to show to the world -- Costa Rica can do it and has been doing it successfully -- is that injustice can be fought without any need for a Marxist regime, without putting anyone before a firing squad, without stamping out the opposition, without sending dissidents into exile, to graveyards, or prison. What we are doing and have done in education, health, and nutrition and now want to do in housing projects and in the exercise of personal rights might well be Nicaragua's banners too, only they have to do it with an army, by sending dissenters off to prison or exile, even as Cuba did.

Cuba's education system is no better than Costa Rica's. Cuba's health system is no better than Costa Rica's. The average life span of Costa Ricans, which is 74 years, is not lower than that of Cubans, and yet Costa Rica achieved this development without any political or social pressure. Democracy can do important things to benefit the majorities. It can build a more humanitarian society. This is why we talk about political, economic, and social democracy. We call ourselves social democrats because democracy must have a last name, it must have a social nature.

We have successfully put this into practice without needing to have political prisoners. Therefore, Costa Rica has to show the world that there is no need to be communist to struggle for justice. There are two [as heard] very important issues for which people have been struggling during the last 2,000 years: justice, equality, and freedom which is a very dear value for us. We will never give up our freedom to attain greater equality.

[Correa] Thank you, Mr President.

NICARAGUA

HUMBERTO ORTEGA INTERVIEW ON CONFLICT SOLUTION

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[Interview with Nicaraguan Defense Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra by unidentified NOTIMEX reporter on 12 November; place not given; broadcast in progress -- recorded]

[Text] [Ortega] We could not find points of convergence or smooth over points of conflict, so we have had to remain in the conflict situation the United States has brought upon us. However, I do think there is a solution to this conflict. There is indeed a solution to the conflict, but Reagan has it, we do not. The solution is in Reagan's hands. He is the one who can stop this war and, as we did during the Manzanillo talks, we can resume a direct dialogue. Reagan can come to Nicaragua to discuss the issues so that both parties assume a practical position and try to reduce the present chaotic and violent situation.

In this way, we could slowly try to find a framework of detente and gradual peace that will allow the Central American people, currently subject to the foreign debt, the international economic crisis, etc. to [does not complete]. All Central Americans -- Costa Ricans, Guatemalans, Salvadorans, and Hondurans -- have serious problems. We are all subject to the blows of the unjust, international economic situation.

In addition to this, we are at war. We are experiencing an (?imperialist,) political war; it is a volcano ready to erupt. If we do not hold a serious dialogue, the outlook for the coming months -- if the United States continues with its erratic policy -- is predictable. That is to say, we know that this situation can begin with border conflicts, gradual intervention, or with [words indistinct]. We cannot tell, however, where or how it could end. The only thing we can say is that the situation would be neither advisable nor desirable for anyone: for the North American people, the North American youth, or the Army. In my opinion, if the North American administration continues its irresponsible path, which it is determined to follow, the situation awaiting our region is a terrible one.

In 1985, we established the basis for our Army and its (?role) in this government. As [words indistinct] already mentioned, we have consolidated the main components of our Army. What does the Army do? First of all, our Army must continue to strengthen our moral determination. That is our most important task. Weapons and tanks are not an Army's main components. An Army's main components are the state of mind of its soldiers, their spirit, patriotism, morale, national and revolutionary awareness. That is what encourages our men, soldiers, officers, commanders, and the patriotic Nicaraguan masses who are actively organizing in the EPS. In the face of the uncertain situation we are currently experiencing, we must and are strengthening ourselves.

Second, we are strengthening our strategy of active resistance. We call this the national, patriotic, and popular war. We are guided by a great concept, the concept of a national, patriotic, and popular war. This great concept guides our Army in our national defense and is expressed in a war strategy should intervention occur. This strategy is our active resistance. By this I mean to say that, should a North American intervention occur, we would call upon all our men, patriots, and citizens; men who are organized to defend the homeland in face of the eventual U.S. intervention. In the past, we experienced U.S. Government intervention. This happened in the past century. Mexico also suffered from intervention and imperialist arrogance.

We Nicaraguans have drafted a strategy of active resistance based on sticking [pegarse] to three things: the people, the land, and the enemy. In such a war, we have the advantage because we control our territory, rivers, (?creeks), cooperatives, every single corner of our country: mountains, caves, swamps, and trees. We control our country. As I have already mentioned, we are organized like a jigsaw puzzle. Each person knows what he has to do in the area he is responsible for.

We have permanently distributed our forces. They are not concentrated in one area or garrison.

Our weapons are permanently distributed among the people. You see a peasant, working with a rifle on his side. That [word indistinct] is structured into a type of military unit. He has his explosives, his traps, his grenades. He has a specific plan of action if intervention were to occur. Therefore, we have a strategy of active resistance to face the Yankee intervention. It would not be warfare in the classic sense of the word, or even a conventional battle. It would not be like the battle at Waterloo. Logically, we would lose this type of battle considering the U.S. materiel potential. Instead, we would simply follow defined lines in an unconventional war, a warfare of constant and rapid movements -- a mosquito warfare [guerra de mosquito] -- to bleed the invader. We are sure the U.S. intervention would get bogged down in this type of war. The U.S. would fail in combat. The U.S. would be constantly attacked and bled. Moreover, the invader would sustain thousands of casualties. We trust we will be able to defeat that intervention, should it occur. We do not want it. We do not want to fight with the United States, We do not want to beat the U.S. Army. That is not what we want. We do not want to boast. However, we do trust that we will defeat an intervention, not only because of Nicaragua's active resistance -- which will bog down the intervention and attack it -- but also because of the role the rest of the forces in the world, including responsible governments and people, would play. Nicaragua should not be another Grenada. The people of Grenada were at a disadvantage when the United States arrived and quickly imposed a military situation.

Not here; here (?that will not happen). We are going to resist. We are going to resist. We will win thanks to our resistance. We are going to win because we are going to have the backing of the Latin American and the North American people. We are going to win because we are going to let the peoples of the world express their vehemence and protest if the United States attacks us. Therefore, we are preparing with that spirit. We do not want war. We feel the most beautiful battle that can be won is the one that is avoided. In this respect, the best general is one who wins the battle or achieves victory without fighting. I feel that the peace general [general de la paz] must prevail under the dramatic circumstances our people are enduring. Our people want all the efforts being put into military organization to be put into seeking a solution to our economic crisis. Our economic crisis is constantly affecting the stomach and spirit of Nicaragua's poor.

Sure we feel the situation that Central America is experiencing, and the situation in El Salvador in particular, stems from the unjust economic situation in the world to which the small countries of Latin America, and Central America, in particular, are subject. We find the roots of Nicaragua's armed insurrection during the Somoquist dictatorship in the unjust system of the past. In this respect, the situation in El Salvador is somewhat similar to the situation in Nicaragua. Nicaragua did not export revolution to El Salvador. Instead, El Salvador's political conditions have produced this response. As a matter of fact, we have been accused of helping El Salvador.

Nicaragua, Honduras, and El Salvador share the small Gulf of Fonseca. The Gulf of Fonseca is practically being controlled by the United States.

They control the area with their radio-electronic systems and their patrolling. Nothing can get through. In El Salvador, there are thousands of guerrillas. It has been proven that under the conditions that exist in the gulf, Nicaraguan aid is impossible. In other words, I think the facts demonstrate there is a civil war in El Salvador which is different from the mercenary war being waged in Nicaragua. There is no civil war in Nicaragua. There is, however, a mercenary war being waged solely because of the support the mercenaries get from their bases in Costa Rica. Moreover, the Salvadoran guerrillas are practically in San Salvador; they are all over that country. Their bases are not in Nicaragua. We not have bases like the ones in Honduras, Guatemala, and Costa Rica that are used (?to attack) Nicaragua.

Therefore, the situation in the area is no doubt conflictive. However, inasmuch as we solve the problems, inasmuch as we make substantial progress in the problem involving Nicaragua and the United States, we will be contributing, in one way or another, to solve the equally dramatic and conflictive situation in El Salvador. I believe we can find a solution to that dramatic and conflictive situation if we quickly make substantial progress in finding a solution to the Nicaraguan situation.

[Reporter] General Ortega, you said that a regional... [corrects himself] a border conflict will be more important than a conflict with the contras. In the upcoming months, do you expect there to be major incidents along the border area or incidents like the one involving Hasenfus in which an airplane was bringing weapons to the counterrevolutionaries from El Salvador?

[Ortega] That is correct. In the face of the constant defeats we are inflicting on the mercenary forces, the war is clearly becoming a border-type war. In the past few weeks, and as you may have already heard, we have had serious confrontations on the border with Honduras. They chose the days when they were celebrating another anniversary to carry out these actions. They have suffered serious blows and heavy casualties.

The mercenary forces are being disbanded. Since they do not have a real mercenary force, a real mercenary army, capable of overtaking big targets -- they just attack smaller targets -- they are only capable of harassment. They cannot really attack large targets that would allow them to establish themselves in an important part of the territory. Thus, they have no other alternative -- since they do not want peace and do not want to seek a dialogue -- than to escalate their intervention against Nicaragua. It has become very evident the United States is seeking a (?confrontation) between the Nicaraguan Army and the Honduran Government, through the Honduran Army. They attack us, they harass us, etc., and also create certain situations. There are reports of mercenary forces dressed in Sandinist Army uniforms inflicting harm on the Honduran people, attacking Honduran and Costa Rican towns. They are trying to irritate the nationalist spirit of the people and turn them against Nicaragua.

Moreover, you may recall that a ship, the "Pia Vesta, was detained in Panama. It was carrying weapons made in socialist countries. The ship belonged to the CIA. It carried (?SIMCA) trucks and weapons similar to the ones used by the EPS. What was this all for? It was all done with the intention of arming alleged Sandinist troops that were to attack Honduran territory. They would use this incident to justify U.S. actions against Nicaragua.

In that regard, we expect the following in the upcoming months: First, we expect a worsening of the siege around Nicaragua. Nicaragua is surrounded economically and commercially. Mr Reagan has just announced that he has extended the economic embargo for another 6 months. They are extending their economic and commercial blockade of Nicaragua. They will extend their naval blockade and their military installations in Honduras against Nicaragua. They will increase the number of groups operating with the CIA's contras to attack the most important towns. Pirana [boats] that were used on previous occasions are beginning to reappear on the Atlantic and Pacific with the purpose of attacking our boats, our ports and our fishermen. They will also strengthen the policy of provocations to create trouble between the Nicaraguan and Honduran Governments or between the Nicaraguan and Costa Rican Governments. All this is done with the intention of worsening the conflict at any one point. Under the present conditions, and by using the planes in Honduras, they intend to hit a few targets in Nicaragua such as the helicopter base. We do not have transportation planes and we do not have interception planes. Nicaragua is in a completely disadvantageous position regarding offensive weapons, such as in the Air Force and regarding Central America, especially the northern military triangle -- Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador -- which the United States wants to use against Nicaragua, even though the Guatemalan Government does not agree with this. They have hundreds of Air Force planes without including helicopters.

That is our Air Force you saw in the parade with the planes we currently have. We do not really have an Air Force. Besides, we are not interested in having one. We are not interested in having sophisticated equipment. This does not mean we are giving up the idea of having interception planes. We have our programs and plans, but we are not desperate to have such equipment because we have the most important thing: thousands of citizens who are willing and ready to take up arms. The most important plane, the most important tank, and the most important nuclear bomb that Nicaragua has is the morale of citizens who have a rifle, a trap, a mine, a morale, and a high sense of sacrifice and of patriotism to defend our fatherland and the great fatherland of Bolivar, of Zapata, and of Latin Americans.

DEFENSE ATTORNEY SOTELO DEBATES LEGALITY OF TPA

PA140431 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Although Dr Enrique Sotelo Borgen had reported that his news conference would be strictly on juridical matters, he made groundless charges against the Nicaraguan Government. He insisted that the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunals [TPA] are not legal, which concurs with the U.S. Government view, alleging that the TPA are disqualified and incompetent.

However, during the news conference held at the International Press Club, a foreign correspondent reminded Sotelo Borgen about the Nuremberg trials which were not illegal.

Hasenfus' defense attorney affirmed that Hasenfus should be tried at the ordinary tribunals or in the United States.

Finally, Sotelo Borgen said that the U.S. military adviser only deserved a penalty of 6 months to 2 years in prison.

EL NUEVO DIARIO VIEWS CEREZO'S POLICIES

PA121533 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 10 Nov 86 p 2

[Article by Aida Lemos]

[Text] The ambiguities of Guatemalan diplomacy regarding the Central American conflict, and more specifically regarding U.S. aggression against the Nicaraguan people, seem to have grown in the wake of the recent tour Guatemalan President Vencio Cerezo made to the United States and Europe.

The apparent support to the peace efforts by the Contadora Group and the highly publicized "policy of active neutrality" that have greatly benefitted the Christian Democratic [DCG] administration have come into doubt following recent developments.

On 15 October, during his official visit to Bonn, Cerezo stated that in Central America, "there are four democracies and one totalitarian regime." He noted that the creation of a Central American parliament "would be the beginning of the end of totalitarian Nicaragua."

Political analysts have viewed this as a way of expressing "gratitude" for the financial support pledged by the FRG's ruling conservative Social Christian Union.

In an interview granted to the Parisian daily LE MONDE, Cerezo remarked that Nicaragua and the United States are equally responsible for the problems Central America is experiencing. "Both the United States and Nicaragua should make concessions." Cerezo affirmed at that time. Placing Nicaragua and the United States at the same level is denying the interventionist nature of the Reagan administration and justifying in some way the U.S. aggression with the alleged Nicaraguan "blame." What concessions would Cerezo expect from a country economically blockaded and attacked by Somozists groups responsible for over 5,000 deaths?

In parallel with these statements, the Guatemalan Government has signed some initiatives that bring it closer to the stances taken by the Tegucigalpa group -- comprised by Honduras, El Salvador, and Costa Rica -- than to principles outlined by the Contadora and Support Groups.

The Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary leadership has held several meetings in Guatemala and has met with several government officials, giving rise to criticism at home and abroad.

Former ARDE chieftain Eden Pastora met on 10 September with Luis Alfonso Cabrera, Congress president and DCG secretary general. Afterward, Pastora said that exchange of views constituted "a tacit political and moral support" to the counterrevolutionary cause.

Some congressional sectors have rejected the use of Guatemalan territory as a political platform by the Somozists groups. One hundred deputies backed a proposal by the Democratic Socialist Party (PSD) that Guatemalan Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez Amezcuita explain it to the full Congress, among other things, the paradoxes of "active neutrality."

President Cerezo and Cabrera have stated on several occasions that these developments do not affect Guatemala's standing concerning the Central American conflict. "Everyone is free to hold meetings to discuss these sorts of matters or to engage in similar actions in Guatemala," the DCG leader said.

On 4 November, the Guatemalan "Telepress" newscast reported that approximately 1,000 Guatemalans would receive military training before joining a private army that would join the Nicaraguan counterrevolution. Citing unofficial sources, the newscast stated that the training will begin in November. The Guatemalan contingent will join the Somoquist groups in January 1987.

Moreover, President Cerezo announced a few months ago that the Guatemalan, Honduran, and Salvadoran Armies will hold joint military operations in Guatemala's Peten Department in an effort to reactivate the Central American Defense Council (Condeca), which General Anastasio Somoza created in 1963.

Guatemalan Defense Minister General Jaime Hernandez Mendez, who is also Condeca's president, recently stated that Guatemala cannot continue being at a military disadvantage with its Central American neighbors. He said that his country's Armed Forces are expecting an allocation of \$15 million in military aid from Washington.

On another occasion, Gen Hernandez Mendez warned that "Guatemala could change its neutrality because conditions are changing." These changes include the possible training of Nicaraguan contras in Guatemala, as was reported in the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK.

These reports are partly prompted by the pressure the Reagan administration has exerted on the DCG government. Some months ago, Cerezo told the foreign press: "U.S. pressures are more keenly felt by what Washington stops doing for a country than by actual acts of hostility."

Philip Habib, U.S. roving ambassador for Central America, has visited Guatemala on different occasions. He has had closed-door meetings with President Cerezo. Moreover, Gen Hernandez Mendez has visited the U.S. Army's Southern Command headquarters in Panama at the invitation of General John Galvin to draw the Armed Forces of the two countries closer together.

The Sandinist government and the international community have supported the many initiatives taken by the DCG president, such as his proposal to create a Central American parliament. However, Guatemala's two-faced diplomacy has deflated the expectations of democratic sectors.

Meanwhile, Cerezo continues reaping benefits from his remarks. On his recent trip to Europe, the "active neutrality" policy allowed him to get financial aid for \$724 million and grants for \$60 million.

Moreover, the Guatemalan Army is using the cover that the DCG diplomatic bids are giving to to gain time and to seek better military equipment and greater political involvement so as to vie for hegemony at the Condeca with its Salvadoran and Honduran counterparts.

Still, the propaganda campaign conducted around Guatemala's "active neutrality" is a double-edged sword. In his meetings with the Spanish, French, Belgian, German, and Italian leaders, Cerezo pledged to maintain an independent stance. In the following months, he will have to respond with deeds for the support the international community has given him.

INTERIOR MINISTRY RECEIVES POLISH DECORATION

PA132104 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] The Interior Ministry's Superior Directorate has received the top decoration from the Internal Affairs Ministry of the Polish People's Republic.

[Begin unidentified reporter recording] Czeslaw Kiszczak, an Army general who is a member of the Polish United Workers Party's Central Committee Politburo and is also Poland's internal affairs minister, presented the decoration.

During his visit to the Interior Ministry, he signed a partisan protocol with [word indistinct] of Nicaragua. The visitor was decorated with the Enrique Smith badge by the Interior Ministry.

Kiszczak later met with Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, the president of the Republic. [end recording]

PCDEN SEEKS TO SHARE EXECUTIVE BRANCH POSTS

PA140134 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Excerpt] The Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua [PCdeN] will insist that the FSLN relinquish some executive branch posts to opposition parties. The PCdeN presented this proposal, which was rejected, during the constitutional debates. Political circles have revealed that the goal of the PCdeN's proposal is to attain public posts as in the past. Many have stated that this is one way of attaining the revolution's democratization. [passage omitted]

SPAIN'S GONZALEZ ARRIVES; WELCOMING CEREMONY

FL140119 [Editorial Report] Havana Television Service in Spanish at 0008 GMT on 14 November begins carrying live coverage from Havana's Jose Marti International Airport of the welcoming ceremony of Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez.

The establishing shot shows the lights of an aircraft approaching the Havana airport runway as it is already after dark. Two announcers are heard describing the event while a huge picture of the Spanish leader hung from the main control tower is shown. The announcers note that Gonzalez is accompanied by Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez, Economy and Finance Minister Carlos Solchaga, Culture Minister and government spokesman Javier Solana, Government Staff Secretary General Julio Feo, and Commerce Secretary General Guillermo de la (Dehesa), among others. The camera pans the crowd waiting to greet the visitors and waving Cuban and Spanish flags.

After the Spanish Air Force DC-8 aircraft comes to a full stop, President Fidel Castro and a group of Cuban officials approach the ramp. Felipe Gonzalez and his delegation walk down the ramp and are greeted by Castro and other Cuban leaders. Gonzalez and Castro embrace each other. A large number of photographers and journalists are shown in the area.

Immediately, the two delegations line up and stand at attention while the Cuban and Spanish national anthems are played. A medium shot of Gonzalez and Castro is shown as a 21-gun salute is heard. The Cuban and Spanish leaders review the honor guard and proceed to greet Cuban officials and members of the diplomatic corps accredited in Cuba. Among the Cuban officials identified in the receiving line are: Politburo members Juan Almeida, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Vilma Espin, and Jorge Risquet. Raul Castro is not seen.

Castro and Gonzalez approach the crowd that is gathered at one side waving Cuban and Spanish flags. The two leaders shake hands with some of the people for a brief moment and walk away to again stand at attention while the Honor Guard marches by them. Castro and Gonzalez board a limousine and the motorcade drives away. At 0028 GMT the ceremony ends.

HAVANA SELECTED TO HOST 1991 PAN-AMERICAN GAMES

FL132319 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2305 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Today can be considered a great day for Cuban sports because of the unanimous decision of the Pan-American Sports Organization that Havana will host the 1991 regional games.

During today's session being held in Barbados, INDER [National Institute for Sports, Physical Education and Recreation] President Conrado Martinez made a presentation supporting Havana as a host city while Mar del Plata Mayor Angel Roig supported his city's petition. Later, German (Rickehoff), Puerto Rico Olympic Committee chairman, requested Mar del Plata to reconsider its position, taking into account Cuba's sports achievements.

After (Rickehoff)'s and other delegates' remarks supporting the Cuban candidacy, the Mar del Plata mayor withdrew his request. This decision was received with great joy at the assembly hall. [passage omitted]

'Tense Battle With Argentina'

FL140136 Bridgetown CANA in English 0031 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Nov 13, CANA -- Cuba tonight won a vote to host the 1991 Pan-American Games after being locked in a tense battle with Argentina. A source close to the 23rd congress of the Pan-American Sports Organisation (PASO) here, which decided the venue said a vote was required after the Argentine delegation argued strongly that Mar del Plata had all the facilities necessary to hold the games.

But the Cuban delegation, which included former Olympic 400 and 800 metres champion Alberto Juantorena and world amateur heavyweight boxing champion Teofilo Stevenson, got the nod for Havana. The margin of victory was not disclosed. Delegates and officials quickly afterward left the conference centre for a cocktail party at Government House, official residence of the Barbados head of state.

Havana were unsuccessful in their bid to host the 1987 games, which will be held in Indianapolis. President of the Barbados Olympic Association, Austin Sealy and compatriot Michael Simmons were today appointed to a committee to supervise the finances of PASO, the source said. The committee is headed by General George Miller, secretary of the United States Olympic Committee. Over 150 delegates of member countries of PASO attended the meeting here.

COSTA RICA'S ARIAS ADOPTING U.S. REGIONAL POLICY

PA131648 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 Nov 86

["Our America" commentary read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] To speak out when one does not promote policies based on principle inevitably leads to discredit and ridicule. Costa Rican President Oscar Arias made a public statement today that will earn him these attributes. His pre-electoral speeches, wherein he defended Costa Rican neutrality in the Central American conflict and showed off his considerable demagogic tricks, are still fresh in our minds. Time has demonstrated the falsehood of these statements, and Oscar Arias has decidedly aligned himself with those who play up to Washington's aggressive policies against the Sandinist revolution.

In collusion with another demagogic figure, Honduran President Jose Azcona, Arias has declared that Costa Rica will no longer attend the Contadora Group meetings, which are aimed at seeking a negotiated solution to the regional crisis, adding without the slightest dignity that this attitude will not change unless Nicaragua adopts constructive positions, or, in other words, unless the Sandinist people's revolution compromises and surrenders to the demands of the United States.

The development of Costa Rica's official position has a history. During the past few weeks, Arias has met with such distinguished visitors as William Casey, director of the Yankee CIA, and Michael Armacost, the third ranking State Department official, who recommended that Arias surrender the banner of his doubtful neutrality and immediately join the group of U.S. followers. As if by magic, after the transformation of Costa Rica's position, Oscar Arias' government received a donation of \$50 million from the Washington's Agency for International Development.

As if this were not enough, the press in San Jose has pointed out that the CIA may attempt to create a greater schism between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, break relations between the two nations, and seek an excuse to directly invade Nicaragua.

Other reports state that the Costa Rican Government authorized -- at this time of regional tension -- the arrival of two U.S. Navy ships at its Pacific ports in open provocation of Nicaragua, which has already suffered aggressions from Honduras. While the Sandinist revolution has been willing to sign the Contadora documents for peace in the region, Costa Rica, Honduras, and El Salvador have sabotaged every solution. In addition to this, CIA flights to supply the Somoquist counterrevolutionaries originate from the Aguacate base in Honduras, the Ilopango base in El Salvador, and the Nicoya base in Costa Rica.

Thus, Oscar Sanchez's government has not only shamelessly stained Costa Rica's political reputation, but has taken another step toward a militaristic adventure of unforeseeable international consequences.

NICARAGUA'S TINOCO CITES U.S. TROOPS PRESENCE

PA131953 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Nicaragua has warned that the Central American conflict may be heightened by the presence near its borders of more than 4,700 U.S. troops from the 82d Airborne Division and the 75th Battalion from Randolph Air Force Base.

Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco, during his speech at the OAS General Assembly in Guatemala, said that the increased U.S. military presence, and the use of neighboring territories as platforms from which to attack Nicaragua, undermine Latin American sovereignty, and weaken the territorial integrity and independence of the region and the Caribbean.

These incidents demonstrate that the United States has never respected the principles of the Inter-American system and has only attempted to use the OAS to favor its own interests in dominating and undermining the sovereignty of Latin American nations, Tinoco said.

FMLN LEADER MARTINEZ ON POSSIBLE U.S. INVASION

PA140409 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Report by Luis Cabrera]

[Text] A U.S. military intervention against Nicaragua would affect the entire region, said guerrilla Commander Ana Guadalupe Martinez, member of the FMLN political-diplomatic commission. The FMLN is one of the five organizations that comprise the Salvadoran insurgency.

The revolutionary leader's analysis concluded that intervention against Nicaragua would affect the entire region. In El Salvador, the United States would also have to make a decision, because they cannot be in two wars: an open war, if they intervene in Nicaragua, and another one in El Salvador, which they call a low-intensity conflict.

If they intervene in Nicaragua, they would necessarily have to do it in our country, emphasized the guerrilla leader. [sentence as heard] The FMLN, she added, is aware of this situation.

We do not have elaborate plans. What we are preparing is the disposition not only of our forces, but for the entire population to face the intervention.

Moreover, Commander Ana Guadalupe Martinez said that when there are troops intervening in a country, the behavior of the people is transformed because the struggle not only turns into a social struggle, but into a struggle for national independence.

We of the FMLN, she said, believe that the region could erupt into war, because the U.S. invasion would eliminate borders, which would force our forces to move wherever they deem suitable and whenever necessary. We are ready to face the intervention, said Commander Ana Guadalupe Martinez. We have been able to resist these 6 years of war despite U.S. technology and advice. This preparation to fight provides great possibilities to resist and defeat that intervention.

U.S. TROOPS SCHEDULED TO TRAIN IN PUERTO RICO

PA131931 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] The U.S. Army will train 1,000 troops in combat techniques in tropical forest areas in Puerto Rico for 2 months. The announcement of these plans was made after the newspapers THE NEW YORK TIMES and THE WASHINGTON POST reported that Puerto Rico is included in the U.S. warmongering plan to attack Nicaragua. The training will consist of small unit tactics and movement and will take place during the day and night. According to reports, the training will begin 18 January and will end on 15 March.

EL SALVADOR'S DUARTE STONED BY STUDENTS OVER AID

PA130416 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 Nov 86

["Commentary" read by Fernando Alcorta]

[Text] When the President of El Salvador Jose Napoleon Duarte arrived at the National University on Tuesday, he received the unpleasant surprise of being stoned by the students, forcing him to leave.

Demagogically, Jose Napoleon Duarte had decided to personally evaluate the earthquake damage and analyze the rebuilding project presented by the university faculty following the destruction of 70 percent of the university facilities.

With his characteristic cynicism, Duarte announced that he will travel to the UN within the next few days to seek help to rebuild the university, but the students do not believe in demagoguery, especially when so recently the international aid received for the earthquake homeless had been diverted by the regime.

There was a reason for the rejection by the students and the stones they threw at Jose Napoleon Duarte. One only has to recall that while 300,000 homeless live and sleep without shelter, the blankets and tents that were to have gone to these citizens are being used to cover private cars. All this happens without taking into account all the rest of the aid that, from the very first moments, the regime assigned to military hospitals and the Army without taking into account the thousands of injured civilians out in the streets without help or protection.

If by misfortune another similar catastrophe happened now, El Salvador lacks medicine supplies because of the regime's incapability, corruption, and repression -- all of which has created a real social chaos. While the victims and their families lack employment and worthy homes, and while the streets of the capital and other Salvadoran cities are full of suffering, homeless people, Jose Napoleon Duarte's regime had the gall to reject hospitals, like the ones offered by the Cuban Government, much to the indignation and surprise of the local Red Cross officials.

With what moral grounds will Jose Napoleon Duarte ask for UN support? One can imagine that, if received, it will follow the same fate as the previous aid. The students know this, and because of this they repudiated the president's visit to the university.

UN DELEGATE CALLS FOR MEASURES ON NAMIBIA

FL131605 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Alberto Velazco, Cuba's alternate permanent delegate to the United Nations, has called for mandates and special powers for UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar so that he can adequately coordinate with the Security Council the application of mechanisms that would immediately guarantee Namibia's independence.

RODRIGUEZ ON ECONOMY AT BUCHAREST CEMA MEETING

PA131643 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] During the 42d CEMA meeting, which was held in Bucharest in the past few days, Cuba reaffirmed that the country's economic development is conceived in socialism and with socialism. This statement reflects the tremendous possibilities opened by an exploitation-free social system for peoples such as ours, who are breaking away from the chains of dependence and secular backwardness.

Nevertheless, the path is not without difficulties and internal and external obstacles. Foremost, and in keeping with its increasingly active role within the socialist community, Cuba is improving its economic guidelines by correcting mistakes and distortions with regard to rewards for outstanding groups, in the payment of wages with production bonuses, in delayed investments, and in other problems that led us to entrust the construction of socialism more to mechanisms than to the conscience and morals of man.

At the 42d CEMA meeting, Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez also pointed out that external factors will prevent the full achievement of the growth planned by our country for 1986, although there will be no backward movement in the economic plan or standard of living. Among the factors affecting such growth are the drought affecting Cuba for the past 3 years, Hurricane Kate, extremely low sugar prices, and the devaluation of the dollar, which is affecting our export prices to capitalist markets. In addition, the drop in petroleum prices nearly cut in half Cuba's revenues from the sale of national crude and our savings from approximately 3 million tons of petroleum supplied by the USSR each year.

Meanwhile, Ronald Reagan's administration has intensified its trade blockade and is trying to create problems in the financial relations between Cuba and private banks; it is also promoting the closure of doors to our exports.

Despite all these obstacles, Cuba's economy could achieve important progress. This is possible thanks mainly to its planning system and its firm presence in the socialist community.

MACHINERY MANUFACTURING CEMA MEETING BEGINS

FL122311 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1903 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] The third meeting of the branch bureau No Eight [Buro Ramal Ocho] of the machinery manufacturing CEMA committee has begun in Havana. The meeting's objective is to get the electronics industry ready to fulfill the needs of the year 2000.

During the meeting, which will continue until 14 November, specialists in the field will discuss the production of measuring and control instruments for technological activities, robots, and industrial operators, among other subjects. This meeting is important for Cuba because it is planning to produce electronic modules for industrial scales, sensors, translators, and other things, as part of development plans for the year 2000. This will provide our country with new and important lines of exporting electronic equipment in the way it is being done today with video terminals.

POLITBURO MEMBERS ATTEND ANGOLAN RECEPTION

FL121853 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Commander of the revolution Juan Almeida Bosque and Jorge Risquet Valdes, members of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuban Central Committee, have attended the reception offered by Manuel Pedro Pacaviar, member of the MPLA [Popular Liberation Movement of Angola] Party of Labor Central Committee, on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the declaration of independence of the People's Republic of Angola.

Other party and state leaders expressed their solidarity with that sister country's independence day by attending the event. Also present were representatives from the diplomatic corps accredited in Havana.

ANGOLA SEIZES UNITA WEAPONS FROM U.S., S. AFRICA

PA130354 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] The Angolan Government exhibited to local and foreign journalists in Luanda tons of weapons seized from South African troops and from UNITA's counterrevolutionary bands that currently attack the Angola territory.

The Angolan authorities also presented a group of 19 UNITA members who were captured during recent operations carried out by the FAPLA [Peoples' Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] in the southern Cuando Cubango province. The majority of those arrested said that they had been forced to join the counterrevolutionary bands.

Most of the armament seized from the enemy originated in South Africa and the United States. The weapons include counterartillery [artilleria reactiva], armored vehicles, anti-aircraft machineguns, missiles, howitzers, mortars, napalm, bombs, assorted mines, communications equipment, parachutes, and other materiel.

DELEGATION ARRIVES IN LAOS FOR CONGRESS

FL121740 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1517 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Jose Ramirez Cruz, alternate member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo, has conveyed a personal greeting from Commander in Chief Fidel Castro to Kaysone Phomvihane, secretary general of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP].

The highest Lao leader met with Jose Ramirez Cruz today with whom he had a cordial conversation on the preparations for the Fourth LPRP Congress, which begins tomorrow. Ramirez Cruz, president of the ANAP [National Association of Small Farmers], arrived in Vientiane yesterday at the head of our party's delegation to attend the Lao communists' highest forum.

Eighteen delegations from the Communist and Workers' Parties of Asia, Africa, and Latin America have arrived in the Lao capital. The Vietnamese committee arrived in Vientiane this morning headed by Prime Minister [as heard] Pham Van Dong.

HUNGARIAN JUSTICE MINISTER IMRE MARKOJA ARRIVES

FL121436 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1358 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Dr Imre Markoja, justice minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, arrived in Cuba this morning accompanied by his wife and daughter. He was received at the airport by Dr Juan Escalona Reguera, justice minister and member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee. During his visit to Cuba, the Hungarian justice minister will visit the Pinar del Rio, Guantanamo, and Santiago de Cuba Provinces and will return to his country on 26 November.

GDR'S FELFE HOLDS WORKING MEETING WITH RIZO

FL130226 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] A GDR delegation headed by Werner Felfe, Politburo member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, this afternoon conducted a working meeting with Julian Rizo, alternate Politburo and Party Central Committee Secretariat member. The two party leaders exchanged experiences on our countries' work, cooperation and ties in a climate of fraternal and mutual understanding. Werner Felfe arrived in Cuba this morning after participating in Managua in the events commemorating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the FSLN.

PALESTINIAN LEADER THANKS CASTRO FOR ASSISTANCE

FL121700 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1310 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Interview with Georges Habash, general secretary of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, by unidentified reporter in Arabic with consecutive Spanish translation; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Recently Georges Habash, general secretary of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, visited Havana. On that occasion, Habash granted an exclusive interview to Tele-Diario. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] Dr Habash, what has interested you the most? [What has] attracted your attention the most on your visit to Cuba?

[Habash] We truly consider the Cuban revolution, the PCC [Communist Party of Cuba] and Comrade Fidel [does not finish sentence]. We profess a great affection. You may ask why. I think -- this is my point of view -- that the fundamental characteristic that distinguishes the Cuban revolution, and which has identified it during these long years, is its internationalist characteristic, its support of the national liberation forces of the world, its support of progressive forces, and its effective, concrete, and tangible support that positively affects the peoples. For example, I have mentioned our Palestinian people. They know how Cuba supports the Palestinian revolution and, comrade, during the U.S. blockade of Beirut in 1982, comrade leader Fidel sent a special envoy who successfully broke the blockade. He was quickly among us and told us, we are with you. What would you like us to do for you? What can we do? I could not imagine the impact of such an act in our [words indistinct]. The purpose of my visit has been to tell the great leader, Fidel: Thank you, thank you very much. Thank you very much for all this help and especially for the initiative adopted in 1982. [passage omitted]

HAVANA PARTY PLENUM ANALYZES DEFICIENCIES

FL131550 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] The analysis of the treatment given to the points raised at the previous plenary meeting of the Provincial Party Committee in Havana was the central purpose of the special plenary meeting held in Havana.

A critical and combative spirit characterized the discussion of the report that analyzed the existing deficiencies and the work developed and carried out against them. The Havana Party Directorate stressed the need to control material resources, revision and actualization of norms, and the strengthening of political and ideological work in all areas.

The plenum was presided over by Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the Central Committee, and Pedro Chavez, member of the Central Committee and Havana Province first party secretary.

CARICOM TRADE, TARIFFS AGREEMENTS REACHED

FL081635 Bridgetown CANA in English 1605 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Nov 8, CANA -- Senior trade and finance officials from the 13-nation Caribbean Community (Caricom) have reached agreement here on a series of important issues relating mostly to trade and the harmonisation of fiscal incentives and customs tariffs.

Officials said today that the late October meeting, which also involved private sector officials from the community, agreed on the need to recognize that some members of Caricom use customs tariffs to raise revenue. It was also agreed that the rules of origin, setting out conditions under which products will qualify for concessionary treatment under the Caricom treaty, should be designed to make maximum use of regional raw materials. Conferees also agreed to broaden a review of existing fiscal incentives. The review is expected to be completed shortly.

BARBADOSECSS TO OPEN MILITARY, DRUG TRAINING SITE

FL081258 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Barbados will become one of two training sites used by forces of the East Caribbean Security System [ECSS]. It will involve personnel from the United States and Britain. Courses on military subjects will be offered at the sites and trainees will be instructed on how to handle disasters, drug trafficking, smuggling, and other security matters, including pollution problems that threaten lives.

HAITIPROTESTORS CALL FOR RESIGNATION OF GOVERNMENT

FL131223 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Excerpt] In Haiti, protestors took to the streets in three cities yesterday [12 November] burning barricades of tires and demanding the resignation of the interim government. Protestors were active in the northern towns of Gonaives, Saint-Marc, and in the southwestern city of Jeremie.

The latest protests were among the most serious since President Jean-Claude Duvalier fled to France. Interim President Henri Namphy assured the Haitians that he would block any power plays by supporters of the ousted Duvalier regime or other groups seeking to derail moves toward democracy. [passage omitted]

'JUNGLE COMMANDOS' ATTACK POLICE; TAKE WEAPONS

FL062210 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Exerpt] On Tuesday afternoon [4 Nov], four armed men attacked a police vehicle in the Brokopondo District in the surroundings of Marechals Kreek. The armed men, who called themselves jungle commandos, ordered the police to hand over their weapons. The men took five revolvers, three shotguns, and a car belonging to the Ministry of District Administration. [passage omitted]

BRUNSWIJK GANG HIJACKS TRUCK WITH EXPLOSIVES

FL102216 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] On Friday last [7 November] members of the Brunswijk Gang hijacked a truck which was transporting chemicals and explosive devices. (?Traded) earlier also one ton of ammonia nitrate was stolen from Suralco.

The incident occurred at Moengo, according to a report from the Suriname News Agency which named the Brunswijk Gang as responsible for the thefts. In the meantime, traffic between Moengo and Albina came to a halt since Friday last because of damage to the road at two places near bridges. Large holes were dug in the roads and covered with hay and sand. It is suspected that damage to the road was caused by members of the Brunswijk Gang.

Gang Nears Paramaribo

FL132055 Bridgetown CANA in English 2021 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, Nov 13, CANA -- A three-month-old foreign backed rebel insurgency, aimed at ousting Suriname's military government, is escalating and moving closer to the capital, Paramaribo, from its stronghold in eastern Suriname, according to government and rebel accounts today.

The official SURINAME NEWS AGENCY (SNA) reported several attacks over the last week on government targets, including destruction of a palm oil plant, by the rebels whose leader is Ronnie Brunswijk, a former Army Sergeant and personal bodyguard to military leader Lieutenant-Colonel Desi Bouterse.

SNA did not confirm claims by a source close to the national liberation movement that the rebels had seized the airport in the eastern tourist resort town of Albina, and were in firm control of the area.

The source, speaking to the CARIBBEAN NEWS AGENCY (CANA), said it was likely that Albina, on the border with French Guiana, will soon be declared liberated and a provisional government set up by the liberation movement, based in Holland.

SNA reported some fighting in the area on Tuesday and Wednesday and the deaths of an Army Corporal and a 54-year-old woman, but quoted officials as saying the situation today was calm. In the meantime, government has sent a boat there to evacuate residents, the government news agency said.

SNA, quoting a local newspaper DE WARE TIJD, said an eight-man group doused the office of the state-owned Victoria Palm Company with gasoline last Wednesday before burning it to the ground. An unsuccessful attempt was made to burn down the company factory. During the operation, workers were kept at gun point, SNA said.

The rebel source said the Brunswijk guerrillas, using dynamite removed from a bauxite mine, had blown up a bridge in Albina, cutting off some 400 government troops from reaching the area. The rebels initially concentrated their activities in the eastern Marowijne District that includes the town of Albina, but the insurgency has since spread closer to the capital, with operations in the Brokopondo District, 60 kilometres south of Paramaribo. The palm oil facility was located at Victoria, 90 kilometres south of Paramaribo.

SNA said one Corporal Heinze was shot dead Monday by sniper fire while on patrol at Moengo, Marowijne District. Wilhelmina Gisela Gefferie, 54, was killed Tuesday in crossfire while soldiers were shooting at two suspected members of the rebel group, spotted at a petrol station. Also on Tuesday, seven armed men entered the homes of two policemen in Albina and made off with their shotguns, SNA said.

Suriname's Foreign Minister Henk Herrenberg told the current assembly of the Organisation of American States (OAS) in Guatemala City that the Bouterse government was being forced to divert limited resources to fight the war and that, as a result, the country's development process has suffered. Bouterse headed a group of Army sergeants who, disgruntled over a pay dispute with the elected government, staged a coup in the former Dutch colony on February 25, 1980.

There have been several attempts to oust the regime, amid a prolonged period of political and economic instability that saw the appointment of several civilian/military administrations by the Army leadership.

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OAS DEBATE CONTINUES ON PEACE, ECONOMIC ISSUES

Sepulveda Supports Argentina

FL130340 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0440 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 11 Nov, (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor today reiterated in this city Mexico's full support for Argentina in the conflict it has with the UK on the sovereignty of the Malvinas Islands.

While participating in the OAS plenary session meeting since [10 November], the Mexican foreign secretary underscored that his country repudiates all anachronistic vestiges of colonialism that considers our countries as lands of conquest.

Sepulveda Amor said that Mexico once more expresses its resolute support for the sovereign rights of the Argentine nation over the Malvinas Islands and the maritime zone surrounding them. [passage omitted]

The diplomat reaffirmed basic Mexican foreign policy by saying that a fair solution to this old controversy will only be found through political means and he urged the parties to seriously commit themselves in getting involved in a negotiation process that will ensure peace in the region. [passage omitted]

Sepulveda on 'Disinformation'

FL131412 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0425 13 Nov 86

[By Correspondent Carlos Lara Espinosa]

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 12 November (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor has said no one has the right to take actions modifying foreign political regimes or imposing models that are characteristically or exclusively democratic or any other government system.

Upon presenting Mexico's position at the OAS General Assembly Meeting, Sepulveda Amor said several Latin American and Caribbean countries have experienced unjust actions of disinformation promoted from abroad to distort, generally for condemnable political purposes, events and reality.

This violates codes of conduct and basic ethical and legal principles as well as offending national sentiment, he added.

Such actions awaken the reaffirmation of solidarity and national identity and create a generalized repudiation of manipulation, Sepulveda Amor said. [passage omitted]

The foreign secretary said we aspire for world solutions which are genuine and respond to the legitimate interests and historical experiences of the Central American peoples, always within the strictest spirit of equality and non-intervention so that the essential rights and interests of everyone are rigorously respected.

The security of the area and the normalization of relations among the countries in conflict can only be achieved through an adequate balance that preserves harmony and dignity, Sepulveda Amor stressed. [passage omitted] In reference to the foreign debt, the foreign secretary said that to reach a satisfactory arrangement, it is necessary to approach it in a comprehensive manner and focus on the structural factors of the current imbalance, especially preventing the brisk fluctuations of exchange rates and implementing monetary and fiscal policies that reduce interest rates and debt servicing.

Sepulveda Amor also said Mexico agrees with Latin American countries on the urgent need to increase reciprocal exchange of merchandise and coordinate purchasing, particularly at the governmental level. [passage omitted]

In reference to trade, the Mexican secretary said from 1984 to 1985 Latin American export values were reduced by 6.5 percent due to the constant fall of raw material prices. In Mexico's case, said Sepulveda Amor, the reduction of oil prices caused a 6 percent reduction in the total production of goods and services in 1986 and Mexico subsequently lost a third of its export income.

Sepulveda Amor said financial fluctuations during the last 4 years have created a discouraging panorama. Transfer of real resources from Latin America to industrialized countries has exceeded \$100 billion, he said, which is close to 4 percent of the GNP.

The Mexican official added that this net export of resources is not compatible with the investment needs required for development and its principal source is the imbalance of the world economic system.

Because of this, Sepulveda Amor demanded the dismantling of protectionist barriers imposed by industrialized nations, eliminating the practices of discrimination and quality degrees (graduacion) that affect our export products, and renewing the influx of new resources to Latin America. [passage omitted]

The secretary took the opportunity to reiterate Mexico's total support of Argentina's just efforts to recover the sovereignty of the Malvinas Islands and he condemned Great Britain's unilateral decisions while simultaneously calling for the two countries to reach a peaceful solution to the conflict. [passage omitted]

Finally, Sepulveda Amor warned that Mexico remains firm in its commitment to dialogue and inter-American cooperation to strengthen our organization on the basis of equality, respect, and justice.

Madrigal Views Contadora

PA131916 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto has said that the Contadora Group does not have any new plan to reactivate its peace efforts in the region.

During the OAS General Assembly, the eight member-countries of the Contadora and Support Groups reiterated their desire to continue mediating in the area conflict. They believe that no limits should be imposed on their efforts.

However, Madrigal Nieto was very clear in saying that Contadora does not seem to have any plan to replace the 21-point plan [not further identified], or a formula for a dialogue that will effectively lead to the definitive solution of the conflict.

Once again, Madrigal Nieto said that our country continues to support the mediation efforts of the Contadora Group, although he reiterated that the attitude adopted by Nicaragua represents a harsh blow to the Contadora peace initiative.

Madrigal Nieto said that our country will not attend any meeting of the Contadora Group, but that it will support any efforts leading to effective and real dialogue.

The Contadora and Support Groups will meet again in Rio de Janeiro on 16 December. A possible solution to the conflict could emerge from that meeting, although there are no alternatives apparent that would make this possible, Madrigal said.

The general attitude of the Latin American OAS member-countries is that of support for the Nicaraguan regime, but this attitude has been changing, according to Madrigal.

Madrigal said that the OAS member-countries were very surprised to learn about the serious economic problems in Nicaragua, and that they viewed negatively last week's military parade organized by the EPS reserve forces. Madrigal added that after the OAS member-countries saw the military air and land power displayed during the parade, they expressed their concern over the Sandinists' arms buildup, a situation that places the rest of the area countries at a disadvantage.

MLN Censures Nicaragua

PA131437 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 12 Nov 86 p 6

[Text] Mario Sandoval Alarcon, secretary general of the National Liberation Movement (MLN) has proposed the 16th General Assembly of the OAS "issue a resolution condemning the Sandinist-communist government of Nicaragua because that country is supporting training, fomenting and expanding subversion in Central America, threatening peace and security in the Americas and constantly violating human rights."

In a note sent yesterday to OAS Secretary General Joao Clemente Baena Soares, Sandoval Alarcon said that he was "availing himself of the meeting being held in Guatemala City to discuss topics of varying degrees of importance that affect the nations forming part of the Americas, such as those having to do with the arms buildup and the subversive movements, particularly in Central America, which endanger the survival of said democratic states."

He adds: "It is no secret to any Central American that ever since the Sandinist-communist government was established in Nicaragua, subversive movements have been encouraged in the area."

"Nicaragua seeks to control the area through violent means and impose a communist doctrine on the rest of the Central American countries. This is a threat to the peace and security of the Americas."

He then points out: "The Governments of El Salvador, Costa Rica, and Honduras some time ago stated before international organizations such as the United Nations and the OAS that the Nicaraguan Government is constantly threatening the security in the area. From its territory, Nicaragua is fomenting and supporting communist subversion and violating human rights, without any organization having implemented any sanctions against it."

He added that "the Contadora Group was created to discuss the conflicts in the Central American area, but this organization has shown it is inefficient and very similar to the 'active neutrality' advocated by the Guatemalan Government."

The MLN secretary general concludes by saying that "the OAS is the organization entrusted with safeguarding peace and security, and therefore I present this proposal to be included in the agenda, discussed, and approved."

Saldivar Meets Cerezo

PY130229 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 12 Nov 86 p 13

[Excerpt] Paraguayan Foreign Minister Carlos Augusto Saldivar has been received in a special audience by Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo, to whom he presented his respects and delivered a letter from Paraguayan President Alfredo Stroessner. Saldivar talked mainly about bilateral affairs, and about some aspects of the subjects discussed at the OAS Assembly meeting in that country.

Minister Saldivar heads the official Paraguayan delegation our government has sent to the annual OAS meeting. The meeting with President Cerezo, which was held in the Guatemalan Government House, lasted more than half an hour. The Paraguayan foreign minister delivered presents sent by General Stroessner to President Cerezo. The presents were typical Paraguayan handicraft.

Foreign Ministry sources have revealed that Cerezo and Saldivar talked about the Central American problem, the Paraguayan Government's opinion regarding this subject, relations with Guatemala, and other matters of interest pertaining to the Central American region. Guatemalan sources have said that Saldivar was the first visiting foreign minister to hold a private meeting with President Cerezo. [passage omitted]

Acevedo on Rebel Dialogue

PA131407 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0038 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Guatemala City, 12 Nov (DPA) -- "We are still intent on incorporating the armed rebels into the democratic process through a serious, sincere, and nontactical dialogue which will permit peaceful and realistic solutions," Ricardo Acevedo Peralta stated today in his address to the 16th OAS General Assembly session being held in this city.

Acevedo said that the Salvadoran Government wants to promote a political opening for the participation of the guerrillas in the democratic system and is fully disposed to and flexible in adopting the agreements and measures conducive to that end.

He added that the Salvadoran Government continues to view dialogue as "the mechanism of understanding that will permit a national reconciliation through the rational exchange of views." However, Acevedo said that it will be fruitful only if said groups (the guerrillas) abandon the use of violence to try to seize power and accept the principles of liberty and democracy." [quotation mark as received]

The Salvadoran foreign minister stated in his speech that the progress and advancements achieved by his government in human rights over the past years "are clear, broad, and unquestionably recognized." Acevedo cited paragraphs of the report on human rights in El Salvador by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights which noted that "there has been important progress in aspects of observation of human rights during the period covered in this report."

Regarding the Contadora process, Acevedo said that his country "believes and participates in Contadora, but that it should desist from unilateral actions that violate and contradict the principle of dialogue and that, while hindering it, "seek to bilaterally resolve the differences." He added that El Salvador views the "act for peace and cooperation in Central America" as the "sole, final, irreplaceable, and guaranteeable" instrument.

The Salvadoran foreign minister also declared that his country believes in the Central American parliament, which it views as a forum that can eventually aid the process of verification and control of the commitments acquired, be it by virtue of the Contadora Act or human rights issues, and can eventually "also become a qualified and legitimate multilateral guarantor of dialogue and subregional conciliation."

Acevedo gave a lengthy report on the socioeconomic and cultural consequences of the earthquake that hit the Salvadoran capital last 10 October, stating that the losses, according to preliminary estimates, total more than \$2 billion and that approximately 200,000 people were left homeless.

Finally, Acevedo expressed appreciation on behalf of his country for the aid and cooperation offered to El Salvador during the earthquake tragedy.

ALFONSIN REPEATS CALL FOR FALKLANDS DIALOGUE

Predicts Islands' Return

PY151359 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1217 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 15 Nov (DYN) -- President Raul Alfonsin last night asserted that in the end Argentina will succeed in bringing Great Britain to the negotiation table to discuss the issue of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands. He stated that the archipelago will be returned to the Argentines "by rights."

In another part of his speech, he said that there is a possibility of an agreement with the General Confederation of Labor "in order to draft a law favoring the labor sector." He also stated that the description of the National Nutrition Program (PAN) as "alms" is a "lie" and an "insult to the Argentine people."

Alfonsin was speaking at the inauguration of a new medical facility at the Fiorito Hospital in Avellaneda, where he also congratulated the nurses for their "loving care, unselfishness, and persistence" in carrying out their tasks. [passage omitted]

Regarding the dispute with Great Britain over the Malvinas Islands, Alfonsin asserted that "in the end we will sit down to discuss this subject, and we will end up recovering our islands, which will be ours by rights, by the decision of the international community, and by the democratic vocation and will of the Argentine people." [passage omitted]

Alfonsin also said that yesterday he gave the BBC in London an interview in which he said that "the creation of a warlike climate appealing to xenophobia, chauvinism, or an absurd nationalism does not lead anywhere." He therefore called upon the British people to join "the dialogue being called for by Argentina, Latin America and, repeatedly, by the United Nations."

Alfonsin was accompanied on the grandstand by Buenos Aires Governor Alejandro Armendariz, Buenos Aires Health Minister Pascual Astigueta, and Avellaneda Mayor Raul Sagol.

Departs for U.S.

PY162145 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1336 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Nov (NA) -- President Raul Alfonsin today stressed that in the United States he proposes to define "as precisely as possible" Argentina's position regarding specific national problems and those that "concern Latin America." He reiterated Argentina's decision to renew direct negotiations with Great Britain including the topic of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands.

In this respect, he recalled that the most recent vote at the United Nations favored Argentina's position, with the opposition of Great Britain and three countries that are within its sphere of influence. Moreover, "the British position also appears to have some support in Argentina, if one reads the newspapers."

"But, thank God," he said, "Argentina is the only country where this is happening. The press in general supports Argentina in its struggle to seek clarity in this process."

Alfonsin made these remarks at Ezeiza Airport just before departing at 1000 [1300 GMT] for the United States, where he has been invited to speak at several universities. He will also meet with President Ronald Reagan.

In the presence of the local media just before departing, Alfonsin transferred the presidency to Vice President Victor Martinez during a ceremony that was held at the Olivos residence.

"This is a very important trip," he stated. "I believe that Argentina is experiencing a worrisome situation in the South Atlantic. Therefore, we are going to outline our ideas. We are going to say that we are peaceful people, and we are going to explain our situation with the purpose of obtaining understanding and support for this Argentine demand, which is based on our rights and on justice."

He stressed that "it is also important that in the United States we define as precisely as possible Argentina's overall foreign policy."

"The academic field is very important in the United States," he said. "What is said there is immediately disseminated to all political sectors and to public opinion in general through the most important sector of the media. Thus, we believe that we are going there to express the Argentine people's thoughts about the problems that are burdening us."

Alfonsin said that he proposes to detail "the problems that are burdening Latin America and, in general, explain our viewpoint about the important world topics."

When commenting on recent remarks by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher after her 15 November meeting with President Reagan, Alfonsin reiterated that "we are always willing to talk, we have demanded dialogue, but of course, with an open agenda that includes sovereignty" over Malvinas.

"Our tasks in the world," he continued, "Argentina's diplomatic task, the task we have carried out in the international forums -- especially at the United Nations -- is linked to the need for dialogue."

He then recalled that "the UN recommendation, in accordance with Argentina's position, is that this dialogue should begin, but Great Britain does not want it that way."

Alfonsin highlighted the fact that Argentina's position had ample support during the recent UN session, and that "only four countries voted against that position: Great Britain, the Solomon Islands, Oman, and Belize."

"That," he said, "is all the support that Great Britain has, and, of course, there appears to be some support for the British position in Argentina, if one reads the newspapers."

Regarding Margaret Thatcher's insistence in excluding the topic of sovereignty from any eventual negotiations, Alfonsin stated that "no such perversity can deter us from our position. It must be viewed within the framework of internal processes in Great Britain."

U.S. ANTIDRUG UNIT DEPARTS FOR PANAMA 15 NOV

PY170143 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0227 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, 15 Nov (EFE) -- The U.S. military unit that has been in Bolivia to help this country fight drug trafficking has left the country.

The 116 U.S. Army men, the 3 Black Hawk helicopters, and equipment and weapons that Washington sent on 15 July departed at 1700 GMT for their base in Panama on board a gigantic Galaxy airplane, which brought 6 UH-1H helicopters that have been loaned to the country to be used by the Bolivian forces in antidrug actions.

At Viru Viru International Airport, 900 km east of La Paz, Jeffrey Biggs, the minister counselor of the U.S. Government [title as received], stated that the Bolivian Government has now placed itself "at the vanguard of the war" against narcotics, and it has achieved "great respect" at the international level. He also termed as an "initiative without precedent" the operations that have been carried out in the country with the support of the White House. He said that during this operation, it was possible to dismantle 20 important laboratories, break up 23 drug transfer points, and paralyze much of the cocaine trafficking.

Biggs thanked the Bolivian Government for its participation in the antidrug fight, and he promised the support of the U.S. people and government for future operations in this sector.

U.S. Ambassador to La Paz Edward Rowell was not present at the farewell because he is participating in a conference on drugs in Washington, according to Biggs.

Raul Escobar, the general commander of the Bolivian Police, stated that his institution will carry out a "positive fight," with greater "effort and dedication" than before against the drug traffickers because as of now, all antidrug operations will be in the hands of the police. General Escobar and Bolivian Air Force (FAB) Commander in Chief Jorge Rodriguez expressed their gratitude for the cooperation given by the United States, and requested international support to continue with the fight against drug trafficking. The police chief then announced that four permanent bases have been established in the districts of Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, Beni, and La Paz, from which the antidrug units will be deployed to the appropriate areas where coca leaves and cocaine are produced. Escobar indicated that the main base will be located in the tropical region of Chapare (Cochabamba), 403 km east of La Paz, because that is the main area where cocaine is produced.

Gen Rodriguez announced that 30 U.S. instructors will train the FAB's pilots in the use of the UH-1H helicopters, which will be used to transport special troops. He indicated that the training period will last for 30 days, during which Bolivian personnel will also receive training in repressing drug trafficking, from the cultivation of the leaf to the commercialization of the drug.

Bolivian Information Minister Herman Antelo said in the name of the government that although no drug traffickers have been arrested and no large quantity of drugs has been confiscated during the joint operations, the main objective of disrupting the "floating" population of the producing areas, and a large part of the trafficking network has been achieved.

Some U.S. soldiers have expressed satisfaction with the task they carried out in Bolivia, which they termed a "success," although they stated that "it was only the beginning."

The six Black Hawk helicopters, which carry artillery and infrared equipment, and the 170 men of the U.S Army Southern Command Brigade, under the command of General John Taylor, who arrived in Bolivia 4 months ago, returned today to their base in Panama.

This foreign military presence in the country caused a great uproar here, because while the government defended the presence of that unit to help in the antidrug fight, the political, labor, and intellectual opposition defined it as "interference."

Police Replace Drug Personnel

PY141613 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Through an order issued by its authorities, the Police General Command has decided to replace all personnel of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Directorate. This order complies with a congressional resolution requesting that all officials and personnel now assigned to drug control activities be replaced. The congressional request seeks to reformulate the drug control policy so it will be coherent and effective in the fight against drug trafficking.

The structural reorganization of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Directorate will permit a frontal offensive against drug trafficking, in line with one of the government's main concerns. The Police General Command resolution also states that after the departure of the U.S. personnel from the national territory, the police will proceed to restructure the activities against drug trafficking.

The order further indicates that those activities will be coordinated with the Bolivian Air Force, Army, and Navy, which will provide logistical support through creation of special commands, which will thus assume responsibility for all actions to be taken in the fight against drug trafficking.

GOVERNMENT CONFIRMS ROLE IN RELAYING UK PROPOSAL

PY152133 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2023 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Brasilia, 15 Nov (TELAM-ANSA) -- Fernando Mello Barreto, acting spokesman for the Foreign Ministry, this afternoon stated that Brazil has relayed to Argentina the proposal that it received from the United Kingdom on 7 November concerning the creation of a regional fishing zone in the South Atlantic. Mello Barreto pointed out that although Brazil does not acknowledge British sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, the Brazilian Government is studying the British proposal.

The spokesman went on to say that Brazil supports Argentina's rights to the Malvinas Islands and has been seeking a peaceful solution to the issue since 1833 asking the parties involved to come up with conciliatory proposals to deal with the conflict.

Mello Barreto concluded by saying that within the current phase of Brazilian-Argentine relations, which is marked by solidarity and cooperation, the Brazilian Government will not take up any position without first consulting and reaching an agreement with the Argentine Government.

Meanwhile, Brasilia diplomatic sources emphasized that Great Britain's proposal is aimed at reducing the tension with Argentina, which resulted from the former's decision to establish a 200-nautical-mile exclusion zone around the Malvinas Islands.

The sources also said that London is still interested in finding a multilateral way to protect fishing resources in the area, and has launched a diplomatic offensive for this purpose.

According to the proposal delivered to Brazil, Great Britain, working within the framework of the proposal to preserve the South Atlantic as a zone of peace and cooperation, is extending its support for the Brazilian initiative submitted to the United Nations calling for the cooperation of all countries in order to strengthen peace in the South Atlantic.

MALUF CONCEDES SAO PAULO GOVERNOR'S RACE

PY162251 Paris AFP in Spanish 2227 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Rio de Janeiro, 16 Nov (AFP) -- The governing Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party seems to be winning in the majority of Brazil's 23 states, according to the vote count released tonight in Rio de Janeiro in the elections for Congress and governor held yesterday.

The slow vote count, which started last night in some electoral districts, continued today throughout the country and will continue for the next few days in the 23 states, two federal territories, and Brasilia. Throughout the country 69,003,396 persons turned out to elect 23 governors, 49 senators, two-thirds of the Senate, 487 federal deputies, and 953 state deputies. [passage omitted]

The PDS (Social Democratic Party) candidate Paulo Maluf tonight conceded defeat in the race for Sao Paulo governor, stressing that he will continue his political activities and run again for the Sao Paulo State governorship in 1990. [passage omitted]

FPMR CLAIMS CREDIT FOR BLACKOUT IN CITIES

PY160250 Paris AFP in Spanish 0207 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text! Santiago, 15 Nov (AFP) -- The left-wing and clandestine Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR) tonight claimed credit for several dynamite attacks that blacked out the main cities in central and southern Chile for approximately 40 minutes starting at 2213 local time tonight.

An FPMR spokesman telephoned national and international news media tonight to say that task forces of our organization today attacked high-voltage pylons of the main power network, and caused a nationwide blackout as part of our organization's campaign against the state of siege.

In Santiago, population 4 million, the power outage interrupted the international relays of the 15th Song Festival of the Spanish-American Television Organization (OTI), which was being relayed to approximately 300 million Spanish-speaking viewers all over the world.

POLICE ARREST, TORRES INTERROGATES MORE SUSPECTS

PY142333 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Relay from Investigative Police Headquarters by unidentified reporter]

[Excerpts] Military Prosecutor Colonel Fernando Torres, who is investigating the attack on President Pinochet, is here in the headquarters of the Investigative Police.

The prosecutor is now interrogating four people who were arrested by the police and who are directly involved in the attack. They supplied the arms to the commando who tried to assassinate the president. By 1815 hours, the prosecutor had already interrogated two of these individuals and it is believed that the interrogation will conclude about 1930 or 1945 hours when they will be taken to the public jail. [passage omitted]

The arrested are: Vasily Carrillo Nova, Marcial Moraga Contreras, Lautaro Cruz Sandoval, and Osvaldo Quezada Quezada. This is all the information so far.

OPEC PRICE COMMITTEE CONVENES IN QUITO

Venezuela's Hernandez Comments

PA141522 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Upon his arrival in Quito, Arturo Hernandez, the Venezuelan energy and mines minister, said that his country is going to present certain oil price proposals that could be developed to achieve the recovery of the oil market. Hernandez is in Quito to attend the OPEC Price Committee meeting.

Hernandez said that although he is not a member of the Price Committee, OPEC tradition allows any OPEC member to attend this type of meeting in case it wishes to express its points of view and recommendations.

[Begin Hernandez recording] At present, there is a specific proposal which was made by Saudi Arabia to try to raise the price level up to \$18 per barrel of oil. Several other countries have expressed their support for this proposal. We expressed our support through the statements I made 2 weeks ago after a cabinet meeting in Caracas. In addition, the Iranian minister and the Algerian minister, who sent me a telex, also support the Saudi proposal. The minister of Kuwait also expressed his support for the proposal, although he did not address me directly. All these countries support the struggle for the recovery of oil prices.

Therefore, this meeting here in Ecuador is very important. The three OPEC Price Committee members will discuss the price problem and the possible recommendations that they will present to the conference. The OPEC committees are not authorized to make any decisions, as is the case in most collective organizations. They are working groups that analyze the problems of the organizations. This committee is going to fulfill its duty. It will present its recommendations to the regular conference which will meet in Geneva starting on 11 December. [end recording]

These were the statements made by Arturo Hernandez, the Venezuelan energy and mines minister, regarding the recovery of oil prices in the international market. Hernandez arrived in Quito to attend the OPEC Price Committee meeting.

Fixed \$18 Price Favored

FA151210 Paris AFP in Spanish 0146 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Quito, 14 Nov (AFP) -- Tonight in Quito OPEC's Price Committee approved a unanimous recommendation to return to the fixed price system as soon as possible with a price reference point of approximately \$18 per barrel. This announcement was made by Ecuadoran Deputy Energy Minister Ferando Santos at the end of the Quito meeting.

The fixed price system is designed to fix the price of a barrel of oil at approximately \$18 -- higher than the current rate. The proposal had been made earlier by Saudi Arabia, OPEC's major oil producer, and endorsed before the end of the meeting by other organization members.

Santos Alvite reported that OPEC Secretary Fadhil J.al-Chalabi is drafting a communique on the recommendations approved by the committee.

He also revealed that the recommendation was approved unanimously, "including Libya." In previous meetings Libya had proposed a higher price increase and insisted that only prices be discussed during the Quito meeting, in accordance with the mandate of the ministerial meeting.

"Quotas and overall production ceilings are up to other bodies," he said.

The Price Committee is composed of Kuwait -- which heads it -- Libya, and Ecuador. Venezuela joined the meeting as an observer.

The mechanism to estimate prices is based on "a sampling of crude oil" from five types produced by OPEC countries and another type produced by a non-OPEC country," he said. Experts believe that the non-OPEC country was Mexico.

The decision to establish a reference price of \$18 per barrel and return to the fixed price system "reflects the sentiment of all the ministers on the committee, which represent various geographic regions of OPEC, and "therefore will carry more weight on the deliberations of the next conference" set for 11 December in Geneva [quotation marks as received].

The recommendations of the committee "reflect and represent various positions that have been set forth by OPEC" and "this time they have emerged unanimously, which guarantees that they will be taken very much into consideration by the conference," Santos Alvite remarked.

He explained that the recommendations is to "return as soon as possible to the fixed price system, establish an adequate price level around \$18 per barrel, and find a system to attain that objective as soon as possible."

He said that the \$18 per barrel price "emerged by consensus of various OPEC ministers," although he admitted that Saudi Arabia, OPEC's largest producer, was the first to propose that figure.

Santos said the meeting took place "amid a very friendly atmosphere of great understanding. There was a lot of harmony and, as a result, a unanimous declaration was made."

The four ministers and experts from other member countries of the organization met with the Price Committee in two rounds of talks that took place today at the Hotel Quito amid strict security measures.

These recommendations will be examined by the committee of experts on 20 November in Geneva, 3 days after the OPEC governors meeting. However, only the ministerial conference of the 13 member countries is empowered to approve the policies and mechanisms that will be implemented.

Meanwhile, Santos reported that tomorrow he will leave for the OPEC governors meeting. This is the organization's administrative body. Among other things its plan include discussion of OPEC's budget for 1987 and departmental chief appointments that are outstanding.

Later, on 20 November, the committee of experts will meet in Geneva to examine the recommendations approved in Quito and will present a report for the 11 December meeting of the 13 OPEC ministers.

Espinosa Reviews Meeting

PA160453 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] After protracted deliberations, the OPEC Price Committee decided at the meeting in Quito to fix the price of oil at \$18 a barrel. The price is subject to analysis by the Quota Committee and the OPEC conference scheduled for 11 December.

The representatives of Kuwait, Libya, Venezuela, and Ecuador and OPEC Secretary Fadhil al-Chalabi reached a unanimous agreement on the price and made several recommendations. Ecuadoran Energy Minister Javier Espinosa said in this regard:

[Begin Espinosa recording] First of all, there is a final recommendation, subject to review by the conference, to return to the fixed price system. This allows the countries to maintain a certainty and predictability about the income that the producing countries (?want) to obtain from oil production.

Second, the price of \$18 was determined as being an acceptable reference or ceiling price, as is the calculation of prices through a basket of seven types of crude oils that have been found to be influential on several markets. They took the Mina crude from the Far East; two Gulf crudes, light Arab and the Dubai; two crudes from Africa, the Boni light [last two words in English]; and the Saharan blend [last two words in English] and two Latin American crudes that have an influence in the Caribbean, the Gulf Coast [as heard], which are the light Tijuana and the Istmo. The idea is to give similar weight to each one of these crudes in order to arrive at the \$18.

A fourth [as heard] recommendation was to adopt an efficient and simple system of differentials, preferably the one known as the method of replacement of values, which had been previously applied. This does not preclude the possibility of adopting some other simpler method if the experts see such a possibility. However, since this method is already known and since the tools are already available to enforce it rapidly, it has been taken as the most (?profitable) system or method.

The final recommendation is to inform the president of the organization about the above resolutions, which have a direct bearing on price, in order for him to circulate these recommendations among the member countries. These recommendations will definitely guide the work of the experts, beginning 20 November, and they will undoubtedly reduce the differences found in the original report, which has been reviewed.

Finally, the Kuwaiti minister expressed the committee's gratitude to the president of the Republic, with whom they talked last night, and called on the organization to reach a final agreement rapidly so as to end the chaos in the market. [end recording]

Lastly, Espinosa stressed that the recommendations put forth by the OPEC Price Committee at the meeting are subject to changes, but are most likely to be accepted by the Quota Committee and the OPEC conference scheduled to be held in Geneva on 11 December.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON U.S. MILITARY COOPERATION

PY141520 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 12 Nov 86 p 11

[Text] Important points regarding the country's situation and U.S. military cooperation in particular were discussed during a meeting recently held between National Defense Minister Major General German Martinez and Mr Ludlow Flower III, (Office of Public Relations in Washington, D.C.), Mr Flower was accompanied by U.S. Ambassador to Paraguay Clyde Taylor. The U.S. Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC) is in charge of military cooperation in Paraguay.

The mission of the high-ranking visitor involved making a diagnosis of the national situation. After conveying to Gen Martinez his favorable impression, Flower pledged to strengthen the friendly relationship and U.S. military cooperation in Paraguay. Flower also asked Gen Martinez to convey his cordial greetings to President Stroessner.

After noting the importance of this personal visit and direct observation of the aspects involving national development, Minister Martinez thanked Mr Flower for the visit and wished him a happy stay in Paraguay.

PLRA VICE PRESIDENT LAINO DEPARTS FOR U.S.

PY150143 Asuncion LA TARDE in Spanish 14 Nov 86 p 6

[Text] Domingo Laino, the vice president of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party (PLRA), left for the United States to attend a meeting with Latin American politicians from 16 to 18 November in Atlanta, Georgia. The meeting is organized by the "Carter Center."

Rafaela Guanes, Laino's wife, reported that her husband is going to meet with former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez in Caracas after his U.S. tour.

BRIEFS

HOUSE SPEAKER DIES -- Chamber of Deputies President J. Augusto Saldivar died on 29 October, at the age of 99. [summary] [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 30 Oct 86 p 9 PY]

OPPOSITION WEEKLY APPEARS -- A new opposition weekly, LA DEMOCRACIA, is being published. The weekly's publishers are Dr Justo Pastor Benitez and Dr Reinaldo Oddone Mazo, who are well-known for their record in the Paraguayan Liberal movement. The weekly's goal is to become a serious opposition mouthpiece and to strive for the unity of the Liberal movement. [Summary] [Asuncion LA TARDE in Spanish 13 Nov 86 p 6 PY]

FOREIGN DEBT PAYMENTS -- The Finance Ministry has reported that the foreign debt is being serviced normally. A total of \$13.85 billion guaranies were paid during the period January to September 1986. [Excerpt] [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 22 Oct 86 p12, 13 PY]

PRIME MINISTER DEPARTS SUDDENLY FOR NEW YORK

PY170313 Paris AFP in Spanish 1603 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Lima, 16 Nov (AFP) -- Officials at Jorge Chavez International Airport report that Peruvian Prime Minister Luis Alva left early this morning for New York to carry out an unknown mission.

Alva, who is heading a delegation of seven Congressmen from several political parties, last night in a surprise move proposed that President Alan Garcia run for reelection in the 1990 general elections because this is what the country is demanding. Alva, who has often been spoken of as Garcia's successor, stated on television that he wants to put an end to this and any other speculation. The president must be reelected because, in 16 months of government, he has demonstrated talent and ability.

Above all, he has implemented a historical plan that the country ratified during the recent (municipal) elections. Peru needs to continue this historical plan, and this is why we must support his reelection, Alva stressed.

He stated that an amendment to the current Constitution, which does not allow a president to be reelected, can be proposed in either of the two chambers of Congress. The governing APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance] has a majority in both chambers.

This is the response to the constant speculation that I am about to leave the Cabinet and that I am preparing myself for the next presidential elections. It is pure speculation. [no quotation marks, as received]

GARCIA, SPAIN'S GONZALEZ SIGN JOINT COMMUNIQUE

PY141254 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0110 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] This afternoon President Alan Garcia and Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez signed a joint communique in a ceremony held in the Golden Hall of Government Palace.

In the main points of their joint communique, the two leaders reaffirmed their government's unwavering support for democracy and their full endorsement of the principles and rules of International Law governing relations among states, and expressed their deep concern over the deteriorating Central American situation.

The Spanish prime minister reaffirmed his strong support for the efforts and actions being taken by the Contadora Group and by the Contadora Support Group. The two leaders also strongly condemned those actions that have resulted in the unfortunate loss of lives and caused property damage. They stated that all countries must use the law to fight terrorism through concerted government actions.

Regarding drug trafficking, they reiterated their strong resolve to make every effort to intensify the fight against this crime, which is a crime against mankind because of its devastating effects on health and morality.

Finally, in the economic field, they emphasized the need for the international community to make a political effort to achieve a positive, realistic solution which would take into account the shared responsibility creditors and debtors must assume.

VICE PRESIDENT SAYS EARLY ELECTIONS TO BE HELD

PY150222 Montevideo Radio Carve Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Relay from Government House by reporter Emir Suarez Silvera]

[Excerpts] Upon leaving Government House this evening, Vice President Enrique Tarigo said that no agreement was reached with the National Party on any subject, and that elections will have to be held. Tarigo made these remarks upon leaving Government House, hurriedly and visibly upset. He held a very long and strenuous meeting for nearly 6 and 1/2 hours with President Julio Maria Sanguinetti and Economy and Finance Minister Ricardo Zerbino, Interior Minister Antonio Marchesano, Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias, and the Planning and Budget Director Ariel Davrieux. Negotiations to reach an understanding with the main opposition party began today at 1415 with National Party leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate. Sanguinetti and Ferreira held several telephone conversations to try to reach some sort of rapprochement. Agreement seemed to materialize at 1830 or 1900, but things changed unexpectedly by 2030 when Vice President Enrique Tarigo left Government House.

On that occasion, Tarigo clearly stated that no agreement had been reached with the National Party. This means that congressional elections will be moved forward, despite what he may have said earlier, once the motion for the censure of a minister is pushed through Congress, thus permitting the implementation of the constitutional mechanism that makes it possible to call early elections.

President Sanguinetti arrived at the Libertad Building [Government House] in a helicopter at 1400. He was coming from the interior, where he had made a quick visit this morning.

Sanguinetti immediately met with Vice President Tarigo, the economy and finance minister, the planning and budget director, and the interior minister. The purpose of the meeting was to try to undertake secret negotiations to reach an agreement with the National Party, mainly regarding the draft budget bill. The deadline for approving the draft bill will expire at midnight tonight. The two parties are also trying to reach agreement on human rights violations by military men and policemen, and other draft bills before Congress.

Several telephone conversations took place between President Sanguinetti and Wilson Ferreira Aldunate this afternoon, a reliable government source has told Radio Carve. [passage omitted]

A few minutes later, at 2028, Vice President Enrique Tarigo left Government House hurriedly and very upset, and reporters were waiting for him. No agreement regarding anything has been reached; elections will be held, Vice President Tarigo curtly said as he got into his car, which took him to the Congress building.

So far this is what has happened moment by moment here at Government House, where feverish negotiations were maintained, which, according to the president of the Republic himself, were to no avail.

Today at noon, President Sanguinetti said he hoped an agreement would ultimately be reached. The president said that the country's government crisis is just an episode, and he pointed out his administration's permanent willingness to reach agreements.

He said that the country is suffering from an excess of politics, which has led Uruguay to this apparent failure of intraparty negotiations to reach agreements on important national subjects.

Right now, at 2108, President Sanguinetti is at Government House. His spokesmen have said that he will soon leave for his official residence on Suarez and Reyes Streets, where he will closely follow the congressional debates.

CRISIS LEADS TO REJECTION OF BUDGET REPORT

PY151306 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0343 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Montevideo, 14 Nov (EFE) -- The first consequence of the political crisis affecting Uruguay occurred early today when Congress failed to approve the state accounts and the budget report for the first year of the democratic government.

The constitutional deadline for approval of the budget report expired at 0000 (0300 GMT on 15 November). The law regulating future investments and providing for higher budgetary allocations for public servants' salaries could not be approved because of the disagreement between the ruling Colorado Party and the opposition, which failed to reach an accord in a final, nervous negotiating effort. Under the current circumstances, congressional elections might have to be held earlier.

The problems of the government of President Julio Maria Sanguinetti began the day he won the elections, because his party, the Colorado Party, failed to win a majority in Congress. The political crisis was caused by the discrepancies with the Blanco Party, the largest opposition party, which had promised Sanguinetti that it would help make Uruguay a "governable" country to normalize the institutions after 12 years of military regime.

Lawmakers from all parties tonight stressed "the seriousness of the situation" and forecast "unpredictable, negative consequences" for the country.

IGLESIAS LABELS CONTADORA EFFORTS 'HELPLESS'

PY142047 Paris AFP in Spanish 1444 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Montevideo, 14 Nov (AFP) -- Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias today stated that the options of the Contadora Group are blocked and its mediation is becoming helpless in trying to solve the Central American problem.

Upon his return from Guatemala, after attending the 26th OAS General Assembly, Iglesias indicated that the current situation is generating even greater insecurity. Iglesias added: The threat of war is real and is already among us.

Iglesias pointed out that contacts were made at the OAS meeting with the people involved in the Central American conflict and that, from what was learned, it is evident that there has not been much progress.

Iglesias labled the Central American situation as gloomy and placed the blame on a form of fatalism practiced by many sectors. He added that this situation is creating and blocking the opportunity to fight for an authentic peace. He said: I believe we are at one of the lowest points of the Contadora pacification effort.

Iglesias emphasized the need for the four country members of Contadora (Mexico, Venezuela, Panama and Colombia) and the members of the Contadora Support Group (Argentina, Brazil, Peru and Uruguay) to continue their negotiating effort becuae a diplomatic vacuum would be worse than a failure.

BRIEFS

TEXTILE EXPORTS REDUCTION -- Uruguay will reduce by 7,000 tons per year fabric sales to the EEC. This reduction of textile exports was decided in Brussels through an agreement signed by the EEC for the 1987-91 period. The EEC has already signed similar agreements with another 25 countries to try to reduce the import into the EEC of low costs products.[Text] [Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Nov 86 PY]

COSTA RICAN ALADI OBSERVER -- Montevideo, 11 Nov (AFP) -- The ALADI [Latin American Integration Association], which is headquartered in Montevideo, today announced that Costa Rica was admitted today as an observer. [Exerpt] [Paris AFP in Spanish 0020 GMT 12 Nov 86 PY]

PRESIDENT MEETS WITH VENEZUELA'S CONSALVI

FL150231 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0528 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 13 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid and Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi tonight discussed in Mexico City how the drop in oil prices has given a hard economic blow to Mexico and Venezuela and how it has damaged its economic programs. [passage omitted]

The Venezuelan foreign minister also mentioned that the Central American conflict continues to be of concern for South American countries.

He also noted the need to continue with the cooperation projects that resulted from talks held between the presidents of Mexico and Venezuela in Caracas and in Mexico City.

Likewise, the two officials expressed their concern over the implementation of an additional U.S. tax to imported oil and, at the same time, analyzed the good chances for oil prices in the international market to go up because of Saudi Arabia's recent new stand.

SEPULVEDA, CONSALVI DISCUSS DEBT, AREA PROBLEMS

PA151524 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Report by Juana Jaramillo]

[Text] Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda has said that a commitment from governments is necessary to confront the foreign debt and international trade crisis. The foreign secretary made this statement during a dinner in honor of Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi. He referred to the foreign debts of Mexico, Venezuela, and Latin America in general.

[Begin Sepulveda recording] Democracy and freedom are supreme values in the history of the Venezuelan and Mexican peoples. These values are domestically shown by the full exercise of democracy in political activities and government tasks and by the unquestionable defense of human rights. [end recording]

Sepulveda said that in regard to the topic of energy, Venezuela and Mexico share the negative consequences of the collapse of the petroleum market, but that they are struggling for a market stabilization. He said that the rationalization of the consumption and the production of fuels is a priority objective in the international economy.

For his part, the Venezuelan foreign minister spoke about the Central American problem:

[Begin Consalvi recording] Peace in Central America, an essential objective of our governments, has given us broad opportunities for cooperation. The complex and lengthy work and the continuing difficulties have not reduced our persevering dedication in the efforts of the Contadora Group and its Support group. [end recording]

PRESIDENT DELVALLE CHANGES CABINET PERSONNEL

PA170245 Panama City Panavision Television in Spanish 0155 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Statement read by Press Secretary Guillermo Antonio Adames at the Presidential Palace -- live]

[Text] A few days ago there were reports that three ministers and some directors of government organizations had presented their resignations to his excellency the president of the Republic. Subsequently, it was learned that another minister had put his post at the disposition of the president. Today, the president of the Republic decided, as the people are aware of this event, to release the names of the people who will fill the corresponding posts:

Health Ministry	Dr Francisco Sanchez Cardenas
Public Works Ministry	Rogelio Dumanoir
Agricultural Development Ministry	Dr Higinel Sucre
Housing Ministry	Ricardo Bermudez
General director of the National Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification	Manuel H. Barrelier
Director of Human Resources, Education, and Training Institute	Dr Benjamin Colamarco
Director of La Victoria Sugar Corporation	Dr Roosevelt Reyes
Director of the Metropolitan Sanitation Department	Dario Gonzalez de la Barrera
Deputy minister of planning and economic policy	Azael Purcalt
Deputy manager of Air Panama	Maruja de Fenton
Deputy public works minister	Arturo Marquinez

The names of the ministers and deputy ministers who have not been mentioned here will obviously remain in their posts. Tomorrow, at 1000, the ministers and deputy ministers will be sworn in here at the Presidency of the Republic.

U.S. 'Pressures' Cause Changes

PA141616 Panama City EXTRA in Spanish 14 Nov 86 pp 1, 23

[Excerpt] The present cabinet crisis faced by Panamanian President Eric Arturo Delvalle's administration, in view of the resignation of four of its ministers and various directors of autonomous organizations, is basically caused by "pressures" exerted by the U.S. Government to force the administration to get rid of figures like Jose I. Blandon and Humberto Lopez Tirone. This information, which contradicts the "nationalism" proclaimed by the current government, was given to EXTRA by a high-ranking figure of the Democratic Revolutionary Party, PRD.

According to our source, the U.S. Department of State is concerned about the increasing leftist influence that the IRHE [Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification] Director [Jose I. Blandon] has on the main UNADE [National Democratic Union] leaders.

Similarly, despite not having been labeled a communist, former Ifarhu [Human Resources Education and Training Institute] Director Humberto Lopez Tirone, earned the dislike of the Reagan administration for a series of statements he made in which he tried to incriminate several North American officials in the murder of General Omar Torrijos Herrera. The source asserted that to conceal the primary reason for these changes, it was decided to include other figures who have no connection with the "North American-UNADE" strategy in those government changes. [passage omitted]

COSTA RICAAZCONA ARRIVES FOR VISIT, REPROVES NICARAGUA

PA150402 San Jose LA PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 6 Nov 86 p 2

[Text] Amid strict security measures, Honduran President Jose Azcona Hoyo arrived at 1200 today at Juan Santamaria Airport aboard a private plane, where he was received by President Oscar Arias Sanchez.

President Azcona, who is accompanied by Foreign Secretary Carlos Lopez Contreras, Culture and Tourism Minister Arturo Rendon, Security Chief Colonel Rafael Castro, and Press Secretary Lisandro Quesada, said that under no circumstances will his country permit its territory to be used for the activities of the anti-Sandinist forces.

He said Honduras does not want war with Nicaragua, however, it will repel any aggression from the Nicaraguan Government.

President Azcona added that the problem of the Nicaraguan counterrevolution is the result of the political situation in Nicaragua, and it should not be looking for a scapegoat by trying to pretend the counterrevolutionaries are the product of another country's aggression, much less a Central American country.

"We are of the opinion that the counterrevolutionary forces should fight in Nicaraguan territory, and if the Nicaraguan Government had accepted the free participation of all political sectors the problem would have been solved long ago," President Azcona said.

Regarding the reactivation of the Contadora Group, President Azcona said he thinks it will be very difficult as long as Nicaragua continues legal action against Honduras and Costa Rica.

President Azcona's visit lasted 24 hours. He returned to Honduras at 1015 this morning after receiving the Presencia Award from the International Public Relations Association in a ceremony held at the Kamakiri Room.

ARIAS BRANDS ICJ SUIT 'SLAP IN THE FACE'

PA150343 San Jose LA PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 6 Nov 86 p 2

[Text] Costa Rica will not attend the meetings called by the Contadora Group until the countries that comprise the group give a strong answer to the legal action filed by Nicaragua against Costa Rica at the International Court of Justice in The Hague.

According to President Oscar Arias Sanchez, the legal action taken against Costa Rica and Honduras in The Hague is "a slap in the face to Contadora to which the member-countries and those of the Support Group have not reacted so far."

Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto said that inter-American law establishes that the beginning of a lawsuit between two countries closes and directly affects previous relations.

He said that if, in the midst of a dialogue the mediators were preparing in good faith and to which they were inviting the other Central American countries, Nicaragua suddenly files legal action against these countries in The Hague, this puts an end to the dialogue.

"To file legal action at an international court represents, according to inter-American law, the dismissal of the legal process represented by the Contadora Group. It means that the open judicial process has been rejected. Therefore, we cannot maintain a dialogue when we have to prepare to answer at another level the accusations that Nicaragua is trying to make effective," Foreign Minister Madrigal Nieto said.

When asked about the possibility of Costa Rica attending a meeting called by the Contadora Group, Madrigal Nieto said he is worried about the fact that "Contadora has not made a decision, nor reacted nor dared to call a meeting, as a result of Nicaragua's action."

ARIAS CALLS FOR ECONOMIC 'TRANSFORMATION'

PA141538 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] President Oscar Arias Sanchez has said that a change of attitude of both the authorities and the citizens is needed. He made this statement yesterday while attending a luncheon of the Costa Rican-U.S. Chamber of Commerce. Awards were given to Jorge Walter Bolanos and Jose Manuel Araya as the most successful private executive and businessman, respectively.

President Arias Sanchez said we should change everything that prevents progress toward a truly effective participatory democracy and toward an economic democracy. He stressed that if a more united society is not achieved soon, the danger exists that violence will lead us toward a fratricidal war that will destroy peace, freedom, and democracy. It is imperative that we modify our ethics, that we learn to be discerning about the scale of values, and that we view goods and services as means to humanize society and not as ends in themselves, the president added.

Speaking to the businessmen, Arias Sanchez said the state can no longer be considered as the motor of the economy. He said the economic and social development strategy should modify, transform, and modernize the economy. What we want is for private business to assume the responsibility along with the working class to carry out those transformations, the Costa Rican President added.

President Arias Sanchez said he was pleased with the work achieved so far despite all the difficulties. He stressed that due to their moral beliefs and honesty, the members of the government will continue to conduct themselves in a correct and upright manner, aware that not all of the people can be pleased all of the time, but that the mandate of society must be fulfilled. He concluded by issuing a call to the country's businessmen to cooperate for the transformation of the economy, especially in the production of goods for export.

EL SALVADOR

REBELS BLAME 'YANKEE ARMY' FOR HONDURAN PROBLEMS

PA151318 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Honduras continues to be a fatherland of dignity for Hondurans. The evidence of this is in certain actions, such as the occupation of land, the march against hunger, and the protest by peasants and coffee growers and by all the people demanding the eviction of the Yankee army and the contras, who have worsened the hunger and poverty in the second-poorest Latin American country.

In addition to the peaceful protests, there are now also armed actions, much to the dislike of the Honduran military men and the Yankee advisors who had said the guerrilla opposition was eliminated in that sister nation in 1983. However, international news reports state that columns of armed Honduran patriots are active in the mountains of Olancho, Yono, and Atlantida, from the Nicaraguan border to the Honduran Atlantic coastal area. In that area, they have broken a military siege involving more than 500 specialized troops and Air Force helicopters, in addition to inflicting casualties, 15 dead and 8 wounded.

The resurgence of the guerrilla struggle by the Honduran patriots clearly shows that so long as injustices and poverty prevail in Honduras, so long as the sovereignty of the fatherland continues to be trampled upon, there will always be more and more Hondurans willing to take up the struggle.

With a puppet government that lends its territory so it will serve as the base of aggressions by the Yankee army and the Nicaraguan contras, the Honduran people struggle by taking over land, they struggle in the marches against hunger, and they struggle in the mountains of the guerrillas, proudly carrying out their historical role of being the ones who will expel the Yankee invaders from their land so Honduras can become a fatherland of dignity for all Hondurans.

UNTS DENOUNCES THREATS AGAINST TEACHERS' LEADER

PA150030 Paris AFP in Spanish 2231 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] San Salvador, 14 Nov (AFP) -- The National Union of Salvadoran Workers (UNTS) reported today "death" threats against education leader Julio Cesar Portillo and held President Jose Napoleon Duarte's government responsible for "any attack." The UNTS leaders said during a news conference that the threats are "clear evidence of the complete disrespect prevailing on the topic of human rights," which casts doubts on the much-publicized "progress achieved in that sector."

Portillo is secretary general of the National Association of Salvadoran Teachers (ANDES), which is comprised of more than 20,000 members and is currently struggling for salaries and other social benefits.

In statements to AFP, Portillo said he had received an "anonymous message" in which he was "notified that he has been tried and sentenced to death," and warned that "once the dog is dead, the rabies disappears." The message also indicates that his address is already known. Portillo added that, as of now, he holds the government, Education Minister Jose Alberto Buendia, Culture Minister Julio Rey Prendes, and Deputy Culture Minister Roberto Viera responsible for any attack.

The ANDES Secretary general recalled that in 1982 he was attacked by "death squads" and wounded in the leg; the aggressors later turned out to be "Treasury Policemen."

GUATEMALA

INTERIOR MINISTER BERATES 'PURPOSES' OF GAM

PA150248 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] According to statements to the press by the interior minister, [Juan Jose Rodil], it is his opinion that the Mutual Support Group [GAM] is being manipulated for political purposes to cause the government problems.

His statements to the press indicate that he fears the original GAM purposes have been lost to become a political show [preceding word in English], especially on the occasion of the OAS meeting in Guatemala.

MINISTER SAYS CONSTITUTION 'PROHIBITS' COMMUNISM

PA120439 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 11 Nov 86 p 8

[Text] Defense Minister General Jaime Hernandez Mendez said yesterday that the Constitution of the Republic prohibits the existence of communist organizations in our country.

He said that for these groups to exist, "there would first have to be a series of political situations, and later some legal situations due to the impediment previously mentioned."

He concluded by saying that the organization of a party with a communist ideology will not be legally accepted in Guatemala.

The high-ranking military chief reported on the talks he held last week with a U.S. military mission. The talks specifically dealt "with the nonlethal military assistance that the United States will give."

The PRENSA LIBRE reporter saw several U.S. military men leaving the National Palace where they met with Gen Hernandez Mendez, without anyone learning of the reasons for the meeting.

NICARAGUA

TRIBUNAL ISSUES 30-YEAR SENTENCE FOR HASENFUS

PA160039 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1902 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Opening statement by Anti-Somozist People's Tribunals (TPA) President Reinaldo Monterrey, and text of sentence issued by the TPA against Eugene Hasenfus in Managua on 15 November -- live; monitored in progress]

[Text] [Monterrey] ...companeros members of the TPA, Domingo Matute and Luis Perez Duarte. We are explaining that they are members of the TPA because we have been told that the people want to know if these members were specially brought here today for this case. We can tell you that they are permanent members of the TPA, if we can use such a term. In other words, they work full time at the TPA. Likewise, while I was in charge of this trial, they were also in charge of other cases. For example, companero Luis Perez is in charge of the case about the Cuban-Americans who are being tried at the TPA. If the three of us handled one case, we would not be able to make any progress or handle all the cases we have. Furthermore, the trials in the TPA are fully documented; in other words, all the procedures and actions carried out are registered in the file. Thus, they were able to see what was done throughout the trial against Hasenfus. Similarly, I, not being directly in charge of the case against the Cuban-Americans, will have to read the file once the probatory term has concluded.

We also want to explain that these companeros have attended seminars on legal procedures, and they have earned the respect of all the lawyers who come to the TPA, based on their obvious experience concerning legal procedures.

In fact, we have a witness here who is perfectly aware of the experience that the companeros members of the TPA have. He is Dr Enrique Sotelo Borgen, with whom they have worked during many trials even though I was not there.

We also want to explain how the sentence was issued according to Nicaraguan laws. There are one or more sentences applicable for each crime; in other words, if a person perpetrates three crimes, he will receive three different sentences. Nevertheless, there is also a legal provision that allows the TPA to consider that although criminal actions have been committed and confirmed, if these crimes are the means to commit another crime -- for which the maximum sentence is requested -- the former crimes are self-confirmed [autocomprobados]. It is therefore stated that the former crimes have been committed but only the maximum sentence is imposed.

Now that we have given the explanations, we will read the sentence that was pronounced by the TPA. I would like to ask you, even though it might sound [word indistinct], to maintain some order because we will first read the sentence in Spanish and then in English. Maybe some of you are not interested in hearing the sentence in Spanish because you do not understand Spanish. However, all [words indistinct] you to remain silent so that we may read it and conclude this in the best possible way. The document reads as follows:

Anti-Somozist People's Tribunals -- Lower Court
Managua, 14 November 1986, at 1130.

The court [words indistinct] presented by Dr Rodrigo Reyes Portocarrero, minister of justice and attorney general, and proved by the documents that he included with the writ that he presented at 1402 on 20 October 1986.

Upon presenting the charges in his role as legal attorney for the state, Dr Reyes Portocarrero pointed out the evidence about U.S. official policy, which it has implemented through its government; the U.S. violations and continuing violations of basic principles stated in our domestic laws, the UN Charter, the OAS Charter, other active treaties, and international law; and the resulting suffering that the people of Nicaragua have undergone since the last century, given the constant military interventions that have caused thousands of deaths and material losses, and affected our people's cultural and spiritual patrimony.

The prosecutor also stated that the violation of principles of international laws was proved and confirmed in the ruling issued by the ICJ, which points out that the U.S. Government's aggressions against Nicaragua are a fact and the war being suffered by Nicaragua is a war of aggression. Despite this ruling, the United States maintains intervention in our country, as proved in this case -- which involves the participation of U.S. citizen Eugene Hasenfus, of legal age, married, an airfreight specialist, with residence in Marinette, Wisconsin.

According to the prosecutor, and based on the declaration presented by the prisoner and the confession he signed on 5 October 1986, Hasenfus, Bill Cooper, co-pilot Wallace Sawyer, and a Nicaraguan radio operator departed Ilopango Air Base in El Salvador. The C-123K airplane they used was loaded with AK-type rifles, ammunition for AK-Type rifles, hand grenades, and jungle boots. These supplies were intended for FDN and UNO [Nicaraguan Opposition Unity] forces. They flew south, off the Nicaraguan coast, and into Costa Rica; they later flew north toward Nicaragua and entered Nicaraguan territory -- thereby violating Nicaraguan airspace.

The C-123K's right motor was hit with a surface-to-air missile fired by a small anti-aircraft unit operating in that sector. The aircraft crashed in the Rio Tulito sector. The actions are described -- according to the prosecutor -- in Decree 10-74, Article 1, Paragraph A, which reads: Article 1. People will be guilty of crimes against public security: A) When they carry out actions aimed at partially or totally submitting the nation to foreign domination, or at undermining its independence and integrity.

The prosecutor also states that troops of the Gaspar Garcia Laviana Light Cazadores Battalion later arrived at the crash site and found the aircraft broken in half, completely destroyed, and the partially burned corpses of two American and an unidentified Latin American. In addition to the aircraft's remains, they found AKMS rifles, jungle boots, ammunition for AKMS rifles, RPG-7 rocket launchers, rounds for RPG-7 rocket launchers, jungle knives, one M-60 machine gun, and a large amount of aircraft documents. According to the prosecutor, these actions are described in Paragraph B of Article 1, in Decree 10-74, which reads: People will be guilty of crimes against public security: B) When they take weapons to attack the national government, its organizations or members, as well as those who engage in actions or efforts to take weapons for this purpose.

The prosecutor adds that U.S. citizen Eugene Hasenfus had parachuted from the plane and was captured the day after the airplane was shot down. He was the person in charge of dropping war materiel to the counterrevolutionaries who operate inside Nicaragua. The action carried out by Hasenfus is described in Article 499 of the Penal Code of the Republic of Nicaragua, which specifically states: People will be guilty of terrorism and subject to a 6 month-2 year incommutable sentence if they seek to disrupt public order, advocate or create unrest in the country, by B) Importing, selling, manufacturing, possessing, transferring, or transporting such weapons, explosive devices or materials; as well as those who sponsor, advise, plan, or favor such import, sale, manufacture, possession, transfer, transportation, or use.

The prosecutor likewise states that the prisoner is guilty of illegal possession of weapons to commit a crime, as described in Article 4-93 of our Penal Code, which states: A person who is a member of an association or band comprised of three or more persons who have organized with the express purpose of committing crimes, by common agreement and aided by their associates, will be sentenced to a 1-3 year imprisonment. This will not affect the sentence issued for any other crimes the person has committed.

Dr Reyes Portocarrero added that in his role as prosecutor he accuses Eugene Hasenfus of violating Article 1, Paragraphs A and B of Decree 10-74; of terrorism, as stated in Article 4-99, Paragraph B of the Penal Code; of associating to commit a crime, as stated in Article 4-93 of the Penal Code. The prosecutor also requests that, based on the aforementioned information, Hasenfus be considered part of the trial; that a warrant be issued for his provisional arrest for the duration of this trial; that the prisoner be notified of the charges according to Decree 8-96. In addition, he requested the appointment of an interpreter because the accused does not understand the Spanish language; that the accused be offered all the legal guarantees for his defense; and that, once a trial is held for all the charges presented against the accused, he be given the maximum sentence for each crime he has committed -- all according to Decree 12-13, Article 1, and Decree 8-30.

At 1437 on 12 October 1986, this court issued an order to begin the criminal investigation of the crime and to carry out the trial according to Decree 8-96. Dr Reyes Portocarrero was legally appointed to participate in the trial; a provisional arrest warrant was issued against the accused; and the accused was told about his right to appoint a defense counsel, to answer the charges within a 2-day deadline, either personally or through his defense counsel, or to make a statement at any point during the trial.

Upon request from the Prosecutor's Office and according to Article 7 of Decree 8-96 and Article 188, this court issued an order appointing Susan Christy Vado as interpreter -- because Eugene Hasenfus does not speak Spanish -- so she could compare the charges presented by the Attorney General's Office in Spanish and the English translation, and thus ascertain that this is a full and exact translation of the mentioned charges. The appointment was accepted and she was later sworn in to the post.

An order was issued to the national penitentiary system to allow prisoner Hasenfus Haines to be sent to this court. At 1720 on 12 October 1986, prisoner Hasenfus was notified of the charges presented by the Attorney General's Office and the corresponding court order for the criminal investigation of the crime. It was read to him in Spanish and English through the interpreter, Christy Vado. The prisoner stated, through the interpreter, that he had nothing to state and was aware of the charges against him.

Eugene Hasenfus presented a document to this court, appointing Dr Enrique Sotelo Borgen and his defense counsel, and requested a meeting with his lawyer. Dr Sotelo Borgen was notified that the prisoner had appointed him as his defense counsel and he accepted the appointment. Consequently, he was accepted as such and legally appointed to the post. Dr Enrique Sotelo Borgen presented a document to this court, rejecting the charges and evidence presented by the prosecutor, requesting that the time allowed to answer the charges be extended 2 more days, and requesting authorization to meet with his defendant.

At 0905 on 22 October 1986, this court issued a writ authorizing a meeting between Hasenfus and his defense attorney. The writ also rejected the deadline extension in which the defendant had to respond to the charges, in accordance with Decree 896.

At 1715 on 23 October 1986, this court issued a writ rejecting Mr Sotelo Borgen's rebuttal, in accordance with Articles 351 and 352 PR.

The prosecution submitted a brief requesting that the allegations of this defense, contained in his writ of 1715 of 23 October be declared out of place [fuera de lugar].

At 1010 on 17 October 1986, this court issued a writ rejecting the request of incompetence claimed by the defense. This was done because the defense ignored pertinent provisions regulating matters of competence and failed to indicate which court he considered competent.

It is not the responsibility of this court to issue a statement on its legitimacy, or lack thereof, in accordance with Article 30B PR, 262 PR, paragraph 2, 350, in, 301 PR, and Decrees 273, 33, and 1074, which empower the court to hear the case.

[Unidentified station reporter] TPA President Reinaldo Monterrey has read the sentence here at TPA headquarters. The lawyer (Bernard Sliger) is next to Hasenfus.

[Perez] [Words indistinct] Mr. Sotelo Borgen requested that testimony begin because his allegations had received responses.

The court issued a writ explaining to Mr Sotelo Borgen that that statement was untrue because the court, in being rebutted, first had to respond to that rebuttal. Only then could the court deal with the claim of incompetence and the other allegations that Sotelo submitted in the aforementioned brief.

At 0930 on 28 October 1986, 8 days of testimony began in accordance with Article 2 paragraph C of Decree 896. During this time the prosecution submitted the evidence it deemed pertinent, including documentary material, testimonies, confessions, and expert testimonies. The prosecution also requested several on-site testimonies. The prosecution also requested several on-site inspections. The defense also made allegations it deemed pertinent.

At 1445 on October 1986, the Attorney General's Office presented as documentary evidence the two log books belonging to William Sawyer, the flight manual of the downed plane, the plane's log, and its flight coordinates. It also requested that the documents be examined by experts and that Hasenfus' hand-written confession and the confession he made to the Interior Ministry be accepted as evidence. Also included as evidence is the videocassette of the interview Mike Wallace conducted with Hasenfus.

Upon the prosecution's request and in accordance with Decree 623 in conjunction with Decree 173 PR, this court validated Saturday 1 November and Sunday 2 November 1986 as work days. Mr Sotelo Borgen submitted in writing a rejection and challenge to the documentary evidence that was presented by the prosecution, rejecting all evidential value of the videocassette under the claim that it was a journalistic statement. He also protested the procedure of validating Saturday and Sunday as work days. In addition, Mr Sotelo Borgen stated that his client would not be able to testify until the prosecution made an (*ad injurendum*) [preceeding words in Latin] testimony.

The defense called Mr Jose Perez Dimas as its interpreter to participate in the trial in that capacity.

Official notice was issued to the national penitentiary system to present defendant Eugene Hasenfus before this authority at 0930 on Friday, 31 October 1986 in order to be questioned. The defendant declined to testify.

At 1015 on 31 October 1986, the prosecution attached a written document to evidence in the form of a black military belt and a Tokarev pistol.

On Saturday, 1 November 1986, the following witnesses testified before the court: Jorge Jose Fernando Canales Aleman, at 0910; Byron Montiel Salas, at 1123; Raul Antonio Acevedo Lara, at 1224; Angel de Jesus Tenorio Galeano, at 1400; Feliciano Otero Orozco Mendoza, at 1455; Felix Noel Diaz Garcia, at 1536. These witnesses testified on the downing of the aircraft and the capture of U.S. national Eugene Hasenfus. At 1630 on Saturday, 1 November 1986, Ramiro Ramirez testified on the transport of weapons from the site of the crash to this city. At 1650, Lieutenant Colonel Roberto Calderon Mesa testified in his capacity of military chief of the area, basing his testimony on information he had on the downing of the aircraft. At 1802, (Walt Drake) and (Jenette Jensky) testified. At 1911, (Gladys Campos de Lifer) testified. They testified on what they saw and heard Hasenfus say at the Interior Ministry. This complies with the writ of 1020 on 30 October 1986.

At the request of the prosecution, at 1000 on 2 November 1986, the defendant was again presented before the court to confirm his signatures and the ideas expressed in the hand-written document in English, which according to the Attorney General's Office, were written by the defendant. The defendant stated that the signatures were his and were correct.

Rodrigo Reyes Portocarrero submitted a writ delegating Ivan Villavicencio to replace him as auxiliary criminal prosecutor in this trial. Ivan Villavicencio submitted a writ, acknowledging the request.

At 1050 on 2 November, the court issued a writ notifying Mr Villavicencio of said replacement for its acceptance. Having accepted, the court issued a writ granting him powers under the law and including him as the prosecution.

At 0900 on 3 November, Hugo Mendieta Mendieta appeared in court as an expert witness. He issued an expert opinion on the material requested by the prosecution. This opinion was included in the file that goes from Page 1,070 to 1,095 of this case.

An expert inspected the communications equipment that, according to the prosecution, was found in the downed plane. Marvin Molina Gonzalez was appointed to this task.

At 1600 on the same day, Esteban Garcia appeared in court in his capacity of expert to inspect the weapons and military supplies, specifically the description, make, and practical and technical use of said material.

The videocassette that, according to the criminal prosecution office, contains the interview that the defendant granted to Mike Wallace was viewed.

At the request of the defense, the court issued a writ admitting as evidence in this trial the white and orange parachute presented by the prosecution.

At 1400 on 4 November, the defendant Hasenfus testified before this court at the request of the prosecution. The interpreters who participated in this trial, in the interest of procedural speed, matched the translation that was accompanied with the document drafted in English contained in pages 58-60, undertaking several typographical corrections in this document.

This court's writ of 1000 of 6 November accepted as documentary evidence a metal plate submitted by the defense and prosecution, reportedly containing the registration number of the downed plane. The period for presenting evidence was extended 4 more days.

In a writ of 1030 of 6 November, this court rejected the request by the defense regarding Mrs Sally Hasenfus -- that she be allowed to testify -- because of the illegality of that request.

At the request of the prosecution, and in accordance to Article 623 PN, in conjunction with Article 173 PR, this court validated Saturday, 8 November and Sunday, 9 November 1986 as working days.

Having been requested in due time and in accordance with Article 267 IN, this court continued work in the Tulito or Tule River area, in Rio San Juan, to conduct an on-site inspection with experts of the remains of the downed aircraft. Claudio Martinez Duarte was appointed expert in this task. He later issued a written report on his expert inspection.

Because of the dangerous situation in the area and by the authorization of the president of this court, the prosecution submitted a writ at 0920 on 12 November, reviewing in detail the evidence submitted by the prosecution that corresponds with the crimes on which the charges against Hasenfus are based.

In a writ submitted by the defense at 1002 on 13 November, the defense maintains and insists on the lack of jurisdiction of this court, requesting, based on his allegations, the annulment of the proceedings without resolving the case.

[Reporter] That was TPA member Luis Perez reading part of the sentence. Now Reinaldo Monterrey continues:

[Monterrey] Whereas:

First: This court deems necessary in this first point to present an overall explanation of the system used during this trial to admit and evaluate evidence, in addition to other general considerations that will clarify the grounds for this sentence.

Independently from the fact that Article 251 of the Criminal Code states in a precise way the kinds of evidence that are admissible, that system falls within the so-called past evidence system. That is, our obsolete code binds us to the application of that obsolete system as well.

From what has been said, we must conclude that this tribunal, without totally discarding the presentation of evidence as established in the criminal proceeding code, does not act by the system of presenting evidence preliminary to the trial, but by Article 6 of Decree 896, which contains the norms for the acceptance and evaluation of the evidence. It literally states: The judges and tribunals in the cases pertaining to this law will accept and evaluate the evidence according to the rules of evidence preliminary to the trial, because these cases will not be submitted to a jury and will be attended by the judges appointed.

The above is based on the system of constructive criticism, which is in accordance with Nicaragua's current revolutionary process. This system allows the court to accept scientific evidence in accordance with scientific advancement. This type of evidence is not included in our criminal code, and this noninclusion is in contradiction with the revolutionary process, which represents advancement rather than retrogression. Even more important, it is in contradiction with an authentic and just administration of justice. This would deprive the court of the power to prove or discover the truth as supreme judge of all penal process, as established by jurist Nicolla Tramarino Dei Malatesta in his book: "The Logic of Evidence in Criminal Matters."

He writes:

Therefore, the supreme and flawless judge of every penal process is the discovery and confirmation of the truth come from where it comes -- whether from real evidence or from testimonies of third persons, the plaintiff, of the defendant -- and should always prevail over the will of the judges because there is a supreme public interest that they cannot disregard without violating the justice they represent -- Volume 2, page 207.

This tribunal wishes to indicate that the search for the truth according to the constructive criticism system has to be necessarily enclosed within our country's historic, social, economic, and political reality -- each person, from one's own position within the process, must provide the evidence that will lead to the truth.

To obtain these objectives, nothing is wiser than to provide the judge with the power to accept and evaluate evidence according to the constructive criticism system established in Article 6 of the previously mentioned decree.

This decree gives the judge all the necessary leeway to accept evidence submitted by the defense and the prosecution, regardless of its type if relevant to the case. The judge must apply his logic and experience, because constructive criticism does not allow for freedom of decisions, much less an arbitrary one. The judge must base his decision, as we said before, according to logical norms and experience.

We also wish to indicate that the constructive criticism system was approved by the national and international forum during the Silvio Mayorga Juridical seminar. This seminar was sponsored by the Supreme Court of Justice and was published in the records of the Supreme Court. From the Supreme Court's recommendations and conclusions we read:

Recommendations on interpretation, paragraph one: To promote the generalized utilization, in all branches of the law, of the rules of constructive criticism, which is to be understood as a legal-political system, rather than a formal, logical system of evaluating evidence -- page 690, op cit.

On page 694 of the same work, we read, from the bottom of the page: principles of constructive criticism in the admission and evaluation of evidence:

We believe there is no doubt of the worth and acceptability of the constructive criticism system, in view of what we have cited. Having expressed the foregoing, we proceeded to examine the case of the defendant, Eugene Hasenfus, without losing sight of the fact that a series of activities carried out by said defendant will be analyzed to determine whether or not he violated the law on the maintenance of order and public security and related crimes.

Having clarified the matter of the system for the admission and evaluation of evidence, we proceeded to examine the arguments and evidence adduced by defense attorney Dr Enrique Sotelo Borgen. In this regard, this tribunal cannot fail to point out that the defense attorney did not submit a motion to present evidence for the defense [voto de prueba de descargo]. It should also be mentioned that the petitions and allegations made by the defense attorney in the course of the trial were almost all without legal foundation, and that in the only instance in which his allegation was based on the law, he omitted a portion of it, as we will outline in this sentence. Indeed, from the very beginning, defense attorney Sotelo Borgen, through his client, made the vague and imprecise claim that the tribunal was incompetent -- page 84. However, in a subsequent writ, forgetting about the alleged incompetence, he made several petitions to the same court he had vaguely challenged. For this reason, and in accordance with the law, the competence of the court was accepted. This decision was made in view of the fact that, in conformity with logic and the law itself, the charge of incompetence must be held over and above any attempt to carry out business with the court.

However, the defense attorney, acting against all legal provisions, in a writ dated 21 October, requested an extension of the period to answer to the charges. In that same writ, page 88, the defense attorney requested a meeting with his client. He already had a meeting the previous day. He also challenged the evidence presented by the prosecution and requested photocopies of all records.

Once again, without basing his petition on any law, Dr Sotelo Borgen requested that U.S. lawyer Griffin Bell be accepted as his adviser. Bell, by virtue of his nationality and because he is not a member of the bar under Nicaraguan law, could not directly participate in the trial.

Similarly, Decree 896, which is the procedural norm governing these cases, clearly states in Article 4 that the participants in cases of this kind are the prosecutor's office and the defendant, advised by his defense attorney.

It should be noted that this is not an international court in which the parties can have the attorney of their choice defend their rights. This is a Nicaraguan court in which only Nicaraguan lawyers, or lawyers who have been duly admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Justice, can participate, according to the law. Therefore, while the lawyer Griffin Bell can advise Dr Sotelo Borgen, he cannot intervene in the trial.

This court takes particular notice that after Dr Sotelo Borgen had requested lawyer Griffin Bell be allowed to serve as an adviser to this court, and after he had already submitted the request to the jurisdiction of this court, he then made the confusing allegation that the court was incompetent because it was illegitimate.

Although this court issued a ruling on the subject at the time, we feel it is necessary for that momentous ruling to be noted in this sentence. It is interesting to examine the allegations presented by the defense to support its arguments. It should be noted that the writ containing those arguments is the only one in which the defense attorney cited the law on which his allegation was based. However, he cited only Article 21 of the Fundamental Statute, which reads: The Judicial Branch will consist of a Supreme Court of Justice, the appeals courts, and the Superior Labor Court, whose magistrates will be appointed by the government junta, while district judges, local judges, and other officials will be designated by the Supreme Court of Justice.

The court also takes notice of this position because, knowing that he was citing only the portion that is of interest to him, he omitted Article 22 of the same Fundamental Statute, which is also part of Chapter Five, labeled: The Courts of Justice, which states in full: The organization and functions of courts and judges will be governed by the existing laws, except as they have been rescinded or amended expressly or tacitly by the present Fundamental Statute, or by other laws or decrees issued by the Government of National Reconstruction.

As can easily be seen by that article, the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction is empowered to create the TPA, as it did 3 years and 7 months ago. The legality of the tribunals is further complemented by Article 49 of the Statute of Rights and Guarantees of Nicaraguans, which reads:

The Junta of Government of National Reconstruction may adopt measures that suspend the rights and guarantees established in the present statute in part or throughout the national territory in unusual or in emergency situations that endanger the life or the stability of the country, such as an international or a civil war, the threat of war, public disasters or wars endured, public safety orders, or for state security. This suspension may be imposed for a specific period of time, which can be extended according to the circumstances prevailing in the country.

However, the tribunal is not empowered to revise the act of law by which it was created. Therefore, the allegation of illegitimacy should have been presented to the corresponding body, which was not done by the defense.

In the same writ in which he claims that the tribunal is not legal, defense attorney Dr Sotelo Borgen also claims the incompetence of the tribunal. However, he did not specify if it is because of the subject, the territory, the extent, [la cuantia] or the hierarchy. His claim is vague and inexact. Moreover, in the already mentioned writ, he challenges the three members of the tribunal. Independently from the fact that the challenge was rejected in *limine litis* [preceding words in Latin] because of the absolute lack of the requirements established by the law, the challenge shows a lack of responsibility by the defense. It merely states that it challenges the three members of the tribunal because they have issued their opinion. It does not indicate the subject of the opinion allegedly issued, and it does not challenge [each judge] individually.

In this same writ, which was read by the defense to members of the international media, Mr Sotelo Borgen said that the basic rules of civilized justice are not being observed during this trial. Page 104

Here, one must ask: Can Mr Sotelo Borgen point out a rule that this court has failed to observe or violated to the detriment of his client? Surely not, because there is a file attesting to the contrary, in addition to the local and international press that covered the trial.

Whereas, third [as heard]: Regarding the evidence submitted by the defense during the trial, which includes statements under oath by the defendant and his wife -- these prove nothing, nor do they contribute anything new to the trial pertaining to the developments under investigation. They only reflect a family situation that is commonplace in our midst as a result of the tension caused by the aggression the country is facing.

Whereas fourth: Now it is warranted to review and analyze the arguments and evidence submitted to the case by the Attorney General's Office, and to establish the nature of the crime [cuerpo del delito] and whether the defendant Eugene Hasenfus is guilty or not guilty. Eugene Hasenfus has been accused by the Attorney General's Office of violating the Law on the Maintenance of Public Order and Security, Decree 1074, paragraphs A and B.

The charges also accused the defendant of violating Articles 499 and 493, both in the Criminal Code.

Decree 1074, which contains the Law on the Maintenance of Public Order and Security states: Article 1: An offense against public security is committed by:

Paragraph A: Those who carry out actions designed to subject the nation totally or partially to foreign domination or undermine its independence and integrity.

From that law one deduces that he who violates the law must have committed actions designed to subject the nation totally or partially to foreign domination or to undermine its independence and integrity.

The following question must be asked: Has the defendant committed actions designed to attain the ends set forth in that law?

To respond to that question, it will necessary to examine and evaluate -- as we said earlier -- the evidence submitted by the Attorney General's Office and the testimony that the defendant presented before this authority.

Let us see. From pages 54-57 there is a hand-written statement by the defendant, which was translated into Spanish by the interpreter who participated in the trial. One of these interpreters was appointed by the defense. The translation is contained in pages 58-60. That hand-written statement was confirmed by Hasenfus in the presence of his attorney as those he had written and signed. Therefore, it fulfills all legal requirements of a free and spontaneous confession.

Page 1,102-1, 104 contain the verbal testimony given by the defendant in the presence of his attorney before this court. This is more than enough cause to give the testimony full legal efficacy of a confession in the trial.

In those statements, which constitute an authentic confession, the defendant clearly said that he began working for All American [preceding two words in English] in Southeast Asia in 1966. That company had contracts with the USAID, USOM [expansion unknown], and the American Embassy. He added, quote: Many contracts with with the CIA, for the transport of military assistance. End quote.

He also confessed that until 1973 he worked for Air America. See page 58. In the testimony given directly to this court, when the defendant was asked what kind of work Cooper did in Southeast Asia -- as the defendant said that Cooper told him that he was going to do the same kind of work in Central America -- he answered: William Cooper worked in Laos, where he was captain of a C-123. Cooper took food, medication, passengers, and also small arms. He took military assistance, rice, medical equipment, all kinds of things. End quote. [no begin quote as heard]

As one can see from the aforementioned quote, Hasenfus was fully aware of the activity he would carry out in Central America, more specifically, in Nicaragua. It is also clear that Cooper did not pick Hasenfus at random or by pure chance, but that the two had links through an activity they had in common, namely, the supply of arms. That is why Cooper told him he would do the same kind of work as in Southeast Asia.

It is also very clear that the alleged need for a job that the defendant claims does not free him from any criminal responsibility. On the other hand, the defendant is very clear and categoric when, upon testifying to the tribunal in reply to a question from the president of the tribunal about the objectives or goals of his trips to Nicaragua, he replies: Quote, the objective of our flights to Nicaragua was to supply or to deliver cargo by air to the contras in Nicaragua, in other words, the FDN and UNO groups, end quote.

This clear and specific answer is congruent with the confession by the defendant, both in the hand-written document he drafted and in the statement he made before this authority.

In fact, the defendant confessed that he participated in four night-supply flights which were carried out over Matagalpa's Grande River, between El Gallo and San Pedro del Norte, and for which they used a DHC-4 Caribou plane.

He also confessed that the cargo belonged to the FDN. See page 59. The defendant also confessed that he participated in six flights to drop small arms and ammunition in the area near Bluefields and the Punta Gorda River.

The aforementioned fact makes it very clear that the defendant was fully aware of the activity he was carrying out -- namely, supplying arms to the counterrevolutionary groups that make up the FDN and UNO.

He was so fully aware of what he was doing that he said clearly who the weapons were for, and confessed that he was transporting weapons to supply the counterrevolutionary groups previously mentioned.

This warrants the following question: Could the counterrevolutionaries operate without said supply of weapons? The following must also be asked: Is it a secret that the counterrevolution, more specifically, the FDN, is directed, supplied, and funded by the current U.S. Government?

Is it a secret that those counterrevolutionary groups, led by the agencies of said government, carry out actions designed to subject the Nicaraguan nation totally or partially to the domination of the world power that finances them and to undermine its independence and integrity?

It must be made clear that the offense outlined in Article 1, Paragraph A, of Decree 1074, which we are analyzing, is based on the tangible factor of carrying out actions designed to attain one of the ends stated in that law, independent of whether or not the ends were attained.

That is why the tangible factor of the offense is the activity designed to attain any of the goals stated in the law.

Has the defendant carried out activities designed to attain any of the goals stated in the law?

This court has no doubt that it is fully proven through the confessions that were made that the defendant, Eugene Hasenfus, carried out the crime voluntarily, aware that his action was part of and complemented the activities of the counterrevolutionary groups with the well-known aims of undermining the independence and integrity of Nicaragua and subjecting the nation to foreign domination.

Therefore, this court believes that the confessions that were made by the defendant fully prove that he committed the crime [cuerpo del delito] and the offense.

These confessions were complemented by the testimonies of Jose Fernando Canales Aleman and Byron Montiel Salas, who testified in detail how the plane in which the defendant Eugene Hasenfus was traveling was downed.

There are also the testimonies of the witnesses who participated in the capture of the defendant: Antonio Acevedo Lara and Felix Noel Diaz Garcia, who identified the defendant as Eugene Hasenfus.

Whereas, fifth: It is now pertinent to analyze Paragraph D of Article 1 of Decree 1074, which according to the Attorney General's Office, was violated by the defendant, Eugene Hasenfus.

Article 1 states: An offense against public security is committed by: Paragraph 2, those who take up arms to attack the national government, its institutions and members, and those who carry out actions or efforts to take them over to that same end. [sentence as heard]

In this case, the inspection of weapons undertaken by expert Esteban Garcia -- which according to the testimony of the witness Ramiro Ramirez were the weapons he transported from the site of the downed plane -- and carried out by the court at the site of the developments, and in the presence of the defendant, prove that in effect, the downed plane, registration number [as heard] C-123K was the one in which Eugene Hasenfus was traveling and in which the weapons that were examined by experts were transported.

The expert explained that the weapons include a 7.62 Tokarev pistol; two Chinese-made AKMS [as heard] rifles, 7.62-mm caliber; an HK light machinegun, 7.62-mm caliber; a CG-7M antitank rocket, used in RPG-7 rocket launchers; charges for the RPG-7 rocket; 7.62 cartridges; and chargers for AKMS rifles. The expert also explained the technical and tactical use of the weapons, concluding that these are exclusively for military use.

As is deduced from this, and as the defendant has confessed, those arms and ammunition, totaling 10,000 pounds, were being transported from the Ilopango air base in El Salvador to Nicaragua to supply the counterrevolutionary groups of the FDN and UNO, which use them to attack the national government.

Also, the prisoner himself confessed that it was not the first time he flew over Nicaraguan territory to supply arms to the counterrevolution. He had done this at least 10 times before. Therefore, he was participating in one of the most important tasks of the criminal activity that the counterrevolution is carrying out, that of taking up arms to attack the Nicaraguan Government.

We must admit that without the participation of the prisoner in the supply of arms to the counterrevolutionary groups, they could not take up arms to attack the Nicaraguan Government. From what has been said, we conclude that the activity carried out by the prisoner was an indispensable action, which is considered a criminal action as established in Article 1, Clause B. Therefore, the defendant has violated the article in its first part, after confirming the commission of the crime according to the evidence analyzed before.

Whereas, sixth: The Attorney General's Office states in its accusation that the prisoner Eugene Hasenfus has violated Article 499, Clause B, of the Nicaraguan Penal Code, which states: Those who import, manufacture, sell, transfer, or transport arms, artifacts, or explosive materials with the intention of disrupting public order or promoting or causing unrest in the country are guilty of terrorism, as are those who incite, advise, direct, or promote such importation, sale, storage, distribution, transportation, or use; and they will be sent to prison without bail for a period of 6 months to 2 years.

From the evidence analyzed in the previous whereas, it is easy to conclude that defendant Eugene Hasenfus was not transporting military arms for the Nicaraguan Government, but to be used against the Nicaraguan Government, which unquestionably has created unrest in the country, inasmuch as those arms have been used to kill defenseless peasants and other Nicaraguan citizens.

As can be clearly seen, the material element to commit the crime of terrorism as established in the law has been violated by prisoner Eugene Hasenfus, who with his activity of transporting arms for the counterrevolutionary groups has caused unrest in the country according to the reasons to which we have already referred.

The authority considers that the commission of the crime has been fully proved and is the responsibility of the defendant, according to the evidence already analyzed.

Whereas, seventh: The Attorney General's Office also states in its accusation that Article 493 of the Penal Code has been violated by prisoner Eugene Hasenfus. This article says: Whoever takes part in an association or band of three or more persons, organized for the permanent intention of committing crimes with the agreement and mutual support of its members will be sentenced to prison from 1 to 3 years, without affecting other sentences he has been given for having committed other crimes. This sentence will be increased by one-third to leaders and chiefs of the bands.

In his statement before this court the defendant said that the flights to supply weapons to the counterrevolutionary groups in Nicaragua were made by William Cooper, Wallace Sawyer and himself, although he stated that another person was in the plane that was downed. He identified that person only as a Nicaraguan radio operator. However, William Cooper, Wallace Sawyer, and the defendant, Eugene Hasenfus, were clearly members of a team.

This is so, according to the defendant's confession, because they were the ones who always carried out the flights to supply weapons to the counterrevolutionaries. In other words, they did so by common agreement and helped each other, using the plane that was downed -- that is, the C-123K, which, according to the expert testimony of Hugo Mendieta Mendieta, had not been legally registered, and had been subjected to all kinds of equally illegal modifications. Therefore, if the airplane had not been downed and Cooper and Sawyer killed, they would still be carrying out these illicit activities, as they did in Southeast Asia, and as they were doing in Nicaragua.

It is very clear that the activities being carried out by Hasenfus, Cooper, and Sawyer were not merely incidental, but continuous. They would have done it for as long as they could achieve their goal of supplying weapons the counterrevolutionaries used to attack Nicaragua.

A crime was committed by virtue of the simple fact that they formed a permanent association to commit crimes, as outlined in Article 493 PM, and this particular crime is punishable independent of the punishment for any crimes actually committed. In view of this, this court believes that the corpus delicti has been fully established, as well as the guilt of the defendant, who has violated the aforementioned laws.

Whereas, eighth: This court wishes to refer to a piece of evidence presented by the prosecutor's office. It consists of a videocassette of an interview given by the defendant Eugene Hasenfus to CBS reporter Mike Wallace. At the prosecutor's request that cassette was viewed in the presence of the defendant, his attorney, the prosecutor, the interpreters, the court secretary, and the president of the tribunal on a Betamax [videorecorder] and a television set. By this means, the image of the defendant was projected, and the translation into Spanish was heard.

After the videocassette was viewed, the tribunal president asked the defendant if the image on the screen was his and if this was a recording of his interview with Mike Wallace. The defendant answered through the interpreters that it was.

In the course of the interview it was clearly seen and heard that the defendant said, in the translation, that he worked for the CIA and that the CIA paid him. However, this court feels that although this point is not on record -- because none of the participants in the trial who were present asked for it to be included in the record -- the relationship between the defendant and the CIA has been fully established in the defendant's confession, recorded on pages 54-57. This confession was written in the defendant's own hand, as he admitted to this court in the presence of his lawyer.

Whereas, ninth: This court believes that it is very important to point out a fact that clearly and unequivocally demonstrates that the defendant attempted to hide the truth at certain times. Indeed, when the defendant made a statement to this authority, on the back of page 102, he said, quote: One day, Max Gomez took me and three or four other people to the security office at Ilopango Airport and had identification cards issued to us, unquote. However, the court takes special notice of the fact that, when asked by his lawyer, quote: that the defendant state whether he personally knew that the card he used to enter Ilopango Airport identified him as an advisor, he answered no, he did not know. [no unquote notation, as heard]

As we were saying, this denial cannot fail to attract the court's attention since it is totally false. The defendant has never denied the authenticity of the identification card, recorded on page 131, containing his picture and a legend which states, quote: Restricted Area. [sentence as heard] [no unquote notation, as heard]. The reverse of the card states: Salvadoran Air force; name, Eugene Hasenfus; group, USA; specialty, adviser, issued, 28 June 1986 [as heard]; expiration date, 28 January 1987 [as heard]. There is the defendant's signature, followed by the number 41122.

As we were saying, it is totally incredible that the defendant, who signed the card, did not read it. This demonstrates that the defendant lies in an attempt to hide the truth in the face of such clear proof. Therefore, this court wonders what he is trying to hide with this denial.

Whereas, 10th: The defender argues in his document presented on 13 November that all the actions of this tribunal are null, stating for this purpose, in contradiction with what he had previously argued, that even though the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunals are legitimate and competent to try the crimes included in Decree 1074, Articles 1 and 2, this competence, according to the defender, is exclusively for Nicaraguans.

The document presented by the defender to which we have referred has a perfect logical construction, but that is all. Because he started from a false premise, he inevitably reaches a false conclusion. As he says himself in his brief, Article 13 PM forbids liberal interpretations in penal matters and stipulates that the judge must adhere strictly to the letter of the law.

Moreover, all those who are knowledgeable about the law know full well that an essential characteristic of criminal law is classification [tipicidad]. In other words, an act is a crime only if it is defined as such in criminal law before it is committed.

The defense attorney bases his entire allegation on the third whereas of the decree establishing the TPA, forgetting that the whereas' are merely introductory phrases outlining the background and the philosophical bases on which the spirit of the law are based; that they are not the actual law; they do not contain legal provisions.

Further, we can also say that the argument used by the defense is distorted. In other words, the defense distorts the letter of UN Resolution 2074 when it cites that resolution as stating that every state has the right to bring its own nationals to trial for war crimes or crimes against humanity, and that the resolution forbids trial of foreigners. In other words, the defense attorney is making a liberal and biased interpretation of a UN resolution. Actually, the convention proscribing time limitations on war crimes or crimes against humanity is intended to ensure that the passage of time will not allow those crimes to go unpunished, and it urges the UN member countries to take legislative measures to prevent the application of a statute of limitations on such crimes and make it possible to extradite those who commit such crimes in UN countries.

It can thus be seen that the cited resolution merely reaffirms the right to bring to trial not only foreigners who commit such crimes in one's territory, but also nationals who participate in the commission of such crimes.

In this case, this court is dealing with crimes that have been classified in Nicaraguan criminal law, a law that was in force prior to the commission of the crimes. These crimes are listed in Articles 1 and 2 of the aforementioned 1074 and related articles, in conformity with Article 16 of the Penal Code, which states textually:

Article 1. Penal Law of Nicaragua.

The Penal Law of Nicaragua is applicable:

Paragraph I: To those who violate it in the national territory.

Likewise, according to Paragraph III of the same article, it is also applicable to those who have perpetrated crimes outside the territory, including crimes against the internal or external security of the republic.

In addition to the basic arguments and positions expressed, this court is of the opinion that the defense attorney's charges of invalidity are groundless, because the grounds for absolute invalidation are listed in Article 443 of the Code of Criminal Proceedings, Paragraph 6 which reads; The charge of lack of jurisdiction is grounds for invalidation, provided that the charge is presented at the proper time. Therefore, it is not applicable in this case, because the challenge to the court's jurisdiction was not presented by the defense attorney at the beginning of the proceedings and it was rejected by this court for the reasons stated in the decision handed down at 1000 on 27 October 1986.

Whereas, 11th: This court cannot conclude this verdict without mentioning the fact that the defendant has been present during all the formalities carried out during the development of the trial and his defense attorney was always present -- with the exception of the on-site inspection. The defense attorney was not present at the site although the court had made available to him the means necessary to go there.

We also wish to state that the defense attorney, Dr Sotelo Borgen, met with the defendant as many times as he requested and for the period of time he deemed necessary.

We also want to refer to the request for clemency made by the Hasenfus couple. In this regard, the court wishes to clarify that it does not have the responsibility to attend to this type of petition because, according to the laws of the land, there is an out-of-court procedure used for it. This type of petition, as we mentioned, has its own requirements and does not fall into the purview of this court. Therefore, a decision in this regard would be innocuous and worthless.

Whereas, 12th: This court believes that for the application of the penalty, it should be taken into consideration that the defendant possesses an education that allows him to be fully aware of the criminal actions he has perpetrated because, he has said that he is a high school [preceding two words in English] graduate, which is approximately equivalent to the title of high school in Nicaragua. Moreover, he has admitted that he is an air cargo specialist, which logically requires specialized skills.

Furthermore, in Article 30 of the Penal Code, the aggravations mentioned in Paragraphs III, VI and VII of the previously mentioned Article 30 should also be taken into account.

We also believe that although the crimes established in Paragraph II of Article 1 of Decree 1074, and in Paragraph II of Article 499 PM have been fully proven, and they were indeed perpetrated, according to the rules of the [words indistinct] -- established in Article 90 of the Penal Code referring to the application of the penalties -- in this case one action entails two different crimes. The action that entails two different crimes is in turn the means to perpetrate the principal crime established in Subsection A of Article 1 Decree 1074.

Whereas, from what has been established by Decrees 896, 1233 and 1074; Articles 499, 493, 78 and 30, all of the Penal Law, the undersigned, members of the tribunal, rule that defendant Eugene Hasenfus Haines, adult, married, air cargo specialist [words indistinct] state of Wisconsin, U.S., is sentenced to the maximum penalty of 30 years in prison for violating Article 1, Clause A, of Decree 1074; and to the maximum penalty of 3 years of prison for violating Article 493, of the current Penal Law linked to the preceding.

According to Article 89 PN, the penalties have been applied according to perpetration of each crime in particular, without impairment to the expressed in Whereas, 12. However, the defendant shall not serve a penalty of more than 30 years, as is also established in the [words indistinct] of the Statute of Rights and Guarantees. The defendant is condemned to the cumulative penalty.

To be copied, notified and consulted with the Court of Appeals if this sentence is not appealed.

Signed by the magistrates and office of court clerks.

Ramirez Willing To Free Pilot

PA160204 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0111 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Nov (EFE) -- Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez said here today that Nicaragua is willing to make any goodwill gesture, even beyond that of releasing U.S. pilot Eugene Hasenfus. In statements to the television newscast "24 Hours," Ramirez added that the Sandinist Government wishes to do the above, as long as that truly helps find an effective path to the peace "our country needs."

The Nicaraguan vice president stressed that the Sandinist revolution that triumphed in July 1979 is humanitarian, "and we have already shown this on previous occasions."

Ramirez stopped for a few hours in the Mexican capital en route to Atlanta, Georgia, where he will participate in an international news conference.

According to the high-ranking Nicaraguan official, the paths [to peace] include dialogue, understanding, and an end of aggression, the deaths, the bloodshed, and the financing of the mercenary forces. "That," he said, "would be very important, and then there would be no more Hasenfus'."

Today in Managua, Hasenfus was sentenced to 30 years in prison after being found guilty by the Anti-Somozist Peoples Tribunals of supplying weapons to the contras.

Reyes Foresees No Pardon

PA161858 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 1736 GMT 16 Nov 86

[By Matthew Campbell]

[Excerpts] Managua, 16 Nov (REUTER) -- Nicaraguan Justice Minister Rodrigo Reyes today discarded the possibility of a pardon for Eugene Hasenfus, the U.S. pilot [as received] sentenced to 30 years in prison.

EL NUEVO DIARIO, a government mouthpiece, has quoted the Nicaraguan minister as saying: "I do not see any possibility of a pardon for Hasenfus." Reyes said Nicaragua had nothing to gain, inside or outside the country, by releasing the U.S. aviator [as received] who was sentenced to 30 years in prison after having been found guilty of complicity in a plot "to subject the nation to foreign domination." He said: "The people would reject a pardon."

"Furthermore," he added, "the international political situation does not permit a pardon at this moment. I would say that the situation is adverse to a pardon."

Reyes said that after Hasenfus was captured last month following the downing of his plane while it was transporting arms to anti-Sandinist rebels, the U.S. Congress approved \$100 million to help the rebels, which are known here as contras. he noted: "If I were told: all right, if you pardon Hasenfus, the United States will suspend its aid to the contras -- I would say release him. But this is not going to happen." [passage omitted]

An important presidential spokesman, Rene Nunez, has said the governing FSLN has not yet decided what to do with Hasenfus. "There are many alternatives, but we cannot yet say that we will do this or that," he said. He added: "The FSLN is pragmatic. It adopts decisions with an eye on strategic solutions and benefits for the revolution." [passage omitted]

Cardinal Obando Favors Pardon

PA162120 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1931 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Managua, 16 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Nicaraguan Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo spoke yesterday in favor of a "pardon or amnesty" for the U.S. citizen, Eugene Hasenfus, who has been sentenced to 30 years in prison.

At the end of the mass that opened the Eucharistic Congress in Managua, Msgr Obando y Bravo said that "in due time, a pardon or amnesty, or whatever you may call it, could be granted" to the prisoner Hasenfus.

Eugene Hasenfus was sentenced yesterday by the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunal (TPA) to 30 years for violating the Public Security Law, in addition to the crimes of terrorism and association with the intent to commit a crime. Eugene Hasenfus was also found guilty by the TPA of supplying arms to the rebels in violation of our country's sovereignty and independence.

Msgr Obando y Bravo said that a "pardon or amnesty" in favor of Hasenfus, "would contribute to unite the family."

He was also in favor of an exchange of prisoners between the government and the rebel forces struggling to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government. The government still has not answered the rebels' proposal.

"This will contribute to peace and harmony between the two groups," Cardinal Obando y Brabo said as he was entering his car accompanied by Cardinal Opilio Rossi. Obando y Bravo said "now that we are celebrating this Eucharistic Congress, we could find the way to improve relations among the Nicaraguan families."

U.S. SENATOR CITED ON REAGAN SPEECH ON IRAN

PA141344 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Despite efforts made last night by President Ronald Reagan to try to explain the shipment of weapons to groups that oppose the Iranian Government in exchange for hostages, the credibility of the United States has dropped to a dangerous level at the international level, Senator Robert Byrd has said. Byrd has been mentioned as a future Democratic leader in the Senate.

Reagan tried to justify the action by upholding four arguments, including the desire to renew relations with Iran, ending the 6-year war between Iran and Iraq in an honorable manner, eliminating terrorism and subversion that is promoted by the government, and influencing the return of all the hostages in Lebanon. The speech only lasted 15 minutes in which he said that he has not betrayed his allies, that he has not violated the principles of dealing with terrorists, and that he has not violated his neutrality in the Iran-Iraq war despite the fact that he has sent weapons to one of the sides. In another part of his speech, Reagan said that the supply of weapons was a clear signal to Teheran that he is also interested in the Iranian Government changing direction.

TINOCO ON ICJ SUIT AGAINST COSTA RICA, HONDURAS

PA151337 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] If the United States stops using the territories of Honduras and Costa Rica to launch its aggression against Nicaragua, there would be no reason for Nicaragua to continue its suit against those nations in the International Court of Justice, Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco told ANN last night.

The deputy foreign minister said that Costa Rica and Honduras have not replied to the Nicaraguan proposal for an out-of-court settlement. The proposal was made in the Contadora Group meetings held during the OAS General Assembly session in Guatemala.

UNO PROPOSES PRISONER EXCHANGE WITH FSLN

PA150225 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 14 Nov 86 p 79

[Communique Issued by the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity on 13 November]

[Text] In view of the statements made by His Eminence Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo to the international press expressing his satisfaction with our proposal to exchange 70 EPS war prisoners for 34 prisoners, members of the Nicaraguan Democratic Resistance [as published] captured by the FSLN, we propose and request: that Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo serve as a mediator in the negotiations for the prisoner exchange, a role he has carried out successfully in the past, as in the case of the attack on the house of Jose Maria Castillo and the takeover of the National Palace.

The success of this negotiation, which would bring happiness to many Nicaraguan homes whose children are fighting on both sides of this conflict, depends on the answer of the FSLN, but that organization has remained silent up to the moment.

Issued on 13 November 1986 by the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity (UNO) and signed by Adolfo Calero P., Arturo J. Cruz, and Alfonso Robelo C.

ORTEGA, MINISTERS REVIEW CURRENT SITUATION

PA141552 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] The prolonged storage of products for the people or for the government in the warehouses of Corinto and other ports of the country was discussed yesterday during a ministerial meeting that President Daniel Ortega presided over. Another issue discussed in the meeting was the lack of exchange of information between the communications media and institutions. The cabinet discussed the delicate situation regarding the supply of goods and some issues concerning the communications media.

The president reviewed the national, regional, and international political situation. He referred in particular to the results of the U.S. Congressional elections, the celebration of the anniversaries on 8 November, the danger of a U.S. military intervention, and other issues.

ORTEGA RECEIVES WPK DELEGATION ON ANNIVERSARY

SK140440 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] According to a report from Managua, Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic of Nicaragua and coordinator of the Executive Commission of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, on 7 November received the WPK [Worker's Party of Korea] delegation led by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president, which was on a visit to that country to attend celebrations marking the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

On the occasion, the head of the delegation conveyed the warm greetings which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il sent to the president. The president expressed his deep gratitude for the greetings and asked that militant greetings from him and the Nicaraguan people be conveyed to the respected great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. He expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people's struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. On the occasion, conversations were held in a friendly atmosphere.

(Javier Chamorro Mora), vice minister of foreign affairs of Nicaragua, and Pak Myong-hak, ambassador of our country to Nicaragua, were on hand.

Delegation Visits Station

SK140443 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] According to a report from Managua, the WPK delegation led by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president, which was on a visit to Nicaragua to attend the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, on 7 November met Humberto Ortega Saavedra, member of the Executive Commission of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and minister of defense. Friendly conversations were held on this occasion.

On 8 November, the delegation also met Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado. The vice president expressed his full support for the Korean people's just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. During the visit, the delegation was present at a working people's rally held in the (Regero) district in Managua and visited the (Momotombo) thermal power station.

RUIZ, SWEDISH MINISTER TOUR MINING COMPLEX

PA142250 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 13 Nov 86 p 5

[Text] Four million tons of reserve production at the Francisco Mesa Roja mining complex and a 1986 production total of 22,100 ounces of gold are some of the fruits of the government-to-government cooperation between Sweden and Nicaragua. This cooperation began late in 1981 and has grown since then. Complex workers reported this to Lena Hjelm-Wallen, Swedish minister of development aid, during her visit to that installation.

In addition to financing amounting to \$18 million per year, cooperation includes various pilot projects in health for miners, training and assistance by Swedish technicians, and the creation of the Olof Palme training school.

A thorough briefing on the work accomplished, particularly regarding geological exploration and metal mining which have never before been undertaken in the country, pleased the official. She said she was impressed with the work and permanent struggle by the Nicaraguan people to achieve independence and development despite the difficult circumstances that exist because of foreign aggression.

The visit was conducted with Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz, minister of foreign cooperation, and included tours of the processing plant, hospital, laboratory areas, and central workshop, as well as a visit to Santa Pancha mine.

"The force of uniting and organizing governments and people is like a ring of solidarity in international solidarity," Comm Henry Ruiz said in discussing the plans for the country's economic development for next year. He said that an attempt will be made to keep the state budget for 1987 at this year's level. In terms of planning this means "limiting spending without depressing the economy, especially attempting not to affect workers."

In trade, he explained that both imports and exports will be handled with a view to improving prices and to improving the relationship between trade prices, specifically with governments who are in solidarity with the Nicaraguan cause.

"We must make the economy more rational, consistent, and less spontaneous," the commander said, pointing out that this does not mean reducing exports. "The economy will be regulated by the generation of net foreign exchange. However, it must be said that cotton and sugar do not yield net foreign exchange. This will be compensated for products that do yield net foreign exchange," he said.

Ruiz recommended that the situation demands we not spend more than we produce. He explained that if one quintal of cotton costs \$42 to produce and is sold for approximately \$30, it is logically not a profitable activity because "it is not aimed strictly at stabilizing the economy, but at solving the problem of the people's productive activities..." he said.

Therefore, he said, cotton production will satisfy the demand of the textile industry, adding value to that production: that is, transforming cotton into thread, material, and the like, merchandise that does have a sufficient market. The matter is, he said, changing the strategy of the past, in which cotton growers produced only for foreign industry, which later sold us the finished product.

REAGAN ACKNOWLEDGES 'SECRET' RELATIONS WITH IRAN

FL141253 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi has said the United States should not expect any assistance whatsoever from his country in any possible mediation to release U.S. hostages captured in Lebanon until they give up the weapons Tehran bought [from] and paid [to] Washington and which have not yet been supplied by the White House.

In a televised speech, U.S. President Ronald Reagan acknowledged secret diplomatic relations with Iran due to what he called its strategic importance to U.S. interests in the Persian Gulf. In his statements, Reagan tried to minimize to a certain degree the scandal resulting from a possible supply of weapons to Iran in exchange for hostages.

Reagan Asks for 'Cooperation'

FL141325 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] President Ronald Reagan has called for cooperation and understanding in the secret negotiations U.S. representatives have held for the past 18 months with Iranian authorities. In a nationally televised speech from his White House office, Reagan tried to check rumors of weapons supplies to Iran in exchange for U.S. hostages in Lebanon.

According to the President, the purpose of negotiations with Tehran is to restore bilateral relations, end the Iran-Iraq war, eliminate state terrorism and subversion, and liberate all U.S. hostages in Lebanon. Reagan also referred to Iran's strategic position in the [Persian] Gulf and its special geographic situation, which he said is very important to the United States.

'Powerless' To Defend Himself

FL151257 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Guriel Eisenberg, Israeli citizen accused of participating in the sale of weapons to Iran, told a New York judge that White House authorities were well-informed of his illegal activities.

The trial against the international arms trafficker occurs at a time when President Ronald Reagan is increasingly becoming more powerless to defend himself against the sharp criticisms of his opposers for having approved the secret operation. Several personalities from the Arab world, including some Washington allies, have expressed their displeasure over the scandal's implications.

CASTRO BESTOWS MARTI ORDER ON SPAIN'S GONZALEZ

FL141711 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, last night decorated Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez Marquez with the National Order of Jose Marti.

The order was bestowed on the distinguished visitor in a solemn ceremony at the Palace of the Revolution.

[Begin Castro recording] As a symbol of our peoples' affection and sympathy toward you and the Spanish people, the decision was made to decorate you with the Order of Jose Marti. [applause] [end Castro recording]

[Begin Gonzalez Recording] I promised to be brief and I do not want to prolong my speech, but, with emotion, I wish to say tonight that I am on Cuban soil as president of the government [as heard]. I have done so before in other capacities. Today, I represent my people when I say our ties are very profound, very strong, and will continue to be so. I remain loyal to a tradition that, far from changing, has kept us united. I want to remain loyal to the commitment which -- far from personal, not explicit, but tacit -- will continue to maintain an open, cordial, and sincere communication with you, Commander, with you, President.

Thank you very much for the honor bestowed upon me. Thank you very much for the distinction given to me for the Spanish people, for my people. Thank you very much for the cordial welcome and I hope these days of new contact between us will be very productive. Thank you. [applause] [end Gonzalez recording]

Also in the evening, our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz held a reception for the president of the Spanish Government in the Palace of the Revolution's Protocol Hall. The event was attended by the Spanish delegation accompanying Gonzalez, high-level Cuban party and government leaders, the diplomatic corps accredited in our country, and Spanish citizens living in Cuba.

Gonzalez, Castro Meet Privately

LD142135 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Since early this morning, Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez and Cuban President Fidel Castro have been holding a private meeting, which is expected to be very long. At the meeting, Felipe Gonzalez will try to obtain a promise from the Cuban leader to release Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo, who has been in prison for more than 20 years. The Spanish prime minister will also ask Fidel Castro to release other Spanish subjects who are being held in Cuban prisons.

Another important point on the agenda of Felipe Gonzalez' talks with Castro is the securing of compensation for Spaniards expropriated during the Cuban revolution. Immediately after arriving in Havana yesterday, Felipe Gonzalez was decorated by Fidel Castro with the Medal of the Order of Jose Marti.

Gonzalez, Officials Hold Talks

FL150050 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Today, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez began a round of talks after the distinguished visitor received the Jose Marti Order last night.

Likewise, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, today met with Spanish Economy, Finance, and Commerce Minister Carlos Solchaga, who is part of the delegation accompanying Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez. Matters regarding economic and trade relations were discussed at the meeting. A possible increase of Cuban exports to Spain to attain a more balanced bilateral trade was considered. The parties agreed to pay special attention to Cuban tobacco exports which have dropped in the last few years. Also, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Carlos Solchaga examined matters related to the Cuban debt with Spain. Spain is one of our country's main foreign debt creditor. [passage omitted]

Foreign Minister Sees Malmierca

PA151839 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca and Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordenez have expressed in Havana their concern about the current situation in Central America and especially about the case of Nicaragua, which is threatened with U.S. intervention. The two leaders reiterated their support for the Contadora and Support Groups in their efforts to achieve peace in the region.

Malmierca and Fernandez Ordenez also agreed that the SELA needs to be strengthened so that it can play a more active role in the integration of the region. Meanwhile, the private talks between Cuban Chief of State Fidel Castro and Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez are continuing in the Cuban capital. Gonzalez arrived in Cuba for an official visit on Thursday. He will leave for Madrid on Sunday.

Mayor Meets Fernandez Mell

FL142331 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1907 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Today Mayor of Madrid Juan Barranco Gallardo met with Oscar Fernandez Mell, president of Havana's Provincial Assembly of the People's Government at its headquarters. The two officials exchanged comments of mutual friendship and were pleased with the meeting, which coincides with Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez' visit.

Barranco, who is in Cuba at the invitation of Havana's government organization, is accompanied by an entourage and will participate in the events commemorating the 467th anniversary of the founding of Havana. The mayor of Madrid showed interest in bilateral exchanges between the two countries and proposed that Cuban intellectuals and scientists conduct a 1-week long conference in Madrid next year.

Mayor Receives Key of Havana

FL150200 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Oscar Fernandez Mell, president of Havana's Provincial Assembly of the People's Government, today presented the key of Havana to Mayor of Madrid Juan Barranco Gallardo. During a ceremony held in our capital's museum, Mr Gallardo also was decorated with the golden insignia accrediting him as a distinguished guest of the city.

The mayor of Madrid gave Fernandez Mell the symbol of the city of Madrid represented in a glass figurine. Shortly before, Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez toured some building located in the capital's historic district.

Officials Discuss Tourism

FL151917 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez' visit to Cuba has provided the opportunity for members of his delegation to meet with representatives from Cuban organizations. At the National Institute of Tourism (INTUR) headquarters this morning, INTUR president Rafael Sed met with Mr Ignacio Fuejo, secretary general of Spanish Tourism.

During the meeting, they discussed tourism development in the two countries as well as the immediate goals that are planned for this task. During the conversations, the deep history that unites Cuba and Spain was stressed as well as the importance Cuba places on the exchange of tourism experiences in general.

Gonzalez on Visit, Agreements

LD162117 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez ends his official visit to Cuba this evening with a news conference at which reporters are waiting to discover what he and Fidel Castro spoke about yesterday, Saturday, during their private talks, or as some media described it, their secret talks. During these talks it is possible that they discussed bilateral matters, the international situation and the external policy of both Spain and Cuba. We go to Havana and Javier Arenas:

[Arenas] A release of Hispano-Cuban prisoners is planned for before the end of the year, and agreements on Cuban compensation for dispossessed Spaniards and trading relations have been signed while awaiting the meeting of the Mixed Hispano-Cuban commission which begins its work tomorrow here in Havana. We look at the details: Felipe Gonzalez announced the decision could be made soon, on the release of several Hispano-Cuban prisoners, among them Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo:

[Begin Gonzalez recording in progress] ... independently of the problems of the definition of nationality, which I do not want to go into, obviously, because it seems to me neither logical nor appropriate. President Castro will submit for the government's consideration the problem that has arisen with regard to Mr Menoyo, with the goodwill to settle it before the end of the year. [end recording]

[Arenas] With regard to Cuban compensation for the Spaniards dispossessed as a result of the beginning of the revolution, Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez positively assessed the sum that has been set aside: \$40 million, to be paid over 15 years, a decision which was signed this very morning by the foreign ministers of the two countries. Felipe Gonzalez also said there is a willingness to increase Cuban exports to Spain. There is a current balance of trade to the detriment of Cuba, which, although it has a difficult internal economic situation, is as far as Spain is concerned, a country with which it maintains a cordial and serious dialogue.

Such a dialogue has taken place during this visit, in which Fidel Castro and Felipe Gonzalez have been together the whole time:

[Begin Gonzalez recording] I believe that on the behalf of all of us I can say that we have felt extraordinarily happy in Cuba and that the [words indistinct] are very useful to all of us. We now have the will to maintain these relations, to overcome and misunderstanding that may occur, or that may have occurred, and to be able to work together since we are making analyses from a multilateral and a bilateral point of view, which accord to a very high degree. [end recording]

[Arenas] No doubt during the 2 days on the island of Cayo Piedras when Fidel Castro and Felipe Gonzalez shared the sport of fishing -- not underwater fishing as had been said, but [word indistinct] fishing -- the subject of the controversial commemoration of the fifth centenary of the discovery of America in 6 years' time must have been discussed, and is being said to be a historic event, without going into assessments of the past:

[Begin Gonzalez recording] In 1992 we see a date for a real meeting -- I do not say with Spain, I also say it with a legitimate right as a Spaniard to hope for this between the various countries of the Latin American continent. [sentence as heard] On this [word indistinct] I believe that understanding not only has taken place, but that it is logical that it should take place, and I do not think any kind of misunderstanding will arise again. [end recording]

[Arenas] During the review during these days in Cuba by the Cuban and Spanish authorities of all the general policy matters, and above all with regard to the Ibero-American and Central American region, we should stress two statements by Felipe Gonzalez: the repetition of the idea on the external debt -- that it cannot be settled just on economic accounts, but that the levels of development and survival of the countries must be taken into account. In any case, Felipe Gonzalez said that Spain is not a big creditor country, but we have granted certain credits; from this point of view we are making a systematic effort at the Paris Club to achieve a certain amount of flexibility toward the most heavily indebted countries.

The second statement -- with regard to Nicaragua -- occurred when a Cuban journalist asked what the Spanish position was on a hypothetical U.S. aggression against Nicaragua. Felipe Gonzalez replied firmly: I believe as well as hope that this will not take place. Already nearing the end of this visit he repeated that Fidel Castro can visit Spain at any time:

[Begin Gonzalez recording] You know that there is an invitation, an invitation that was made earlier on -- there was a visit, a technical stopover, but I believe this visit will take place in the future. As I have said on other occasions, the invitation is not an invitation I can make or endorse, but it is naturally, from an institutional point of view, for the head of state to make. This has already been done. [end recording]

[Arenas] Fidel Castro and Felipe Gonzalez are together again at the same table, at the lunch held at the Convention Center where the press conference held by the Spanish prime minister finished only a few minutes ago. They are moving toward the farewell that will take place in the next few hours at the Jose Marti de Cuba Airport, concluding the tour of Ecuador, Peru, and Cuba.

Castro Bids Gonzalez Farewell

LD170558 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] A news conference ended the official visit by Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez to Cuba. The Spanish prime minister told reporters that Fidel Castro would submit for his government's consideration the problem of Spaniard Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo, who has been a prisoner in Cuba since 1975, and is willing to settle it before the end of the year. At this moment Prime Minister Gonzalez is flying back to Spain.

In Havana, correspondent Javier Arenas: [Arenas] The DC-8 of the Spanish Air Force is on its way back to Madrid. At 1800 local time, 0000 Spanish time, Felipe Gonzalez and his retinue of three ministers and other high-ranking officials of the administration were seen off at the Jose Marti Airport in Havana by members of the Cuban Council of Ministers and of the Politburo of the Communist Party. Fidel Castro did not leave Felipe Gonzalez for a single moment and accompanied him as far as the steps of the plane with a hand on his shoulder. Along the route from the capital to the airport, a distance of some 15 km, several tens of thousands of people had gathered in response to the call made by the commander, with volunteer militiamen ensuring order. Dominating the send-off ceremony at the airport, with military honors and the playing of the national anthems of both countries, was a large banner bearing a likeness of Felipe Gonzalez -- the same as last Thursday when he arrived, but with the message: happy return home.

SOVIET VICE ADMIRAL GIVEN INTERNATIONALIST MEDAL

FL141759 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] At the suggestion of Army General Raul Castro, FAR minister, members of a Soviet naval delegation visiting Cienfuegos were decorated during a solemn ceremony at Party headquarters in Cienfuegos Province.

In a Council of State agreement, signed by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, the Internationalist Combatant Medal, second class, was awarded to Vice Admiral Fedor Starozhilov. Medals of fraternity were awarded to the detachment's combatants.

POLISH INTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER MEETS R. CASTRO

PA151826 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] General of the Army Raul Castro Ruz, FAR minister, met on Friday in Havana with General Czeslaw Kiszczak, Polish internal affairs minister. The two leaders addressed topics of bilateral interest and also discussed the current international situation.

BRAZILIAN BUSINESSMEN DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS

FL140310 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] A delegation of 22 Brazilian businessmen accompanied by Paulo Alberto Soares from the Brazilian Foreign Ministry has held talks with Cuban Vice President of the Council of Ministers Antonio Rodriguez Maurell.

The mission is headed by the president of the Brazilian Industry Federation, Luis Octavio Vieira. Businessmen from the fertilizers, textiles, naval construction, shoes, ceramic, and other sectors were also present. This is the first commercial business mission to visit after the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Rodriguez Maurell indicated that trade possibilities are very wide and varied and that we can complement each other in sugarcane and non-sugarcane agriculture. Vieira pointed out the numerous cooperation possibilities between Cuba and Brazil.

OLYMPICS SELECTION DEPENDS ON 1988 ATTENDANCE

FI141351 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Havana, Cuba, will host the 1991 Pan-American Games, but some strings are attached. To get the games, the Cubans must participate in the 1988 Summer Olympics in South Korea. Just in case they don't, Pan-American officials meeting in Barbados chose the Argentinian city of Mar del Plata as an alternative.

CEMA MACHINERY MEETING CONCLUDES WITH PROTOCOL

FI151930 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Based on a cooperation program for exchanging technology through the year 2000, Cuba may specialize in the production of electronic equipment and instruments for export to CEMA-member countries. This was reported during the signing of a trade protocol that includes the development of industrial automation among CEMA-member countries.

This concluded the third meeting of Branch Bureau No 8 (Buro Ramal Ocho) on machinery construction, which began 12 November in Havana. The bureau's program establishes priorities in producing programmable controllers and electronic sensors and equipment for the measuring and marking of industrial parameters.

Central Committee Member Urges Full Workday

FI131615 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Upon speaking at a workers' movement meeting in Villa Clara, Rene Penalver, member of the Party Central Committee and second secretary general of the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions] national committee, stressed the importance of the best use of the work day. Penalver also called for eradication of the deficiencies detected, such as incompleteness of the work day, absenteeism, lack of productivity, and lack of control over the work force.

HAITIPROTESTS CONTINUE DESPITE NAMPHY ASSURANCES

FL141225 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] In Haiti, demonstrators protested against the government in at least three cities yesterday [13 November] despite assurances from President Henri Namphy of his concern for human rights and democracy. Protestors took to the streets in the northern city of Gonaives and in Leogane and Jeremie, south of the capital.

Mr Namphy, who took over when Mr Duvalier fled into exile in France in February, said in a nation-wide broadcast on Wednesday [12 November] that he would block any power plays by supporters of the Duvalier regime.

GENERAL STRIKE TO PROTEST 'GOVERNMENT FAILURE'

FL151200 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Haitian political groups said Friday [14 November] that they are organizing a general strike next week to protest what they call the government's failure to address complaints about human rights and other abuses.

In an apparent attempt to diffuse the discontent, radio stations repeatedly have broadcast government statements that certain army officers had been transferred. No further information was available.

JAMAICALABOR MINISTER SAYS FUNDS NEEDED TO FIGHT DRUGS

FL072212 Bridgetown CANA in English 2028 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Nov 7, CANA -- Jamaica's labour minister, J A G Smith has chided major nations which put pressure on Caribbean countries to wipe out their drug trade while failing to provide the economic support to wean farmers and rural people away from the illegal busineses.

In a speech to the triennial meeting of the Caribbean Conference of Labour, Smith also complained that though the Caribbean was a minor producer of marijuana we are branded as though we are major producers and users.

He said it was true that support was given for eradication and policing programmes in the region, but added: I am not aware of any specific funds being made available to Jamaica to support an alternative production drive for young people who may have turned to the growing of or trafficking in ganja (marijuana) out of sheer economic necessity.

Jamaica has come under pressure from the United States to crack down on the marijuana trade. A large portion of the marijuana grown here ends up in the United States.

However, Smith argued that small countries, such as those in the Caribbean, ought not to be expected to take on and defeat the international drug traffic ring that is so sophisticated, so highly organised, funded, and staffed as to be able to operate without apparent hindrance in the richest and most powerful nations. Caribbean governments recognised the need to fight the problem, Smith said, but were limited by their resources.

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

REAGAN WEAPONS-HOSTAGE SWAP DENIAL 'DEFENSIVE'

FL141326 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] The United States President, Ronald Reagan, took to the air waves last night to deny that the United States was swapping weapons for hostages.

In a speech marked by defensive overtones, Mr Reagan denounced as utterly false charges that American arms were sent to Iran as ransom for the hostages in Lebanon. The president acknowledged that small amounts of weapons were shipped to Iran but he says it was part of an 18-month secret operation aimed at renewing ties with Iran, not as ransom for hostages.

ST CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS

PAM ACTIVIST RESIGNS AMID RUMORS OF NEW PARTY

FL112245 Bridgetown CANA in English 2041 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Basseterre, St Kitts, Nov 11, CANA — Speculation about the formation of a new political party here has mounted with the resignation of a top activist of the ruling Peoples Action Movement (PAM).

Dr Allan Sommersall, in a letter circulated yesterday, said he could no longer support the PAM government of Prime Minister Dr Kennedy Simmonds, and pledged his backing for some soon-emerging able leaders who, he said, will unite the country and provide the type of government it needs. The government, reacting to Sommersall's resignation, said charges of incompetence and greed levelled against the government by the former PAM election candidate were designed as a springboard for launching a new party.

The statement questioned the accuracy of the ex-members' assessment of the local political scene, noting his absence from the country since 1974 until his brief return over the weekend.

Sommersall ran as a PAM candidate in the 1980 general elections against then Premier Lee Moore, leader of the opposition St Kitts Labour party. He lost the contest. If Dr Sommersall has been following the progress that is taking place in this country, he would be aware that the programme for which he campaigned so ardently in 1984 is going forward, the government said.

OPPOSITION PARTIES ANNOUNCE ELECTIONS BOYCOTT

FL141430 Bridgetown CANA in English 2151 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Nov 13, CANA -- Five of Guyana's opposition political parties grouped in the so-called Patriotic Coalition for Democracy [PCD] today announced they will not contest December 8 municipal elections here. The PCD told newsmen it was boycotting the poll because the elections machinery was controlled by the ruling People's National Congress (PNC) from start to finish. PCD spokesman Llewelyn John contended that by fixing dates for nominations and the elections without meeting with the PCD for discussions the government has shown its contempt for opposition and public opinion, and its unwillingness to hold free and fair elections. John, a lawyer and former cabinet minister, said the door was, however, being left open for some of its demands to be met. These include the introduction of an independent elections commission to take control of the registration of voters, appointment of electoral officers, and the conduct of the elections.

The PCD is also seeking the exclusion of Army interference in the electoral process, the counting of ballots at the place of poll, and guarantees against eviction and molestation of PCD polling agents, John said. The main opposition People's Progressive Party (PPP), along with the Working People's Alliance (WPA), and the People's Democratic Labour Movement (PDLN) are among the six making up the PCD. The right-wing United Forces [UF], the lone opposition party not in the PCD, has not yet indicated whether it will participate in the election. The UF is led by attorney at law Fielden Singh.

HOYTE PRESENTS MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS CANDIDATES

FL142104 Bridgetown CANA in English 2013 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Nov 14, CANA -- Leader of the ruling People's National Congress (PNC) President Desmond Hoyte today presented a list of 91 candidates to contest municipal elections here on December 8. According to the list, filed with Chief Elections Officer Ronald Jacobs, the PNC will field 28 candidates in the capital, Georgetown, 15 in the municipality of New Amsterdam, 12 in the town of Rose Hall and 18 in each of the municipalities of Linden and Corriverton. The country's five opposition parties, grouped together as the Patriotic Coalition for Democracy (PCD), have decided to boycott the election because government has not met certain requests. The PCD wanted government to allow international observer teams here to monitor elections, the counting of ballots at the place of polling, and the establishment of an independent elections commission.

The PNC launches its campaign on Sunday with a big rally in Georgetown, at which President Hoyte will be the main speaker. The candidates will be presented. Farmers, trade unionists, craftsmen, teachers, community workers, youth representatives, doctors and lawyers are among the PNC candidates. Asked for a comment on the boycott by the opposition, a spokesman in the office of the president said the five PCD parties may have found difficulty in fielding candidates. Hundreds of people turned up outside the Georgetown city hall to witness the presentation of the PNC list of candidates.

BRUNSWIJK ATTACKS FORCE EVACUATION OF ALBINA

PA141946 Paris AFP in Spanish 1923 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Paramaribo, 14 Nov (AFP) -- It was officially announced in this capital that the Surinamese authorities today began to evacuate 90 percent of the approximately 5,000 people of Albina and nearby areas because of the fear of new attacks by the rebels led by Ronnie Brunswijk.

Albina, which is located near the border with French Guiana on the Maroni estuary, has been the target of a number of guerrilla attacks in recent months.

The rebels destroyed the two bridges that link Albina by road with the rest of the country and they attacked the city's military post. The national airline company has also suspended flights to Albina. The people were placed aboard a ship headed for the capital. The people of Albina earn their living primarily from tourism and bauxite mining.

Brunswijk Rumored Injured

FL151157 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Authorities in Suriname said yesterday [14 November] that they were sending a vessel to evacuate residents of the eastern town of Albina following a series of clashes there between army troops and rebels.

The state-run SURINAME NEWS AGENCY denied rumors that Albina on Suriname's border with French Guiana was controlled by former Army Sergeant Ronnie Brunswijk who leads rebels who have been attacking military posts in towns since July.

The news agency quoted French Guiana as saying Brunswijk himself had been wounded but gave no details and there was no independent confirmation of that.

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FURTHER ON OAS MEETING, RELATED DEVELOPMENTS

UNO Petitions Quinonez

PA121855 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 11 Nov 86 p 63

[31 October 1986 paid advertisement addressed to Guatemalan Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez Amezcuita, president of the 16th OAS Regular Assembly, by the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity, UNO]

[Text] Most Excellent Mr Mario Quinonez Amezcuita

Foreign minister of Guatemala and president of the OAS 16th Regular Assembly

Guatemala City

Mr Minister:

The Nicaraguan conflict has worsened since the 15th OAS Assembly was held. More importantly, human lives have been lost, there has been more structural damage, and all traces of freedom of the press and other human rights, which are the core of the OAS Charter and the inter-American system, have disappeared. The Republic of Nicaragua is beset by and subjected to the cruelest of dictatorships, as few seen on the American continent.

Based on humanitarian reasons and mainly to ease the suffering experienced by the Nicaraguan people, we make a call, through Your Excellency, to the solidarity of delegations of member states participating in the 16th regular assembly. We urge them to review ways to solve this serious problem that is also affecting the Central American isthmus and threatening continental peace.

On various occasions, we have publicly expressed to the OAS, the states that make up the Contadora Group, and the Lima Support Group that the root of the conflict is internal in nature, that the cause of the conflict is the existence in Nicaragua of a totalitarian, expansionist, and aggressive regime. We have also said that that regime violated its commitments with the OAS during the 17th consultation meeting, that this regime openly opposes the OAS Charter and the principles of representative democracy, which are the basis of continental solidarity.

We have confirmed that the foreign ministers of our brother countries of El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica supported our view in their speeches during the 41st UN regular session. Those countries agreed that the absence of democracy in Nicaragua has generated a conflict that is bringing about great tension in Central America.

We have also repeatedly expressed our support for a peaceful solution to the conflict. We agree with the positions adopted by democratic Central American countries within the framework of the Contadora negotiating process, especially their proposal for a global, simultaneous, and verifiable solution that pays special attention to the aspects of internal reconciliation and democratization. We fully support the view of Central American brothers that solutions to the conflict must come from countries directly affected by the crisis. We maintain that Contadora cannot replace Central American formulas but it can try to conciliate existing positions.

The Nicaraguan democratic resistance, which we are honored to represent, has made specific proposals in keeping with the spirit of internal reconciliation advocated by Contadora.

To mention only the most recent ones, we pointed out that such proposals should be based on the points suggested by the internal opposition of Nicaragua this year, including the official participation of the ecclesiastical hierarchy, a cease-fire, and other measures mentioned in our message to the presidents who met in Esquipulas.

Most Excellent Sir, we are concerned over the continuation of the painful civil war in Nicaragua. We are concerned that American solidarity is slow in demanding that our country respect human rights and establish democracy in keeping with the OAS Charter. We are also concerned that the Contadora Group is not taking into consideration the suggestions by the Nicaraguan democratic resistance, which would be in keeping with the group's efforts to bring about national reconciliation.

On occasion of the 16th regular assembly, which by happy coincidence is taking place in the brother country of Guatemala, we reaffirm to you, Mr Minister, the principles expressed to the Central American heads of state in Esquipulas on 25 May 1986 regarding proposals to begin a process to achieve a peaceful solution to the civil war in Nicaragua. Please convey these proposals to the delegates of the assembly, together with this message, if you deem it appropriate to do so.

In thanking you for your attention, we seize this opportunity to reaffirm our highest and distinguished consideration.

[Signed] Adolfo Calero, Arturo J. Cruz, and Alfonso Robelo

Tinoco Alleges 'Boycott'

PA140044 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 13 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco today accused the Honduran, Salvadoran, and Costa Rican foreign ministers of boycotting the meeting convoked by the Contadora Group to seek a peaceful solution to the Central American problem. Tinoco said the boycott carried out by those foreign ministers was due to pressure from the U.S. Government. "In reality, the Contadora Group is an obstacle for the United States in its aggressive policy against Nicaragua," he added.

Tinoco said that those three Central American governments comprise the so-called "Tegucigalpa Bloc," which obeys U.S. Government guidelines against Nicaragua. He said the fact the meeting was foiled does not mean the Contadora Group's peace efforts have failed, but that "those countries yielded to U.S. pressure, thus opening the possibility for war."

Asked what factor could help in achieving progress in the Central American peace efforts, Tinoco said "it is necessary for the United States to change its policy toward the region." Tinoco added: "Contadora has not died, it is being blocked by the U.S. Government's warmongering policy."

Tinoco was also asked about a statement made by the Guatemalan MIN claiming that the OAS should consider the Sandinist regime as "communist." Tinoco said that request reflects positions not historically accurate. He added that those thoughts are destined to be considered garbage because "the Central American people are aware of reality."

Herrenberg Cites Democracy Hurdles

FL141427 Bridgetown CANA in English 1749 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Guatemala City, Guatemala, Nov 13, CANA -- Suriname says its efforts to democratise the Dutch-speaking South American state, where soldiers seized power in a 1980 coup, are being hampered by a foreign-supported wave of terror.

The current situation was outlined by Suriname Foreign Minister Henk Herrenberg at the 16th Regular Session of the General Assembly of the Organisation of American States (OAS) here yesterday. Herrenberg cited terrorism, the financial crisis facing the region, and the decision by the Dutch Government to unilaterally suspend the treaty on development cooperation between Suriname and the Netherlands as the major obstacles to democracy in his Dutch-speaking South American country.

The process of democratisation, which is being carried out with enthusiasm by all parties concerned, is hampered, however, by terrorist activities organised and financed by foreign interests, aided by collaborators in Suriname and foreign mercenaries, Herrenberg told the meeting.

The first group, he said, is headed by an ex-soldier, wanted by the local police authorities in connection with criminal activities, including armed bank robbery, sexual assault, and burglary. The minister said the group's kidnapping of civilians was on the increase and the dissidents had recently seized two aircrafts and burnt one of the most important economic centres of the east Suriname region. It resulted in the total destruction of one of the most recent development projects of the Suriname Government at the cost of tens of million U.S. dollars, made hundreds homeless, and wiped out thousands of jobs. Various villages in this area are now deprived of medical and social facilities, Herrenberg stated.

Recently a heavily armed group was arrested by police authorities in the U.S. as they were leaving for Suriname with the intention to overthrow the government. From the interrogation and various related reports, it has emerged that these activities have been financed by foreigners, Herrenberg said. As a result of this crisis, the foreign minister said, limited resources have had to be used for national defence and the development process has suffered. This, he said, was detrimental to the national interest.

Herrenberg spoke of Suriname's plans to submit a draft of a constitution to the people in a referendum in the continuing move towards a return to democracy. One of the most important developments which took place in Suriname last year is the conclusion of an agreement with the major political parties, Herrenberg said. This, he said, meant that the major political parties were now working together with the revolutionary movement, the trade unions, and the business community in order to establish genuine democracy.

The political parties were now participating in both the Supreme Policy Council and the Council of Ministers, the minister told the OAS meeting. ...The agreement signed by the leader of the revolutionary movement and chief of the Armed Forces on the one hand, and the leaders of those political parties on the other hand, provides for the preparation of a draft-constitution.

This draft constitution will outline the authority of the main organs of the state, as well as the fundamental rights of our citizens, the minister stated. Herrenberg gave November 25 as the date set for submission of proposals for the structuring of the politico-administrative order. The draft constitution will then be submitted to the National Assembly and, if approved, will be passed on to the government which will then hold a referendum on it.

The minister called for the Caribbean to be declared a zone of peace. ... The Caribbean region is mainly composed of small states which are highly vulnerable to economic and military threats. Bearing in mind that those states are an integral part of our international political system, it is beyond any doubt that they are entitled to protection against economic and military threats. Therefore, the Caribbean should be demilitarised and proclaimed a peace zone, he declared.

Suriname also proclaimed its solidarity with other OAS member nations in their stand against drug-trafficking and in support of the Inter-American Drug Control Commission as well as the Contadora peace process.

Resolution Protests Oil Taxes

PA140403 Paris AFP in Spanish 0042 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Guatemala City, 13 Nov (AFP) -- A draft resolution expressing "deep concern" over the adoption of a tax on oil imports to the United States was approved today with the favorable vote of all of Latin America and the Caribbean and the United States' abstention.

The United States requested on Wednesday that the vote on the draft resolution be postponed for 24 hours.

The draft resolution, which must be presented to the General Assembly plenary meeting, states "its deep concern because the United States has resorted to fiscal measures affecting the Latin American and Caribbean exports to that market, and due to the different treatment that these measures give to the foreign suppliers as opposed to domestic suppliers."

The document also calls for a special meeting of the Special Consultation and Negotiation Commission (CECON) during the first half of 1987 to analyze "the scope and repercussions of the fiscal measures adopted by the United States concerning the access and competitiveness of regional oil exports to the U.S. market, as well as their compatibility with bilateral and multilateral pledges assumed by that country."

The countries affected by the U.S. tax are Mexico, Venezuela, Ecuador, and Trinidad-Tobago. Their economies are already weakened by the drop in oil prices and the magnitude of their foreign debt.

Villagran Views Peace Process

PA142205 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Dialogue to resolve the Central American crisis remained stalled today. Worse yet, mistrust and resentment increased with the introduction of a draft resolution that already had Guatemala's and Nicaragua's support, but had not been discussed with the Honduran, Salvadoran, or Costa Rican delegations, according to remarks before the regular assembly by [Honduran] Foreign Minister Carlos Lopez Contreras. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, Guatemalan Deputy Foreign Minister Francisco Villagran De Leon took the floor to give Guatemala's position on the turn the discussion on Central America took.

[Begin Villagran recording] Guatemala reaffirms its decision not to be a part of any negotiating bloc. However, it cannot conceal its concern over the fact that the democratic vitality that has taken strength in Latin America is not seen in each and every one of the Central American countries. Guatemala continues to be willing to contribute in any way possible to a successful continuation of the Contadora process and to attain good conditions for dialogue and negotiation. My country contributes with tangible actions that support the neutrality policy. It does not participate in an arms race. We do not give direct or indirect support to irregular forces fighting to destabilize sister nations. We are advancing an internal process of national reconciliation through free elections and democratic institutions. These are specific factors stated in the Document of Objectives.

Today the Guatemalan Congress issued a resolution in support of the neutrality policy and the Contadora efforts. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Lopez Contreras spoke again to reject various points made by Nicaraguan Deputy Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco.

[Begin Lopez Contreras recording] I want to stress that it is most inappropriate for the representative of a country whose government does not control its territory and country to criticize Honduras. I believe that the new Nicaragua to which the representative of the Sandinist government has referred is a country that belongs to someone else, in which the military and political bloc to which he made a deliberately abstract reference exerts absolute power and domination. To a large extent, the Central American crisis is the result of the political and military alignment of the Sandinist government with the Soviet bloc. It is not Nicaragua nor the Nicaraguan Government per se that represents a threat and danger to Central America and the hemisphere. It is the backdrop behind. It is not an ideology. It is ideology united with the material capacity to destabilize and overthrow governments. That is what is at stake, that is what represents a threat to the Central American democracies.

The situation of the current armed opposition is very similar to that of the Sandinist government when it was in the armed opposition in 1978 and 1979, and made use of the territories of the neighboring countries. The arguments by the current Sandinist government are very similar to the arguments of the Nicaraguan Government in 1979, of the Somoza government. [end recording]

Dominica's Baron Comments

FL141957 Bridgetown CANA in English 1637 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Guatemala City, Nov 14, CANA -- Dominica, in an intervention at the general Assembly of the Organisation of American States (OAS) taking place here, has raised concern about the regional economic crisis, human rights, and the drug trafficking scourge.

Roseau's Ambassador to the OAS Franklin Baron deplored international handling of the region's debt problem.

Too often...our creditors try to force upon us measures which would create social problems, untold suffering to our poorer masses, and open the gates of our countries to the Trojan horse, he said.

We must realise that while some of the less developed among us are loudly knocking at the door of the developed countries, here are many among us who would seek within our region for an economic helping hand, be it by way of trade and technical or other aid. The chain cannot be strong if strong links are made sturdier without at the same time doing something about the strengthening of the weaker links, he added.

Concerning the hemisphere's human rights record, Baron called for improvement.

It behooves us to do something about it. It is a sad reflection on us if we were to attempt to sweep the issue under the carpet and hope no one will notice or pass unending or unused resolutions.

Dominica strongly supported the regional war on drugs and asked for greater recognition of the Caribbean states as part of the wider region.

My country would be happier if in reference to the region, recognition by a reference to Latin America should always in appropriate circumstances be accompanied by the words, and the Caribbean, he said.

St Lucia's Edmunds Speaks

FL142006 Bridgetown CANA in English 1719 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Guatemala City, Nov 14, CANA -- St Lucia has called on the Organisation of American States (OAS) to pay greater attention to the needs of its Caribbean members.

Ambassador Joseph Edmunds, in a statement to the General Assembly taking place here, registered disappointment at the attitude of some OAS member countries in this regard.

St Lucia joined the OAS in 1979 with the firm belief that we were becoming members of an organization that emphasized cooperation among its members and the need to show a common front in combating problems, Edmunds said.

But it would appear...that these sentiments of goodwill, solidarity, cooperation may become just words in the Charter of this organization, he added.

...There appears to be surfacing what appears to be a move by some countries to disregard Article 33 which states that resources made available for cooperation should be provided in support of the national and multinational programme and efforts undertaken to meet the needs of the assisted country, giving special attention to the relatively less-developed countries.

Our small island states must be given special attention and not be gauged in terms of financial contribution versus services received, the St Lucian envoy said.

Edmunds, in his address, also looked at the relationship between poverty and social instability.

We live in an interdependent world and the more developed countries must work hand in hand with the less developed ones. By so doing, we can avert social disorders which usually have their roots in economic imbalances, he said.

....Our region of 31 nations is rich in untapped natural and human resources and yet we suffer from want and poverty in so many areas...

Our organisation through its different organs must face the challenges of our times and narrow the gaps that presently exist between and within our countries, so that we may achieve...true economic and social freedom and integration of the region as a whole, he said.

Quinonez Concedes Rights Abuses

PA150100 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 14 Nov 86 p 5

[Text] Guatemalan Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez Amezquita agreed yesterday that there are still some violations of human rights in this country, as stated in the annual report of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, CIDH, of the OAS. "Actually, we have never said that these violations have ended in Guatemala," he pointed out.

However, he told the reporters it is necessary "to report on the positive aspects of a government also." He pointed out that the report is very objective regarding Guatemala, because it points out that "during the current administration, the situation has noticeably improved."

As for the recommendation made by the CIDH to the Guatemalan Government "to investigate the cases of the missing persons, violations of human rights during past regimes, and to punish the responsible persons with the full force of the law," Quinonez said that this "is a very important opinion that must be taken into consideration."

DIPLOMACY ON FALKLANDS INCLUDES NOTES TO UK, UN

Text of Note to Great Britain

PY171812 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1734 CMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Nov (TELAM) -- Argentina today proposed to Great Britain comprehensive negotiations starting with an open dialogue within the framework of UN resolutions to seek a solution to the conflict over the Malvinas Islands. This was accomplished through a note delivered by the Brazilian Embassy to the London government. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS at 1515 GMT on 17 November reports that "the Argentine Government today sent a note to Margaret Thatcher's administration through the Swiss Embassy".] Herewith is full text of the note:

Declaration of the Argentine Government

The Argentine Government, reaffirming:

Its peaceful intentions;
Its respect for International Law;
Its support for the efforts of the United Nations in the quest for peaceful solutions to disagreements between nations;
Its full willingness to actively contribute to the protection of natural resources and of the maritime environment, taking into account:

That the need to strengthen peace among nations calls for imagination, effort, and will;

That the declaration, which the Government of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland issued on 29 October this year, reveals that Britain seeks to exercise sovereign rights over maritime areas -- as a result of its occupation of the territory of the Malvinas Islands -- and that the main issue in the controversy with Argentina is the sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands;

That, therefore, the British declaration shows that no partial aspect of the issue can be resolved while ignoring the basic problem that keeps the two countries apart;

That the solution to problems related to the preservation of resources and protection of the maritime environment is a legitimate concern of all nations and that Argentina shares this concern;

That the need to preserve natural resources and protect the environment must not be used as a means to set precedents related to the sovereignty dispute;

That despite repeated calls from the international community urging comprehensive negotiations between Argentina and Great Britain, that would exclude no issues, no such negotiations have yet started;

That the lack of negotiations not only keeps the dispute alive but also gives rise to more issues for tension and conflicts, proof of which is the British declaration dated 29 October 1986.

That the Argentine Government has repeatedly stated its willingness to begin these negotiations in keeping with the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly without there being any legal prerequisite for doing so because at the time the parties did not formally declare hostilities;

That in order to attain peace, compliance with international law, international cooperation, the preservation of resources, and the protection of the environment, it is necessary to take steps, above and beyond international legal obligations, which will be capable of creating an atmosphere of trust which would allow negotiations to begin;

Therefore it states its predisposition to:

1. Begin overall negotiations with the United Kingdom in keeping with the resolution 40/21 of the United Nations General Assembly;
2. Begin, as an introductory and preparatory step toward these negotiations, an open dialogue with the United Kingdom aimed at establishing the conditions of trust necessary for successfully engaging in these negotiations, and for setting up their agenda.
3. Pave the way for the beginning of negotiations through a declaration which -- despite being juridically unnecessary -- would establish in due time the formal cessation of hostilities, as part of a process aimed at clearing away the consequences of the conflict, a process which should do away with the so-called military protection zone of 150 miles;
4. Resolve, as always advocated, by negotiations, and in keeping with resolution 40/21 of the United Nations General Assembly, all the problems between the two parties, in addition to the sovereignty dispute, namely: the clearing away of the consequences of the conflict in the areas of trade, consular and diplomatic relations, transport and communications, and when appropriate, the protection of fishing resources. All this should be accomplished with the help of the UN secretary general;
5. Analyze within the framework of talks and subsequent negotiations all possible approaches for a solution to the dispute that would give special attention to measures capable of promoting trust among the inhabitants of the islands with the help of the UN secretary general.

The implementation of this proposal depends only upon the willingness of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The Argentine Government firmly believes that on 24 November, when the UN General Assembly begins discussing the Malvinas issue, the two parties will be able to show to the world at large that reason, imagination and will can build peace.

Buenos Aires, 17 November 1986.

UK 'Ad Interim' Restriction

PY142144 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1959 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] London, 14 Nov (TELAM-ANSA) -- Great Britain today remarked that the 150-mile "fishing protection zone" around the Malvinas is "an ad interim measure" (provisional) adopted to counter the growing exploitation of the zone's fishing resources.

From the beginning, we preferred a multilateral agreement solution, British Foreign Affairs Under Secretary Tin Renton said in the House of Commons today. We have adopted this solution mainly because of Argentina's initiative.

However, we will not give up our attempts to reach a solution, Renton said. He added that, in order to attain such objectives, contacts are being prepared with Brazil to examine regional points of view. The British Government wishes to establish more normal relations with Buenos Aires as soon as the Argentine Government decides to negotiate on this basis (that is, without [?demanding] the discussion of the Islands' sovereignty as a previous condition), Under Secretary Renton stated. [sentence as received]

Ministry Denies UK Rumors

PY142334 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2238 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Nov (TELAM) -- The Argentine Foreign Ministry through an official spokesman has stated that so far the rumors about a British proposal made through the Brazilian Embassy in London to discuss the fishing issue in the southwestern Atlantic are inaccurate.

According to the report disseminated today by two international press agencies, the Foreign Ministry has allegedly received a British proposal to discuss the subject of the preservation of the fish resources in the South Atlantic. Such a proposal would mean a return to the British policy as it was before 29 October. It would mean that Argentina and the United Kingdom, whose fishing fleets operate in the zone, would take part in the discussions. As Caputo stated in addressing the OAS Supreme Council on 10 November, Argentina will not agree to discuss any subject that does not include the issue of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands.

Government Submits UN Proposal

PY172251 Paris AFP in Spanish 2226 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Excerpts] New York, 17 Nov (AFP) -- Argentina today submitted to the United Nations a proposal to start comprehensive negotiations with Great Britain with the assistance of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

A few hours after the release in Buenos Aires of the Argentine proposal, the Argentine delegation officially submitted it to the United Nations, which will be called upon to assist the two parties if Great Britain accepts the proposal. [passage omitted] The UN General Assembly will debate the Malvinas issue on Monday, 24 November.

Terrorist Commando Vows War

PY171828 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1538 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Nov (EFE) -- The General Martin Guemes Terrorist Commando [Comando Terrorista General Martin Guemes] today announced that "on 20 November, the day of the Argentina national sovereignty, we will begin a guerrilla war against the British Empire, its subordinates, and military, commercial, and cultural interests."

In a note delivered to EFE and several Argentine news media today, the Martin Guemes Terrorist Commando announced that "military action will be extended to the national territory and international space, and will include the allies and members of the British Empire."

In a "statement to the people of Argentina and of Latin America as a whole," the previously unknown terrorist group reported that "the commando will be grouped in different cells and that the tactics to be used will be of continuous harrassment," and that it will not make any distinction between "civilian or military objectives."

The Martin Guemes Terrorist Commando concluded by saying that "all British property, enterprises, institutes, ground, maritime, or air vehicles are military objectives and as such must be destroyed." Martin Guemes was one of the heroes of the Argentine independence, famous for his guerrilla war against the Spanish Army in the 19th century.

Fishing Accords; Shultz Warning

PY151649 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 14 Nov 86 p 11

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Fishing agreements with Spain, Poland, and Japan were expected to be signed within the next 90 days and to be ratified during the extraordinary sessions of Congress, radical Senators Humberto Sigal and Faustino Mazzucco said here yesterday.

The senators said talks on the agreements, to be drawn up on the basis of similar agreements signed earlier this year with the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, were well advanced and would require the foreign vessels to respect Argentina's sovereignty in the South Atlantic.

Sigal, chairman of the Senate's energy committee, said the foreign vessels would be banned from fishing prawns, crawfish, squid, and hake, adding that their catches could only include the surplus of fish not caught previously by Argentine vessels and be confined to a quota established by the agriculture department.

The foreign vessels would have to unload their catches in Argentine ports and 10 percent of their crew would have to be of Argentine nationality, Sigal said.

The contracts would have a duration of two years and be indefinitely renewable by the mere presentation of a statement of intent to the agriculture department, the Cordoba senator added.

Mazzucco, chairman of the Upper House agriculture committee, said no concessions would be made to the foreign fleets just as none had been made to the Soviet and Bulgarian fleets. Controls of their activities would be in the hands of Argentine authorities, he added.

The Rio Negro senator said the activities of the foreign fleets would pour 15 million dollars per annum into Patagonian ports where the vessels would have to buy fuel, clothes, and food.

Vice-President Victor Martinez said the agreements with the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, already passed by the Senate, would be debated in the Lower House during the coming extraordinary sessions.

Following a meeting with President Raul Alfonsin to discuss the President's forthcoming private tour of the United States and his meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Martinez said the government wanted to have all such agreements approved by Congress as soon as possible.

The vice-president said recent statements by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz that Argentina should be careful in its relations with countries in the Soviet bloc and Cuba should not be taken as a warning.

"The United States maintains relations with countries in the Soviet bloc, and nobody tells them to be careful what they do and what they don't do," Martinez pointed out.

Envoy in Algeria Reviews Issue

PY142019 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Argentine Ambassador Juan Carlos Gimenez Merlo last night arrived in Algiers to hold talks with high-ranking officials of the Algerian Foreign Ministry concerning the situation prompted by Great Britain in the Malvinas Islands.

The visit of the Argentine envoy is taking place within the context of political dialogue between Buenos Aires and Algiers, which has been strengthened following the official visit President Chadli Bendjedid recently made to Argentina.

Algeria has condemned the attitude of the British cabinet, which decreed the extension of the exclusive economic zone around the Malvinas Islands.

This visit follows the position of the Argentine Foreign Ministry, which has explained to the whole world the truth concerning the Malvinas Islands conflict.

Minister on Caputo 'Offensive'

PY171753 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1610 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Nov (NA) -- Education and Justice Minister Julio Rajneri today denied that he is heading an "offensive" within the executive branch against the foreign policy on the Malvinas issue implemented by Foreign Minister Dante Caputo.

Rajneri made this statement in reply to press reports naming him as the main opponent to the foreign policies implemented by the Foreign Ministry in the international meetings where the South Atlantic conflict is being debated.

Rajneri denied the press reports just before opening the seminar "New Approach on Expenditures for Education" and "Financing of the Arts" in the White Hall of the Education Ministry.

PAZ ORDERS INVESTIGATION OF SALAZAR'S MURDER

PY180020 Paris AFF in Spanish 2312 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Excerpts] La Paz, 14 Nov (AFP) -- Santa Cruz Prefect Roberto Roca Iriarte reported today in Santa Cruz, 1,000 km east of La Paz, that President Victor Paz Estenssoro has instructed three military officers, whose identities were not disclosed, to undertake an investigation of the assassination of Deputy Edmundo Salazar. The Santa Cruz prefect said this decision shows the president's willingness to solve the crime, perpetrated on 10 November, that has shocked the community.

Salazar was machine-gunned in the door of his home by two youths who are allegedly linked to drug trafficking. These youths have not been identified, and they are still at large. Salazar was a member of the congressional commission that investigated the Huanchaca case. [passage omitted]

Santa Cruz Prefect Roca Iriarte reported that architect Fernando Rocabado was wounded last night in Santa Cruz for violating the midnight curfew in Santa Cruz. The curfew was implemented to help solve the assassination of Deputy Salazar.

MINERS DEMONSTRATE; LECHIN CRITICIZES PAZ

PY132252 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1649 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] La Paz, 13 Nov (EFE) -- Bolivian mineworkers today blocked Mariscal Santa Cruz Avenue, this city's main street, to protest the government's lack of attention to their economic and social problems.

Mining and Metallurgy Minister Jaime Villalobos was supposed to meet today with the miners, within the framework of a round of talks that started yesterday, to try to solve the conflict that has worsened with the arrival of the miners' wives and children from the mining camps.

Nearly 1,000 mineworkers are in La Paz to demand labor, food, and medicine for the mining grocery stores. The mineworkers last week began holding marches and protest demonstrations on the streets of La Paz. Mining labor union sources have reported that several workers were injured yesterday during a clash between mineworkers and police after a march.

Bolivian Labor Confederation [COB] Executive Secretary Juan Lechin Oquendo today harshly criticized the government and said President Victor Paz Estenssoro does not listen to the mineworkers' complaints. "We miners overthrew President Paz once, and he is taking revenge on us. However, when the protest grows, there will be no way to stop it," Lechin said, visibly enraged by the absence of the mining minister at today's meeting. Lechin said the government is not interested in establishing a dialogue with the workers because the government wants the state mining companies to disappear. Lechin said the government has offered \$150 million in aid to reactivate the mining private sector and has offered nothing to the Mining Corporation of Bolivia, the main state mining company.

Ministers Meet Mineworkers

PY150150 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Minister of Mining and Metallurgy Jaime Villalobos and Minister of Labor and Labor Development Walter Rios this afternoon met with leaders of the Bolivian Labor Confederation [COB] mineworkers, and grassroots delegates of the Catavi, Siglo Veinte, and Corocoro Districts.

Because the government representatives and the mineworkers hold different positions it is difficult for them to solve the problems affecting the mineworkers of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia.

It is appropriate to recall that more than 1,500 workers of the nationalized mines are at Government House demanding the government preserve their jobs, pay benefits to reinstated workers, and employ the jobless and their families in other regions of the country that might offer new possibilities. The possibility of laying off thousands of Comibol workers was also discussed. This is one of the most serious problems in the mining districts of Catavi and Siglo Veinte, where the activities have been virtually paralyzed.

The mineworkers in La Paz have stated that the managers of those enterprises will not allow them to continue with their jobs and that the grocery stores are empty. The miners and their families must survive on a daily wage of 2 million pesos. This problem is still being discussed in government circles.

Villalobos To Convey Proposal

PY150141 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Minister of Mining and Metallurgy Jaime Villalobos has promised to submit to the government economic team on 15 November the request made by grassroots delegates of the Catavi and Siglo Veinte mines for severance pay of 1.5 billion Bolivian pesos for each year of seniority.

At the end of the 3-hour meeting, attended by the mining minister, the under secretaries, and authorities of Comibol [Mining Corporation of Bolivia], the leaders of the Miners' Federation and the Bolivian Labor Federation, and grassroots delegates of the miners in La Paz, only one concrete agreement was reached regarding the payment of subsidies to the reinstated workers. The initial proposal made by the government, which was represented by the mining minister, remained unchanged. However, the possibility of bringing the miners' proposal before the economic team was left open. [passage omitted]

BANZER'S PARTY EXPELS PROMINENT POLITICIAN

PY171804 Paris AFP in Spanish 1426 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] La Paz, 15 Nov (AFP) -- Eudoro Galindo, second in the hierarchy of the Nationalist Democratic Action (ADN) and its candidate for the vice presidency in the 1985 elections, has been expelled from the party, the ADN Executive Committee reported here today. The head of the ADN, former Bolivian President (1971-1978) Hugo Banzer Suarez, signed the resolution which states that Galindo has violated party discipline and has been tried by the party leaders.

Eudoro Galindo has strongly criticized the open ADN policy of alliance with the ruling Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNR) and the subordination of the party to the government. Galindo is supported by Deputy Jose Blechner from Cochabamba and other local sections of the ADN.

Galindo denounced the existence of a Banzerist sector within the ADN that has led the party along a conciliation line with the MNR, thus losing the identity which made the ADN the strongest electoral force in the elections of July 1985.

SARNEY DISCUSSES ELECTIONS, ECONOMY, DEBT

PM171110 Paris LE FIGARO in French 13 Nov 86 p 3

[Interview with President Jose Sarney by Irene Jarry in Brasilia; date not given]

[Text] Brasilia -- [Jarry]: Mr President, do you foresee any changes in Brazilian political life following Saturday's elections?

[Sarney] The Brazilian elections will consolidate the country's democratic process. What I expect is major support in Congress for continuing the changes and passing a new constitution representing modern Brazil and the Brazilian people's aspirations.

[Jarry]: What impact will the constituent assembly have on the country's political life?

[Sarney]: The new assembly must represent modern Brazil -- a country that wants its democratic institutions to be not a mere formality but genuine and firmly rooted. The country wants a just society. I believe that the constitution will be characterized by the presence of social rights and will maintain economic freedoms and free enterprise.

[Jarry]: The measures directed toward Brazil's democratization include the agrarian reform, which is encountering serious obstacles. How do you plan to implement it?

[Sarney]: The agrarian reform is proceeding in accordance with the country's capabilities. We want an agrarian reform, not an agrarian revolution. It must be conducted in a peaceful climate, avoiding the violence in the rural sector that has occurred in the past. We have already succeeded in defining the requirements and have created a ministry of agrarian reform. It is an ambitious plan because we want to reach 10 million people. We have already expropriated over 1 million hectares.

[Jarry]: What results have been achieved so far by the anti-inflation plan introduced in February -- the so-called Cruzado Plan? Will it be modified? Will the price freeze be lifted?

[Sarney] The Cruzado Plan is not a goal. It is a means of improving the Brazilian people's life and stabilizing the economy. It has made it possible to cut inflation. We have reduced it from 280 percent to less than 2 percent per month. Accumulated inflation since the start of the year is less than 10 percent. There are 33 percent of new consumers [as published] and the real purchasing power of the poorest sectors has increased by approximately 30 percent. We have achieved one of the government's objectives -- to improve the distribution of wealth.

[Jarry]: According to some reports, the new draft constitution embodies the principle of the nationalization of foreign banks. Is this correct?

[Sarney]: All aspects of change prompt some perplexity, especially with regard to foreign capital. But there is no risk, no danger of the country's or the constitution's introducing a system of nationalization or socialization of the economy.

[Jarry]: What is Brazil's position concerning its foreign debt which, at 105 billion dollars, is one of the largest in the Third World?

[Sarney] From the outset we have sought a dialogue between creditor and debtor countries. There are two aspects -- a financial aspect that must be discussed by creditors and debtors and a political aspect that must be approached from the viewpoint of what the debt represents within the world economic context. This applies particularly to the Latin American debt. During my term of office Brazil will have to pay almost 50 billion dollars just in interest and in servicing the debt. Obviously we cannot envisage a situation whereby our economy would collapse over the debt problem: It would be ridiculous.

[Jarrry] What is the status of Brazil's relations with the IMF?

[Sarney] We are members of the IMF. But we refuse to sign the accords because we believe that Brazil is paying its debt and must have the freedom at home to conduct its economy as it sees fit. If we consider the formulas applied under IMF guidance we see that they have resolved nothing but have, on the contrary, exacerbated the problems of the countries concerned. In the past the IMF has had standing committees here in the Planalto Palace monitoring the country's economy. We believe that a right-minded government with major objectives must be responsible for its own economy and finances.

[Jarrry] Mr President, 1 and 1/2 years after your accession to power and after the public has described you first as a right-winger and then a left-winger, how would you place yourself politically?

[Sarney] I hail from northern Brazil, the country's poorest region. Throughout my political life, I have remained loyal to my origins, that is, I have never lost sight of the social problem. I believe myself to be a man of the liberal center with a great awareness of social problems. Perhaps this means that I am of the center-left.

EARLY RETURNS SHOW PMDB WINNING MOST STATES

PY171624 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Up to the time of this newscast, the gubernatorial candidates who have received the most votes throughout the country are:

Acre: Flaviano de Melo, with 2,197 ballots for the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party]; and Mario Maia, with 1,430 ballots for the PFL [Liberal Front Party], PDT [Democratic Worker's Party], and the PDS [Social Democratic party].

Alagoas: Fernando Collor de Melo, with 28,310 ballots for the PMDB; and Guilherme Palmeira, with 34,717 for the PFL.

Amazonas: Amazonino Mendes, with 14,992 ballots [no party specified]; and Artur Neto [as heard], with 13,086 votes [no party specified].

Bahia: Waldir Pires, with 218,284 ballots for the PMDB; Josaphat Marinho, with 107,223 votes for the PFL.

Ceara: Tasso Jereissati, with 121,895 votes for the PMDB; and Adauto Bezerra, with 57,832 votes for the PFL and PDS coalition.

Espirito Santo: Max Mauro, with 39,040 votes for the PMDB; and Elcio Alvares, with 26,463 votes for the PFL.

Goiás: Enrique Santillo, with 46,510 votes for the PMDB; and Mauro Borges, with 27,385 votes for the PDC [Christian Democratic Party] [the PDC is a coalition of the PFL, PDT, Brazilian Socialist Party (PSB), and the Brazilian Labor Party (PTB)].

Maranhao: Eptacio Cafeteira with 11,087 votes for the PMDB; Joao Castelo with 2,380 votes [no party specified].

Mato Grosso: Carlos Gomez Bezerra, with 25,660 votes for the PMDB; and Frederico Campos, with 9,994 votes [no party specified].

Mato Grosso do sul: Marcelo Miranda, with 101,533 votes for the AD [Democratic Alliance includes the PFL and the PMDB]; and Ludio Martins Coelho, with 67,196 votes [no party specified].

Minas Gerais: Newton Cardoso, with 295,585 votes for the PMDB; Itamar Franco, with 291,651 votes for the PL [Liberal Party] [the PL is a coalition of the PFL, PTB, PDT, Brazilian Communist Party (PCE), and PSB].

Paraiba: Tarcicio Burity, with 40,397 votes for the PMDB; and Marcondes Gadelha, with 26,800 for the PFL.

Para: Helio Gueiros, with 9,180 votes for the PMDB; and Carlos Levy, with 4,223 votes for the PFL.

Parana: Alvaro Dias, with 462,506 for the PMDB; and Alencar Furtado, with 138,931 votes [no party specified].

Pernambuco: Miguel Arraes, with 71,485 votes for the PMDB; and Jose Mucio, with 44,247 for the PFL.

Piaui: Alberto Silva, with 21,728 votes for the PMDB; and Antonio Freitas Neto, with 20,798 for the PFL.

Rio de Janeiro: Moreira Franco, with 530,724 votes for the PMDB; and Darcy Ribeiro, with 348,770 votes for the PDT.

Rio Grande do Norte: Joao Faustino, with 22,308 for the PFL; and Geraldo Melo, with 19,399 votes for the PMDB.

Rio Grande Do Sul: Pedro Simon, with 811,895 votes for the PMDB; and Aldo Pinto, with 272,022 for the PDT.

Rondonia: Jeronimo Santana, with 6,950 votes for the PMDB.

Santa Catarina: Pedro Ivo Campos, with 142,957 votes for the PMDB; and Vilson Kleinubing, with 93,396 votes for the PFL.

Sergipe: Antonio Carlos Valadares, with 22,771 votes for the PFL; and Jose Carlos Texeira, with 17,837 votes for the PMDB.

Sao Paulo: Orestes Quercia, with 1,537,412 votes for the PMDB; Antonio Amirio de Moraes comes in second with 919,879 votes for the PRT; and Paulo Maluf comes third with 739,089 votes for the PDS.

These are the latest results of the first vote tally completed.

F-5 PURCHASE REPORTEDLY TIED TO INFORMATICS

PY112135 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1437 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Brasilia, 11 Nov (EFE) -- According to press reports disclosed today, the U.S. Government is pressuring Saudi Arabia not to sell 40 F-5 fighters to Brazil until Brazil changes the National Informatics Market Reserve Law.

The daily CORREIR BRASILIENSE, which bases its report on statements made by military attaches of Western embassies in Brasilia, indicated that the U.S. Government has conditioned approval of the sale on changes in the Brazilian informatics law.

Saudi Arabia assembles the U.S. F-5 fighters, and their sale to third countries must be approved by the U.S. Government.

Brazil wants to buy 40 fighters at a cost \$5 million per aircraft. [passage omitted]

The U.S. Embassy in Brasilia has rejected the press reports and stated that there is pressure on Saudi Arabia on the current negotiations for the sale of the 40 fighters. [sentence as received]

The Brazilian Armed Forces are modernizing their air and naval forces, which use F-5 and Mirage fighters and antitorpedo boats, which are being negotiated with the United States. [passage omitted]

SWEDISH KING, QUEEN ARRIVE FOR AMAZON VACATION

PY150144 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] King Carl Gustav of Sweden today arrived in (Xinguara) District, 700 km from Belem for a 4-day visit to the Amazon. The king has come to Brazil on holiday accompanied by Queen Silvia, who was born in Sao Paulo.

BRIEFS

INFLATION RATE -- In October inflation reached its highest point since the Cruzado Plan started in Brazil. It was 1.9 percent in October, according to the Brazilian Institute of Social Studies [IBGE]. Three-month savings accounts expiring in October will yield a 6.98-percent interest rate. Accumulated inflation since March is 10.2 percent. if the compulsory loan charged on fuel purchases were included, accumulated inflation since March would be 12.8 percent. However, the great increase was registered in clothing, where prices increased 5.5 percent. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2155 GMT 13 Nov 86 PY]

TRANSPORTATION AGREEMENT WITH CHILE -- The Brazilian and Chilean Governments have renewed an agreement on maritime transportation which has been in effect since 1975. [Summary] [Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 13 Nov 86 p 44 PY]

NATIONAL ACCORD SEEKS AGREEMENT WITH FORCES

PY141751 Paris AFP in Spanish 0332 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Santiago, 13 Nov (AFP) -- The parties comprising the National Accord opposition group, today announced they intend to seek an agreement with the Armed Forces and the Carabineros on steps toward a real transition in the country.

In a communique, the parties comprising the National Accord state that for this to happen it is indispensable to restore conditions that will guarantee mutual respect. The lifting of the stage of siege and the implementation of the National Accord's priority measures are among the basic conditions.

The National Accord, which favors a quick restoration of democracy in the country, comprises rightist, centrist, and leftist political groups, among them the Christian Democratic, Social Democratic, Radical, Liberal, National, and Republican parties and a Socialist Party faction. The communique states that flexible and efficient proposals concerning the internal organization of the group, including working commissions, will be discussed in an upcoming meeting.

The parties which comprise the National Accord have reported that, in compliance with the commitment of seeking to promote direct elections of the governmental authorities, they will coordinate their actions to begin a national campaign for the holding of free elections, leading to the country's full democratization.

The 1980 constitution extends the term of President General Augusto Pinochet until 1989, by which time he will have governed for 16 years.

CUADRA ISSUES DATA ON PINOCHET ATTACK SUSPECTS

PY150132 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2200 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] The Investigative Police have arrested four militants of the Communist Party and the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front and put them at the disposal of Military Prosecutor Fernando Torres Silva. They are accused of supplying the weapons used in the attack against the president. This was announced in an official communique issued by Minister Secretary General of the Government Francisco Cuadra. He said those arrested were responsible for supplying M16 rifles and cartridges, rocket launchers and rockets, U.S.-made grenades, and Czech-made plastic bombs.

Minister Cuadra indicated the weapons were brought from Carrizal Bajo, and were used in the attack at El Cajon del Maipo on 7 September. The communique read by Minister Cuadra says the weapons were transported from a house at 55 Santa Julia Street, La Florida District in Santiago, in vehicles especially prepared to transport arms.

[Begin Cuadra recording] The arrested terrorists are:

1. Vasily Carrillo Nova, 29, alias Matias, chief of distribution of weapons and explosives of the FPMR [Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front] in Santiago since July 1986. He lived in East Germany from 1974 until 1978. From the GDR, he went to Cuba as a student in the infantry course of the Revolutionary Armed Front School. He joined the guerrillas in Nicaragua.

In 1985, after attending solidarity conferences in the Soviet Union, CDR, Czechoslovakia, Denmark and the Netherlands, he returned to Cuba to attend urban guerrilla courses at the Punto Cero and Pinar del Rio Camps. Upon his arrest, the police found in his possession three false identification cards bearing the names Enzo Carlos (Bonomo) Ugarte, Luis Humberto Valdes Avila and Eduardo Penafiel (Vistua).

2. Marcial Moraga Contreras, 23, alias Antonio, Manuel, Henrique, El Flaco and El Negro, deputy chief of distribution of arms and explosives of the FPMR in Santiago. He lived in Switzerland from 1975 until 1984. In 1985, he traveled to Cuba to attend courses of urban guerrilla, intelligence and logistics in the Punto Cero Camp.

3. Lautaro Cruz Sandoval, 31, alias Sebastian, third deputy chief of distribution of arms and explosives of the FPMR in Santiago. In 1981, he travelled to the Soviet Union and for 2 and 1/2 years he attended special courses on the doctrine and organization of the Communist Party. He graduated in this specialty.

4. Osvaldo Quezada Quezada, 42, alias Henrique, El Maestro, El Viejo, aide of the chief of distribution of arms and explosives of the FPMR in Santiago, Vasily Carrillo Nova. [end recording]

The four arrested individuals were put at the disposal of Military Prosecutor Fernando Torres Silva, who is still interrogating them in the headquarters of the Investigative Police located on General Mackenna Street.

According to reports from judicial sources, Vasily Carrillo is the son of the former president of the National Coal Enterprise, [Enacar], Isidro Carrillo, who held a position in the former government, and was killed during the military coup. Vasily Carrillo was arrested on 11 November in the Las Conchitas restaurant on Los Leones Avenue in the Providencia District. Witnesses reported that Carrillo resisted arrest and that he was beaten as he was taken out of the restaurant.

VENEZUELAN AMBASSADOR CONFIRMS STUDENT 'GUEST'

PY141754 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Catholic University student leader Dauno Totoro has been staying at the Venezuelan Embassy as a guest since 12 November. This information has been confirmed by the Foreign Ministry which today received a note from the diplomatic mission in that regard.

The note, signed by Venezuelan Ambassador Hector Vargas Acosta, states that Dauno Totoro, a Chilean-Mexican citizen, entered the Venezuelan Embassy on 12 November.

Totoro has been wanted by the Investigative Police since 1 October. The Interior Ministry ordered his arrest under the powers granted by the state of siege. Totoro was expelled from the Catholic University in July 1986, charged with participation in violent actions in the Catholic University's main building.

Flavia Totoro, a sister of the student leader, also stayed at the Venezuelan Embassy for several days before leaving for Mexico.

PRESIDENT SAYS STATE OF SIEGE WILL CONTINUE

PA141704 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 8 Nov 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] President Virgilio Barco yesterday said that the state of siege will be maintained as long as Colombia's security requires it because the guerrillas have insisted on continuing the wave of violence. The president made this statement at the Catam military airport on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Colombian Air Force.

"We have not been able to lift the state of siege because, as Colombians know, the subversives have been planning an escalation of activities. [quotation mark as received]

The president said that Colombia is not in the arms race but that it has lost sight of its Air Force, which contributes very valuable services to the nation in every field. In other words, he explained, the Air Force flies to the remotest and poorest areas of the country, taking encouragement to Colombians who reside there.

With Satena [National Territorial Air Service] it offers cargo and passenger transportation and takes doctors to the remote areas in the country so that residents there can receive treatment.

"It is a shame that the Air Force is in its present condition. I will provide all the support necessary to improve its services to the nation," the president said.

Regarding the bloody incident at the Justice Palace, the president said: "Today we commemorate that evil and painful event, but the government has given the justices their proper place, the attention they deserve, and ensured their protection, and I also intend to give them every facility, not only for their personal well-being, but also for the fulfillment of their duties."

Barco also explained that when he was public works minister he proposed the Llanos trunk highway, but it was not a project of the Conservative Party, which did not construct it while in power.

Regarding the difficult situation the national police are facing, Barco said that it is very sad that the country has reached this point with its budget, which has not allowed the fulfillment of duties toward the police, judges, and teachers.

The president said that this situation is the result of the mismanagement of the budget and the inefficiency that has been observed lately, but that the government will try in the future to prevent public servants from having problems with the payment of their salaries.

DRUG MAFIA OFFERS TO STOP KILLING 'EXTRADITORS'

PA170230 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1735 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Bogota, 16 Nov (EFE) -- Colombian drug traffickers have promised in a clandestine communique released by the press that if the government "forbids extraditions, they will stop military actions against extraditors."

This is stated in a document found at the site where a bust honoring former Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, assassinated by the drug mafia on 30 April 1984, was destroyed. The bust of the slain minister was taken down from its pedestal and fired at on Friday night on the same street in northern Bogota where he was killed.

Several unidentified persons traveling in a four-wheel-drive vehicle took Lara Bonilla's bust off the pedestal and scattered leaflets.

Under the heading "The Extraditables," and with a Barranquilla -- a city on the country's northern, Caribbean coast -- dateline, the statement deals with the situation of drug traffickers who are in prison in the United States, some of whom were sent there by Colombia by virtue of a standing extradition treaty with that country.

"We prefer a grave in Colombia to a dungeon in the United States," the drug traffickers say, asking the government to revise the treaty and for "a policy of true national reconciliation."

In closing the statement, in which they thank the Catholic Church for offering to "mediate" between the government and drug mafia, they issue a promise.

They state: We promise "before the Catholic Church and the Colombian people, that if extradition of nationals is prohibited, we will stop our military actions against extraditors."

Since the extradition treaty with the United States entered into force, Colombia has sent more than 10 criminals to be judged in federal courts on charges of drug trafficking.

REBELS, SHINING PATH STAGE JOINT ATTACK

PA090137 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Bogota -- Units assigned to the 13th Brigade's military intelligence department stationed in the nation's capital, reported today that Shining Path terrorists who operate in neighboring Peru participated in the thwarted attack against the power grid that supplies energy to three departments in [words indistinct].

Military sources said that the terrorists were repelled by infiltration and penetration units that located several Colombian Nation Guerilla Coordinating Board members, who, in conjunction with the Peruvians, prepared the devices. Fortunately, the devices were dismantled in time by the police's anti-bomb group.

It was also reported that the investigations service headed by Colonel (Hernan de Landia) has ordered an investigation of the Colombian guerrillas' contacts with the Peruvian Maoist terrorists.

FEBRES CORDERO SAYS VARGAS TO REMAIN IMPRISONED

PA111655 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 2330 CMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] President Leon Febres Cordero today stressed that former Air Force Commander General Frank Vargas Pazzos will remain in prison until the military court decides otherwise.

Vargas Pazzos, who headed a military uprising 7-14 March, remains in jail despite the fact that the national congress approved an amnesty for him and that acting Quito Mayor Amable Sevilla accepted a writ of habeas corpus presented by Vargas Pazzos and ordered his immediate release.

At a joint news conference held by Febres Cordero and Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, the president explained the official version of the political problems created by the military officer.

Regarding the amnesty approved by the congress, which was legally invalidated when the government refused to publish it in the state's official registry, Febres Cordero maintained that the parliament violated the Constitution when it granted an amnesty through a resolution instead of a law.

He also rejected the writ of habeas corpus that the mayor granted to Vargas Pazzos on Saturday. Febres Cordero said that the municipal regime law clearly establishes that habeas corpus does not apply to Armed Forces members who are accused of military crimes. Therefore, the president concluded, Gen Vargas Pazzos will remain in jail until the military court of justice decides otherwise.

Meanwhile, Vargas Pazzos issued a statement from his cell at Quito's Epiclachima Garrison accusing Febres Cordero's government of being a dictatorship because it has disregarded the congressional authority and ignored the writ of habeas corpus used as a constitutional recourse.

In an exclusive interview granted to EFE, Vargas Pazzos said that the legal mechanisms to get him released have been exhausted. Now the people have the last word. My release depends on the people, he added. The people must express their support in public demonstrations in the streets just as they did in March in the face of the president's dictatorial attitudes, the EFE report said.

TERAN ARRIVES IN ISRAEL, CONFERS WITH LEADERS

For reportage on Foreign Minister Edgar Teran's visit to Israel, which began 16 November and will include talks with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres and other government officials, see the Israel section of the 18 November and subsequent issues of the Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT.

INTERIOR MINISTER ON PARTY STRENGTH, JAMMING

PY171942 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 17 Nov 86 pp 8, 9

[Text] At the end of a political meeting held in Limpio yesterday, Interior Minister Sabino Augusto Montanaro was asked about the remarks of Deputy Leandro Prieto Yegros, who had said that the Colorado Party had "failed to secure the political and cultural high ground, and this prompted the government to resort to force." The interior minister answered that "this must be Prieto Yegros' personal opinion."

He went on to say: "The fact is that the youth organizations are operating normally, the Ignacio A. Pane and the Blas Garay student centers, and the youth committees in the Colorado Party precincts are serving the party and the government, and they are happy. Some people may believe that there are youths who do not agree with the way the Executive Board is handling party affairs, but the Colorado Party allows everyone to have an opinion."

As to the jamming of Radio Nanduti, Montanaro said: "It is a technical problem. I do not know who is doing it. For some time now, we have been trying to find out where the jamming is coming from and I have nothing against this search."

Regarding Pedro Hugo Pena and Prieto Yegros' rejection of the jamming, Minister Montanaro said: "They can think what they want but we are also entitled to believe that Radio Nanduti's programs do not help the government or the Colorado Party. However, neither myself nor the government is to blame for the jamming."

VOTER POLL SHOWS 'HIGH LEVEL OF INDIFFERENCE'

PY101626 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Nov 86 p 28

[Text] Asuncion -- If free elections were held in Paraguay, General Alfredo Stroessner would win a 2-to-1 margin over all opposition candidates combined, but only 43.5 percent of the eligible voters would vote for him because of the high level of indifference. This was the conclusion reached after a public opinion poll conducted by the Frederick Naumann Foundation of the FRG and the Asuncion Catholic University. Results of the first public opinion poll ever conducted in Paraguay have been published recently. Stroessner, who is beginning his 33d year in power, and his Colorado Party have obtained, according to official reports, 90 percent of the votes in previous elections. The poll showed that only 44.5 percent of the people interviewed admitted that they voted for the Colorado Party in the November 1985 municipal elections.

The survey revealed that the Colorado Party constitutes an absolute majority in the country. A very high percentage of those interviewed -- 99.9 percent -- knew about the Colorado Party and more than 67 percent knew the name of its president, Juan Ramon Chaves. This was not the case with opposition parties, whose leaders were mostly unknown. In a free election, the Radical Liberal Party, which is not legally recognized, and one of whose leaders, Domingo Laino, is in exile, would come in second with only 5.3 percent of the votes. Next would come the Febrerist Revolutionary Party and the Christian Democratic Party, each with nearly 4 percent of the votes.

The majority of those interviewed favor a change in the present political situation, and only 10 percent favor maintaining the status quo. However, 84 percent of the people interviewed admitted that they do not talk politics, not even with their families and friends.

AP DEPUTY OPPOSES PRESIDENTIAL REELECTION

PY171930 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1305 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Relay by unknown reporter]

[Text] `Popular Action [AP] Deputy Victor Andres Garcia Belaunde said yesterday that the Peruvian people went to the ballot boxes in 1985 to elect a president for 5 years, but they did not authorize him to change the Constitution.

Deputy Garcia Belaunde was referring to the announcement made by Prime Minister Luis Juan Alva Castro, who has proposed an amendment to the Constitution to make presidential reelection possible. The proposal, he added, contradicts the initial platform of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance [APRA].

Garcia added that at the constituent Assembly all the political parties voted for Article 205 establishing a 5-year presidential term, and that reelection is possible only after an intervening 5-year constitutional term.

Garcia Belaunde added that it is surprising that Prime Minister Alva Castro should promote this constitutional amendment, since the APRA leader Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, himself, was among those who sponsored the inclusion of such a limitation in the Constitution.

The deputy concluded by saying that Alva Castro's proposal could have been motivated by either of two reasons: To defuse rumors over his presumed presidential ambitions or to win favor with President Alan Garcia.

GARCIA VOWS TO RESPECT LIMA ELECTORAL OUTCOME

PY142017 Lima Latinoamericana Television in Spanish 0400 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Remarks to unidentified reporters by President Alan Garcia after his lunch with Lima Mayor Alfonso Barrantes Langan in a Lima restaurant on 13 November -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] What can you tell us about this meeting, Mr President?

[Garcia] As everyone knows, Mayor Barrantes and I are friends. Our friendship, which is above any contingent situation, is based on our code of ethics and on our shared political convictions regarding national liberation and the consolidation of our democracy.

I have assured my good friend Alfonso Barrantes that whatever the outcome of the Lima mayoralty election, we will respect it. We have no other source of information on the election other than the provincial electoral board. Furthermore, we will always recognize that, as a politician, Mr Barrantes represents a major force that cannot be left without representation or without an active role in our national political life.

As a leader of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance [APRA], I have my own ideas; but as the national chief executive, I do have the responsibility of seeing that political sectors, in this case the undisputed second political force, be effectively and duly represented in the country's historic decisionmaking process.

We discussed several topics, including our common friend Felipe Gonzalez' visit, which has been very fruitful. We touched on several other topics, on which Mr Barrantes or I will comment later. These include the need to promote municipal organizations, the possibility of the APRA and the United Left, which share the same ethical principles, jointly addressing national topics such as foreign policy; the population policy, which will be very significant for the future of our country; and the implementation of methods and policies that would allow us to enhance the well-being of our people.

What I want to make clear is that we are willing to share not only a lunch but many other things for the benefit of Peru. At no time will we indulge in biased actions that could engender hatred, division, and confrontation.

I believe that recent election was just one of the many topics we could have discussed. The main thing, however, is that Mr Barrantes represents a major national force. Because of his integrity and intelligence, Mr Barrantes should play an important role in promoting our democracy, and in strengthening our national coexistence.

IU WANTS LIMA PROVINCE ELECTIONS NULLIFIED

PY151458 Paris AFP in Spanish 0411 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Lima, 14 Nov (AFP) -- Speaking before a crowd that tirelessly chanted party slogans in the downtown San Martin Square, Lima Mayor Alfonso Barrantes tonight said that they came to the square to defend the people's will from electoral fraud.

The United Left (IU), the Marxist front that sponsored Barrantes' reelection bid as the mayor of Lima, called the rally to protest both alleged irregularities during the municipal elections held on 9 November and the proclamation of ruling party candidate Jorge del Castillo on the basis of unofficial figures.

Barrantes said that as is provided for in the law, a note will be submitted to the national electoral court requesting that the elections in Lima Province be nullified. He called upon his fellow party members to remain calm and defend the people's will, because the IU is preparing for the day when it will be in the government.

The people and I cannot agree to the use of Government House, which belongs to all Peruvians, to sponsor a candidate, Barrantes said. He was alluding to the speech that President Alan Garcia delivered from a Government House balcony to a rally held on the eve of the election in the main square of Lima. In his speech, Garcia called upon the people to vote for Del Castillo.

Barrantes also protested the use of the state television channel to promote the campaigns of pro-government candidates and the use of state funds for the APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance] campaign.

I belong to the people, and I am not affected by either victory or defeat. This is the reason that last year we accepted Alan Garcia's victory (in the presidential elections), and that is why today we want the people's will respected, Barrantes said.

The crowd, which seemed to be in the middle of an electoral campaign rather than in a post-electoral rally, repeatedly chanted slogans against the alleged fraud committed by the government, demanding more harsh criticism of the APRA. With the approval of the crowd, Barrantes said that shouts are not the right tool for building socialism and that the immediate task for the front he leads is to organize to defend not only the result of the elections but also the people's aspirations for a better life.

He said that the IU defends democracy and the people's will, that his party has no overly triumphant attitude, and that it is morally empowered to demand that the government of President Alan Garcia respect the people's will.

After the rally, the crowd marched along the streets of downtown Lima, demanding recognition of Barrantes' electoral victory in Lima.

GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZES PEASANT MILITIAS

PY072156 Paris AFP in Spanish 1655 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Lima, 7 Nov (AFP) -- President Alan Garcia's social democratic administration today acknowledged the legal status of peasant militias that are being organized in the towns of the Peruvian Andean region to protect the villagers from terrorists and rustlers.

According to a government decree, the peasant militias are peaceful, democratic and autonomous organizations designed to serve the community and contribute to development and social peace without any political and partisan objectives. Their true goals are to defend their land, protect the cattle and other assets and cooperate with the authorities to eradicate crime.

According to the decree, the members of the peasant militia must register with the political authorities, and their statutes and regulations should follow the constitutional provisions and civil laws that apply to peasant communities.

Peasant militias came into being at the end of last century in the northern part of the Andean mountain range with the purpose of fighting rustlers.

Since the Maoist guerrilla group Shining Path launched its subversive war 6 years ago, the military authorities have been encouraging the organization of peasant militias in Ayacucho and other troubled regions so that the peasants could defend themselves from terrorist attacks.

WAR MINISTER TO RETIRE IN JANUARY 1987

PY172224 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1305 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] War Minister Army General Jorge Flores Torres will retire from the Army on 1 January along with other officers of his graduating class -- which was designated the Alfonso Ugarte class -- from the Zorillos military school.

The minister, who made the announcement yesterday in the city of Piura, added that whether he remains at the ministry or not after he retires will depend on President Alan Garcia. Flores Torres made the announcement at the end of an equestrian tournament of officers from Ecuador and Peru.

ALVA CASTRO HAILS ECONOMIC POLICY ACHIEVEMENTS

PY151914 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Interview with Peruvian Economy Minister Luis Alva Castro by an unidentified reporter -- time and place not given, live or recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] You have said that inflation will drop 3 percent in 1987. How do you expect to achieve that level?

[Alva Castro] Well, as you know, during these 15 or almost 16 months in power we have shown the country that we have enforced a positive, feasible, and efficient economic policy. Some time ago, some pessimistic people said this was impossible. However, the results show that we have curbed inflation to a third of the level at which it stood when we took over and that we have increased production after 5 consecutive years during which there was practically no growth. Our production is now growing at a rate of a little over 6 percent. We have dedollarized the economy and we have increased both the people's and the country's purchasing power. We have increased real salaries and wages. This has reactivated the productive sector.

We promised to continue to reduce prices and curb inflation because we are convinced that we have to continue this positive policy. I am sure that prices will drop because we have stabilized costs. If the economic policy, that is, the measures that the government enforces in the area of taxation, the budget, and in the financial and credit system, properly compensate for the variation of the cost of key factors, like hard currency, interest, and work, we will stabilize such costs. When there is a reactivation, the cost of work goes up. If we stabilize costs, and if we apply compensatory measures in case of cost fluctuation, prices will not grow as much as they used to grow in the past. This is the best guarantee that inflation will be curbed, as we have shown during our first 16 months in power.

[Reporter] This is the second time you have participated in the (?CADE) [Annual Conference of Business Executives]. What kind of reaction have you detected among businessmen with respect to the first time you (?participated)?

[Alva Castro] A very positive reaction. You must have realized that Peruvian businessmen have a positive attitude and that they acknowledge the results of the government economic policy. It is evident that they are the direct beneficiaries of the new, independent, and autonomous model that we have enforced in Peru. We no longer follow the dictates of either the IMF or any other foreign financial agency. Decisions are now made by Peruvians, considering the most pressing need of the have-nots.

SPANISH ECONOMIC TALKS 'NOT VERY CORDIAL'

PY142023 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1300 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] It has been reported that the economic and financial talks held by Economy and Finance Minister Luis Alva Castro with the economic team that accompanied Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez were not very cordial. There were reportedly some misunderstandings.

The Spanish prime minister's visit has not yet yielded any practical result from the financial and economic standpoint.

Alva Castro reportedly adopted a tough position during these talks. On 12 November he even forgot that he is the prime minister and attended the special congressional session for Gonzalez as a deputy.

ARGENTINA TO GRANT LOAN FOR NUCLEAR PROJECT

PY151921 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Peruvian Ambassador to Argentina Alfonso Grados Bertorini today announced that Argentina is giving the final touches to a \$5-million loan that it will grant to Peru for completion of the Huarangal nuclear power plant project.

The ambassador explained that the credit will be granted on very advantageous terms and that the operation involves Argentina's most significant transfer of technology in Latin America.

RAJIV GANDHI INVITES GARCIA TO VISIT INDIA

PY160117 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2335 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Lima, 15 Nov (EFE) -- Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has invited Peruvian President Alan Garcia to visit India on 26 January for the celebration of the national holiday. This invitation was made in a personal letter that Gandhi sent to the Peruvian president. The official news agency ANDINA made this letter public today.

In his letter Gandhi expressed his desire that the African Fund Committee meet in New Delhi during the first half of December this year, in order to discuss contributions to this fund. Gandhi expressed his hope that Garcia will agree with this proposal.

BRIEFS

COCAINE FOUND IN PLANE -- Lima, 7 Nov (AFP) -- The antidrug brigade has found 133 kg of cocaine basic paste aboard a small plane that crashed in the Yurimaguas jungle, some 800 km southeast of Lima. The plane, which crashed on 4 November, has a Colombian license. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1658 GMT 7 Nov 86 PY]

BARTER TRADE AGREEMENT -- Peru and the PRC today signed a barter trade agreement by which Peru will import from the PRC 100,000 tons of rice worth \$15 million, and the PRC will import from Peru 50,000 tons of fish meal worth \$16.25 million. The agreement, which is the first of its kind between the two countries, was signed by Enrique Cornejo Ramirez, president of the Peruvian Institute of Foreign Trade, and Yang Mai, PRC ambassador to Peru. The ceremony was held at the office of Economy and Finance Minister Luis Alva Castro. [Summary] [Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 Nov 86 PY]

EDITORIAL DENOUNCES U.S.-IRANIAN CONNECTION

PA171640 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 13 Nov 86 p 17

[Editorial: "U.S.: Collapse of the Antiterrorist Campaign"]

[Text] All doubts concerning secret contacts the White House has maintained with the Iranian Government as far back as September 1985 to obtain the release of the U.S. hostages held in Lebanon have now been dispelled. There is good reason for the commotion this has caused in U.S. political circles and media, since Washington has always rejected the possibility of negotiating with terrorist governments or groups to obtain the release of hostages.

In addition, this incident destroys the principles with which the Reagan administration had justified its struggle against international terrorism, a struggle that was given so much publicity prior to the raid on Libya. Washington, therefore, has a double standard for negotiating with groups described as terrorists or, if one prefers, for labeling some as Satans while still helping others. There is no other way to describe the delivery of weapons to Iran in exchange for the release of the U.S. hostages held in Lebanon by the terrorist Islamic Jihad group. Even now, while Reagan insists on continuing contacts with Tehran, he is also considering sanctions against the Syrian Government for its involvement in terrorist acts.

One should also recall the direct attack launched during Reagan's first electoral campaign against the alleged weakness of Jimmy Carter's administration concerning the U.S. hostages held in Iran. This issue was one of the factors that contributed to Reagan's victory in 1980. Reagan is practically playing the same game, but no one seems disturbed about it.

The duplicity of Washington's policy on international terrorism could well stem from its appreciation of the international relations promoted by the various nationalist movements and revolutions in the Muslim countries. While the White House must be pleased with the hostility displayed against the Soviet Union by the government in Tehran, which has ordered the execution of countless Tudeh Party communists, it intensely dislikes the close ties between the USSR and the government in Damascus or that of Al-Qadhdhafi.

The Reagan administration's campaign against international terrorism always had a false ring to it. How could it fight terrorism, what moral principles would it resort to in order to fight international terrorism, when Washington has always promoted terrorist actions, assassinations, and various forms of state terrorism through the CIA?

DE LA MADRID PRESENTS 1987 ECONOMIC GUIDELINES

PA172257 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] President Miguel de la Madrid has sent to the Congress of the Union a document entitled 1987 General Economic Policy Criteria. He pointed out that there will be moderate economic reactivation in 1987 to prevent financial stability.

De la Madrid explained that the following is the strategy to be implemented: control inflation, modernize government factories and industries, continue the sale of parastate enterprises, and continue the decentralization program throughout the country.

The president summarized the general guidelines to be followed in economic matters in 10 points:

1. There will be moderate, but sustained economic growth.
 2. We will try to reduce inflation by up to 30 percent.
 3. There will be a greater generation of jobs by implementing housing construction programs and channeling public investment toward the construction of basic infrastructure.
 4. Internal interest rates will drop by mid-1987.
 5. Credits to the private sector will increase with the inflow of foreign capital and decrease in the public sector's deficit.
 6. Fiscal reform incentives will increase private investments.
 7. We hope that public investment will increase by 15 percent and reach \$8 billion.
 9. [no point number eight as heard] Industrial reconversion will be broadened to include railroads, the (Dina) Bus Company, and the fishing, scientific, and technological sectors.
- In point 10, he states that Mexico will continue to sell non-strategic parastate enterprises.

Regarding this program, President Miguel de la Madrid clarified that the aim is not to fight inflation artificially. He said that foreign resources will be prudently used to ensure that our economy will absorb them and bring about a healthy growth and a greater accumulation of international reserves.

58.9 PERCENT DROP IN OIL EXPORTS DURING 1986

FL172157 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2305 GMT 16 Nov 86

[All figures as received]

[Text] Mexico City, 16 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico's 1986 crude oil exports dropped 58.9 percent as compared with 1985, both because of the decline in price on the international market and because of low sales, according to a report from the foreign trade bank (Bancomext).

The report adds that oil exports this year will amount to \$1,540,100,000 only.

Citing figures supplied by the bank of Mexico, Bancomext notes that 1986 exports will total 346.1 million barrels worth \$4,024,300,000. The figures are 9.9 and 59.2 percent lower, respectively, than 1985.

Oil's share in total exports went from 61.2 percent in 1985 to 35.6 in 1986 owing to the substantial reduction in oil sales (a drop in the export ceiling), as well as to the plunge in the price of the two kinds of oil Mexico exports (Maya and Isthmus), the relative upsurge in recent weeks notwithstanding.

Bancomext and Bank of Mexico analysts point out that exports of oil-derived products and petrochemicals went down by \$648 million (55.7 percent) as compared with 1985, with fuel oil, butane, and gasoline determining the drop.

Income from non-oil exports in 1986 amounted to \$6,752,000,000, up \$1,661,700,000 (32.6 percent) from 1985. The increase from August to September was 14.4 percent (\$98.8 million).

The report notes that since January non-oil exports have accounted for more than half of total exports, or 59.8 percent, during the first 9 months of 1986. In 1985, non-oil exports accounted for 31.6 percent.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY CALLS HITLER COMMAND 'HOAX'

PA120304 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1511 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Mexico City, 11 Nov (DPA) -- The District Attorney of Mexico City, Renato Sales Gasque, has denied the existence of a fascist group that recently claimed credit for the murder of journalist Ivan Macin, 38.

The Mexican press today reported on Sales Gasque's statements to the effect that the police are conducting "detective-type" investigations. [sentence as received]

Meanwhile, the police do not yet have any specific clues on the murderers, after having interrogated over 20 persons. The reasons for the murder are still unknown.

The district attorney described as a "big hoax" the alleged Adolf Hitler Command of the Anticommunist Apostolic Alliance (AAA), the name found in a message hidden in a construction site and picked up by newspaper reporters after an anonymous phone call.

Menendez Macin's bullet-riddled body was found last Thursday in his automobile. The late journalist was the editor of the Spanish-language edition of LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE, a former editor of the PRI ideological magazine DIVULGACION, and a close collaborator of former President Luis Echeverria.

CABINET CHANGES SHOW PRESIDENTIAL POWER LOSS

PA172350 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 17 Nov 86 p 1-A

["As of Today" column]

[Text] The much-awaited cabinet changes have finally come about after nearly a month of vacillations, intrigues, and contradictory statements which naturally caused government work to come to a standstill. Politically, the new ministers do not appear to represent -- if they do indeed represent anything -- anything different from their predecessors; therefore, the changes seem to follow only the arcane internal squabbles that divide the UNADE [National Democratic Union] parties. It is obvious that the president, despite his initial position opposing the changes, has had to yield, faced with the pressures that have mounted against him during the last few weeks, the same way [former President] Nicolas Ardito Barletta was forced to make cabinet changes which he did not want to make. The similarity between the two cases is not just coincidental; it is an unequivocal sign that presidential authority in Panama has diminished to a point where the president -- be who it may -- in practice even lacks the authority to freely appoint or remove his own state ministers.

Yesterday it was Barletta, today it is Delvalle, who are prisoners of the forces that made them presidents, and they have seldom offered us such a pathetic demonstration of this situation as they now show us. All we have left to do is to see to what and to who or whom we owe the deep differences that have split the UNADE parties. To pinpoint this with a fair degree of accuracy, we shall have to await other changes of greater importance.

Spadafora Murder Issue

PA152152 Panama City EXTRA in Spanish 15 Nov 86 p 2

[Text] Some political circles believe that the PRD [Democratic Revolutionary Party] demands to change ministers, which were presented to President Eric Delvalle, are nothing more than demands presented by the military and that the PRD is just an instrument to disguise the true source of the demands.

The political circles believe that President Delvalle, burdened by the pressures, could play the card of appointing a special commission to investigate the brutal murder of Dr Hugo Spadafora, who was beheaded on 13 February 1985 [as published] after having entered Panama from Costa Rica.

The same sources believe that because of the strong interest by the military leadership not to investigate the Spadafora crime, the demands for cabinet changes could be delayed for a long time and could even be filed away in view of the president's threat to appoint a special commission.

The appointment of a special commission to investigate Dr Hugo Spadafora's murder has not only been called for by the victim's family's but has been widely supported by national and international public opinion.

The great interest shown by the military leaders to close down the case of the beheaded doctor has brought more doubts over the innocence of the forces that are interested in not solving Dr Hugo Spadafora Franco's murder.

In view of this reality and of the pressures on President Delvalle, some political circles comment that the president, in a desperate outburst, could play his cards and take the risk of appointing a special commission to investigate the Dr Spadafora crime.

OFFICIALS DENY REPORT OF BORDER 'SUBVERSION'

PA172257 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 16 Nov 86 p 1

[By Arnoldo Candanedo]

[Text] David, Chiriqui -- During a press conference held yesterday in the capital of Chiriqui, where he is heading a delegation made up of top Costa Rican Government officials, Public Security Minister Hernan Garron Salazar said: "The Panama-Costa Rica border is a border of peace; we have maintained calm there for many years, and we are sure that peace will prevail forever."

With this statement, Minister Garron Salazar emphatically and categorically denied a PRENSA LATINA report stating that Panama and Costa Rica had reinforced their military troops on their respective sides of the border as a result of the resurgence of insurgent groups in the region.

Meanwhile, Major Luis Antonio Cordoba, commander of the Panama Defense Forces' 5th Military Zone in Chiriqui, also denied the PRENSA LATINA report by stating to the media that "there is no subversive outbreak at the Panama-Costa Rica border. Actually, there is peace, which stands as an example to the world."

During this press conference, Panamanian and Costa Rican officials pointed out that full identification has existed between the two brother and neighboring peoples; it is based on mutual hard work to establish peace, development, and reciprocal cooperation.

Besides Minister Garron Salazar and Maj Cordoba, the other members of the Costa Rican delegation present at the auditorium of the 5th Military Zone headquarters in David were: Colonel Juan Barrantes, Civil Guard director; Colonel Manuel Vilchez, Southern Command chief; Major Carlos Jimenez, press and public relations director; and Major Sabas Pena Obando. Also present were Captain Olger Arroyo, Marino Sagot Arias, who is a senior officer, and architect Oscar Chin.

CONASOL BLAMES CIA, DEA FOR 'TERRORIST ACTIONS'

PA172300 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 17 Nov 86 p 13-A

[Text] The organizations that make up the National Solidarity Coordinating Board (Conasol) denounced the "crude maneuver carried out by CIA agents against Ecuadoran Abdala Bucaram."

The coordinating board pointed out that Bucaram was chosen because he is well known due to the powerful popular unity movement in Ecuador that has scored an electoral upset over President Febres' government and his transnational policies.

The coordinating board adds that "the people should understand this statement against the DEA, which is based on an understanding of Reagan's political structures: historically, imperialist leaders have resorted to different methods to justify their defense of unjust societies."

"Therefore, Hitler and Mussolini appeared to be defenders of order against anarchy; in recent times we have seen how the defense against an alleged subversion served as a base for the internal front theory, which in turn was the mainstay of the genocidal dictatorships of the continent," the coordinating board states.

"What are Reagan's arguments based upon? Reagan says that terrorism and drug trafficking are the leading methods for attacking the system and, therefore, his historic mission is to struggle against them. Therefore, with the excuse of struggling against drugs, new penetration methods are devised in the guise of technical aid."

"This explains the announcement and alert we are making against the actions of the CIA-DEA agents under the guise of assistants against drug trafficking. Recently, the press published the information that Reagan has made secret agreements with the Khomeyni regime. This proves the deceit of his arguments, in which he emerges as the champion of terrorism, of which he is the leading promoter."

The protest adds that "just as Reagan's support of the terrorists who attacked an airplane in Barbados proves, it would be dangerous at this time to conclude Reagan is also linked to the drug trafficking he claims to be fighting against while his circle of friends reaps the profits from the famous Sinatra clan of drug traffickers."
[sentence as published]

"The act of provocation against Bucaram falls within the framework of a growing struggle by the Torrijists to stop the process whereby the country would no longer be turned over to the transnationals, and to defend Panama's nonaligned and peaceful policy in the Central American region. This act of provocation was intended to mar the country's international image and, furthermore, through the operational ties between the branches of the state, it was intended to divide the most progressive groups within our government in a maneuver in which the only beneficiary would be imperialism," the Conasol stated.

Meanwhile, the organization warns that "the situation is serious, and the fact that the vehicles of residents in the country are violated to forge proof should alert us so we can prevent the escalation of terrorist actions in which the CIA-DEA agents are masters. A long list of aerial attacks against distinguished politicians proves this point: Torrijos, Roldos, General Hoyos, Paz Zamora, Samora Machel; to these we can add the attacks against vehicles such as the bomb attack on General Prats, and we will have a view of the panorama that these agents are trying to introduce in our country."

The Conasol states that they "reject the provocative actions of the CIA-DEA and demand that the Panamanian Government stay out of this dirty maneuver. Freedom for Bucaram!
[no closing quotation mark as published]. The Conasol message ends.

EL SALVADORBISHOP ROSA DISCUSSES QUAKE, REBELS IN HOMILY

PA161918 Paris AFP in Spanish 1657 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] San Salvador, 16 Nov (AFP) -- Msgr Gregorio Rosa Chavez, auxiliary bishop of San Salvador, today criticized the evictions of families of victims of the 10 October earthquake from municipal and private land, and asked the labor unions to work for the creation of new jobs. During the Sunday homily, delivered for the first time at the metropolitan cathedral since the earthquake, the bishop explained that the church is at present concentrating its efforts on the construction of provisional housing for the victims, now estimated to number more than 250,000.

"Now that there is talk of reconstruction, the problems are emerging in full force, such as the evictions, despite official statements that the victims could place their provisional housing where they used to live," he said.

Monsignor Rosa said that some of the victims "have their lives hanging from a thread due to the threat of being buried by damaged walls, while others do not have a place to build a small hut and are threatened and harassed." He added that persons who cooperate with the church in providing aid to the homeless are accused of "urging the victims to occupy land belonging to other people."

The bishop said that 15 Salvadorans died violent deaths 7-13 November, including 3 children who were killed while playing with explosives.

Msgr Rosa revealed -- after wondering about the continuation of the war and the possibility that effects of the earthquake could shorten it -- that Arturo Rivera y Damas, the archbishop of San Salvador, talked with Salvadoran guerrilla leaders in Colombia this week. However, he refrained from giving any details about the talks, stating that silence is necessary to "ensure results."

GUATEMALACEREZO DELIVERS MESSAGE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

PA172318 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Speech by Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo; broadcast in progress; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] ...We are the kind of people who like to discuss our problems. When we are away from Guatemala, we like to extol the beauty of our country and how well we live in it. Despite difficulties and suffering, we have succeeded in getting what we wanted. We have gotten it perhaps in a not very elegant way and certainly not through violence perhaps in a not very heroic way, although many died in the effort, including many of my companeros of all sectors. However, we achieved what we sought peacefully, and this is most important. In our determination to solve our problems peacefully, we did not sow discord and confrontation, but laid the foundation to construct a country by common consent. This is the country I presently govern.

My dear Guatemala, a country strategically located in Central America, formed magically, because, despite our appearance -- at least of half the Guatemalans, share European characteristics and culture -- we have deep in ourselves a mixture of cultures and races. This gives us a nature of our own. [passage omitted]

What is the role of the president and the government? It is not to substitute for the effort of the private sectors, or to substitute for the people in their organization. The role of the president and the people is only to coordinate the nation's effort. This is what we have been doing. This is why I can assert that we are doing it well. Not that I am doing it; I have not come here to receive praise I do not deserve, but to acknowledge the merit of all the Guatemalan people and all of their institutions. All of us have done our duty. This year we have implemented a process which, because it represents a sacrifice on their part, people may have said would provoke serious social problems and confrontations. We have not experienced them. We asked entrepreneurs whether they could contribute a part of their wealth to defray the social cost of a necessary economic reorganization. They agreed, because it was a temporary measure. They trusted us, and we have made good our word. We visited the trade union members, the organized workers' sectors, and asked them whether they would be willing to give up any salary raises permanently if this raise meant that other sectors of the population would continue to be jobless and starve. They agreed. We proposed to the Army the need to review their role in the Guatemalan society so they could realize it is not up to them to make political decisions because no one person, ideology, institution, or political party, can take the place of the Guatemalan people's sovereignty, who have entrusted President Cerezo and the government with the leadership of the nation's destiny in this historical moment. They also accepted. [applause]

[Words indistinct] sought by Europeans. We share the same destiny. We have the same culture, we share the mixture of races, and the same region in the world. This is why we have begun to speak of three Americas but of only one in the final consideration for a joint destiny. This is why, regarding Belize, we told them we are willing to acknowledge their position. We are willing to seek honorable solutions. We are willing to make joint efforts rather than discuss things that cannot be solved, things which have passed into history unsolved. We do want to give our people peace and good relations. This is what we are going to do. [applause]

Finally, I want to tell you that we have succeeded in achieving some things. I want to say this humbly because I have not accomplished them by myself, and this is most important. Naturally, some figures might be important for you to ponder. As Julio Mateo said very enthusiastically, as a good Guatemalan would: We received the country in a disorderly state. There were many things to do, but we made up our mind to put things in order and move forward step by step. History cannot be transformed with a magic wand. As I told a friend of the U.S. liberal left, I am a good politician, but I am not God. We solve things as God allows us to, step by step, little by little, in common consent with all men. This is what we have been doing.

We found that Guatemalan currency had a four-to-one ratio to U.S. currency. What a pity! The current exchange rate is about 2.60, 2.68. We will make it on a par with the U.S. currency next year. We have succeeded in stopping inflation. We have succeeded in stabilizing the economy. The people have sacrificed themselves, have understood that this is necessary, and all of us are moving the country forward.

A friend of mine in South America asked me: How did you manage to do this? I said: It was not I, but we Guatemalans, who did it. We did it by doing things right, just like that; trying to do things the best we can; trying to do things by common consent. We did it by listening to those who know because, as an old expert politician told me, for a good politician the most important thing is not to be able to speak, but to be able to listen. This is what we are trying to do now. We have done some things, but we will forge ahead not for the satisfaction and pride of Guatemalans alone, but of all the democracies in the world, to show once and for all that democracy is something worth dying for but that it is more important to live in. To show, once and for all, that democracy, if it is rightly exercised and the people and sectors are trusted, can forge ahead and overcome obstacles. Winston Churchill used to say that democracy may not be the best governmental system, but it was the best that he knew. We trust and love democracy. Together with other countries of the world that believe in man, we want to do our duty. We are working for all, basically for our people. But the most important thing is that we are doing it together, all of us Guatemalans. No one has been left behind. No one has failed to do something. No one has failed to participate. This is why we can tell you frankly: We have institutionalized democracy with the help of all, particularly the help of God. We have reorganized economy. Now we will reactivate it to implement some fundamental principles. With the cooperation of all the private sectors, trade unions, Army, and political parties, we will put into operation the secret of the success we enjoyed this year.

First, to convince all Guatemalans: We are not used to facing obstacles that cannot be overcome. We will overcome all obstacles. Second, we will distribute opportunities by common consent by all sectors. I can confirm this. This is a joint decision. We are determined to overcome obstacles. Second [as heard], we share a determination to share and give opportunities to all Guatemalans. Lastly, our awareness of Guatemala's needs is constant. We will share responsibility and sacrifice. At this moment, a national stance for the greatness of the country and a project of all will be an example for all those who want to construct a more human society at the service of all nations of the world. May God bless you all and thanks for this opportunity. [applause]

HERNANDEZ MENDEZ OPPOSES GUERRILLA DIALOGUE

PA170200 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1725 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Guatemala City, 16 Nov (ACAN-EF) -- Defense Minister General Jaime Hernandez Mendez said today he will not sit down to a dialogue with Guatemalan guerrilla members "because certain political steps must be taken."

The URNG, which is comprised of the four insurgent organizations fighting in four fronts in the country's interior, last month proposed to President Vinicio Cerezo the opening of talks aimed at a future dialogue. Cerezo, however, has asserted he will not hold a dialogue with the guerrillas, and he has urged the insurgents "to lay down their weapons" and put an end to their 20 years of struggle to open a round of talks.

In a communique published in the local press last Friday, the URNG reasserted to Cerezo its intention to hold a meeting "to lay the groundwork for a conversation at the highest level."

However, the defense minister feels that "certain political steps must be taken that are absolutely necessary for such an important action for the country's life."

Gen Hernandez Mendez said that, personally, he would not sit down for a dialogue with the guerrillas. He added, however, that "in any event, it is the president of the republic who must always decide, as this is a highly political step."

"We heed what the president says," he said.

For his part, Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez Amezcuita has told ACAN-EFE that the URNG "must consider laying down its weapons definitively and must participate in the national political life before engaging in talks with the government." According to Quinonez Amezcuita, "the government has not officially received the URNG's request."

HONDURAS

AZCONA, DELEGATION DEPART FOR U.S. MEETING

PA170050 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2101 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 16 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Honduran President Jose Azcona Hoyo left today for Miami as guest of a meeting on the U.S. aid program for the Caribbean basin. The president will also dedicate a Honduran pavilion where Honduran products will be exhibited and details will be given about the guarantees this Central American country offers foreign investors.

During his stay in Miami, Azcona Hoyo will meet with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and with Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary for inter-American affairs. His agenda includes work sessions with investors from various parts of the world who will attend the Caribbean basin meeting. [passage omitted]

In addition to several businessmen, the Honduran president's party includes several of his ministers and economic advisers.

According to Lisandro Quezada, press secretary of the presidency, Azcona Hoyo left for Miami shortly before noon and is slated to return to Tegucigalpa on Wednesday.

LOPEZ REYES CAMPAIGNS, OUTLINES 'GROUP' GOALS

PA180401 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Excerpts] General Walter Lopez Reyes, former chief of the Armed Forces, is in the middle of the political campaign. He has taken advantage of his birthday to celebrate it with a political activity.

In his speech, Lopez Reyes said his political group could enlighten the country. Walter Lopez said corrupt people will not be admitted to his group, but he did not specify the name of his group. [passage omitted]

[Begin Lopez Reyes recording] I believe the group we have integrated in these times of uncertainty could enlighten our country. If we are determined, I believe we can accomplish it. There are sufficient reasons for doing this, because those who live at the expense of the people, those who profit by making a religion out of embezzlement, will not exist in our group.

We have this in mind, going on with our heads held high, feeling proud of being Honduran, poor and ragged, but it does not matter. We have a country to defend. We have men in the Army who know their mission. They only need decent people to direct them. [applause] The government needs people with foresight for this nation. Therefore, on this date, as I am celebrating my birthday, it is one more year, one more year physically, but it is a year of experience, a year that allows me to look back and amend my mistakes as a human being and as a citizen.

I have before me the future of a fatherland that needs to prosper with your help and the people's help, and with those who believe in our political platform we will be capable of transforming our country into what our heroes dreamed about 165 years ago. [applause]

We should not let this opportunity pass. We have freedom, we have the adequate conditions to struggle for those things our family and our children want. [end recording]

CASTILLO SUAZO REVIEWS ARMED FORCES' STRENGTH

PA171942 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Interview with Colonel Amilcar Castillo Suazo, inspector general of the Armed Forces, by Jose Domingo Flores, place and date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Flores] It has been stated publicly that our Armed Forces are not prepared for an eventual confrontation with Nicaragua. Is this true, Colonel?

[Castillo] The fact is that the Armed Forces are constantly in training and this [words indistinct]. In regard to the Army's capacity, the Army's mission is to defend national sovereignty and to ensure the country's democratic institutions. I do believe that we would be able to defend our interests.

[Flores] Colonel, lately there have been many confrontations in the Nicaraguan border area which led the president to say he would do everything possible to make the contras leave Honduras. Are the Armed Forces [word indistinct]?

[Castillo] The Armed Forces have the strength [passage indistinct] defend sovereignty, and support order, peace, and security.

[Flores] What does the Honduran Army do on the border?

[Castillo] I reiterate that the Army battalions defend the border, they are on alert, and of course [words indistinct] Sandinists (?have always seen our patrols and they fear clashes.) This is the situation on the border.

[Flores] It is said that [word indistinct] is essential for peace in Central America.

[Castillo] Our goal is to maintain the current situation, especially for the people who live in the area, and so that work can continue as normal in the border areas.

[Flores] You made a (?statement), Colonel, upon receiving the planes donated by the United States.

[Castillo] It was that negotiations have begun but I do not know whether the (?transaction) will be completed or suspended.

[Flores] [question indistinct]

[Castillo] From the point of view of our nationality and the country's defense, it is necessary for the country is maintain the [words indistinct] Air Force.

[Flores] What are your views on the arms buildup taking place in Central America? It is said that it has [word indistinct].

[Castillo] Honduras' position is very clear. Nicaragua has the unconditional aid of the Marxist bloc. It is a publicly known fact on the international level that Nicaragua is the country that [word indistinct] all the Armed Forces in Central America, it has great potential, and therefore, is a threat to us and to all the neighboring countries in the area.

[Flores] How does Honduras (?reat) to a country of Marxist-Leninist ideology?

[Castillo] Marxism is always active. There are times when it conceals himself, then all of a sudden it goes into action. We have the recent case of the subversive groups that gained control of the northern part of Atlantida Department.

[Flores] Have they gained control there despite the presence of the Honduran Army?

[Castillo] So far, there has been no treat (we have not been able to control). The battalions responsible for that area are carrying out movements [words indistinct].

[Flores] Is there division within the Armed Forces?

[Castillo] That has been discussed a great deal. I believe the Armed Forces are united as an institution [words indistinct] misunderstandings.

[Flores] Has the current chief of the Armed Forces, General Humberto Regalado Hernandez, been ratified as commander in chief of the Armed Forces?

[Castillo] Until now, there has been no indication of what has happened or will happen within the Armed Forces. At the last meeting we held, we did not discuss this issue. I understand that a decision will be made at an Army Council. So far, there has been no [word indistinct].

[Flores] What is your view of Gen Regalado's actions. Have these programs been normal or [words indistinct].

[Castillo] As an officer of the Armed Forces and a man with military experience, I would say his actions have been beneficial for the institution. He has always been aware of the internal problems, of the troops' problems, and he has cooperated with the current administration headed by President Azcona.

NICARAGUASOLORZANO ALLEGES U.S. MANIPULATING GATT

PA150040 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Yesterday, the Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Orlando Solorzano said all Latin American countries, plus Tanzania, Sweden, Switzerland, Jamaica, India, Canada, and China [as received] backed Nicaragua's claim before the GATT. About 95 GATT member-countries agreed at a forum held in Geneva on 6 November that the United States is acting against GATT principles by maintaining a trade embargo against Nicaragua.

The United States, by resorting to GATT while fleeing from international justice, endangers this organization, according to the foreign trade deputy minister.

Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Orlando Solorzano said the U.S. Government, defeated at the ICJ [International Court of Justice] and at the United Nations, resorted to the GATT to evade international justice. The United States has become an international criminal, as it tries to manipulate the GATT, which includes 95 countries from Latin America and Europe. The United States has suffered a third defeat at the GATT as Nicaragua had unanimous support, with the exception of one country, Solorzano said.

[Begin Solorzano recording] Our position established clearly that the United States was condemned by the ICJ, and Nicaragua received the support of the UN General Assembly. Then the United States resorted to the GATT in Geneva to try to seek refuge in Article 21 which they are abusively applying. This is the situation: While the United States is defeated at The Hague and in New York at the United Nations, it runs and takes refuge in GATT's Article 21, giving the GATT a serious problem. Now the GATT is in a serious situation because one of its most powerful members is utilizing GATT to flee from international justice.

GATT, with all its rules, is part of the international legal system. Therefore, GATT has to decide first of all if it will allow the United States to abusively resort to Article 21. Clearly, this should not be allowed as it fosters mistrust. A special report says that resorting to Article 21 promotes mistrust. At what time is this distrust being promoted? Precisely when new multilateral trade talks are starting in Uruguay, and the effects are to last 4 years, with the countries having the obligation to strengthen multilateral trade systems. [end recording]

SHULTZ EMPLOYS 'WORN-OUT PHRASES' AT OAS FORUM

PA140447 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Nov 86

["Our America" commentary, read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] In several instances we have said that the U.S. Government likes repeating aggressive patterns. A little more than 20 years ago it was with Cuba; now it is Nicaragua's turn. Nicaragua is a country in which the United States repeats its economic blockade plans, terrorist attacks, threats, and all types of support to mercenary gangs specially trained for war and destabilization actions.

During the recent OAS Permanent Council Meeting, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, with his usual worn-out phrases, called upon the countries to join the efforts against communist subversion backed by USSR, Cuba, and Nicaragua. Shultz completely disregarded the main reason for the OAS meeting: the British determination to extend the Malvinas Islands economic exclusion zone to 200 miles. He also ignored the topic of U.S. official aid to the gangs that attack Nicaragua.

While most Latin American representatives have expressed their rejection of the arbitrary British decision and warned of the imminent danger of war in Central America, Shultz used the rostrum to reiterate the accusations and threats against the Sandinist people's revolution. Among the things the U.S. secretary of state forgot is the fact that many things have changed in the hemisphere in the past 20 years. The U.S. secretary of state may have believed he was speaking before the same forum comprising his colleagues during the 1960's or before the organization whose directors did not lift a finger when the British Navy attacked the Malvinas in 1982. [sentence as heard] For a long time, Latin American countries have not merely demanded change, but freedom to choose as well. The U.S. secretary of state, who represents his government so well, has had more than enough time to learn the lesson. However, there are lessons that, even with contra blood, remain unlearned. The days when Latin American governments, fearful of reprisals, support unilateral and warlike U.S. decisions are over. In this decade, so full of nuclear dangers, in which one country's aggression could set a whole continent on fire, when the countries that yearn for peace and are concerned about their unstable development only wish to flee threats of war, these countries do not believe in the old ghosts of communist subversion.

Shultz tries to minimize the South Atlantic conflict and ignores the war his government pays for in Central America and Latin America's repudiation toward the United States' warmongering policy. It would be very wise if he remembered that the years do not go by in vain; even though the U.S. Governments repeat their schemes, the remaining countries and their leaders no longer believe in them.

C.A. NATIONS INVOLVED IN U.S. 'MERCENARY PLAN'

PA150240 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Nov 86

["Our America" commentary, read by Norberto Hernandez]

[Text] It has been said more than once that Ronald Reagan's government considers the elimination of the Nicaraguan revolutionary process a vital problem and disregards legal norms, diplomatic agreements, and the international community's clamor to attain its goal.

The Yankee tactics include involving the neighboring Central American countries in the attack against Nicaragua; its measures concerning Honduras, El Salvador, and Costa Rica have been productive. This line of action brings about two alleged benefits: to have bases close to Nicaragua, from which the mercenary actions are carried out and a direct aggression is sponsored; and to have pawns which boycott any negotiation process aimed at peacefully solving the conflict.

It is well known that there are important counterrevolutionary bases in Honduras from which the mercenaries attack Nicaraguan territory. Also, air supplies to the Somozist groups are organized, particularly in the sectors of El Aguacate and Toncontin. El Salvador is also involved in support to the mercenaries. The Ilopango Air Base serves as a starting point for cargo airplanes like the one shot down some weeks ago over Nicaragua, resulting in the capture by Sandinist soldiers of one of its crew members, Eugene Hasenfus.

Recent reports indicate that former Somozist guards are being trained in Guatemala, with the support of right-wing groups, and there is weapons traffic for those bands. According to Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry reports, more than 4,000 U.S. soldiers are currently gathered at the northern border of Nicaragua. Meanwhile, some 1,000 U.S. soldiers are currently stationed in Costa Rica. Likewise, U.S. espionage systems are tracking Nicaragua's geographic limits from airplanes and boats. Yankee aircraft sent on espionage and reconnaissance missions have violated the airspace of Sandino's homeland 169 times so far this year.

The intensive military activities support the unsuccessful actions of the counterrevolutionaries, who already have been strategically defeated. In the diplomatic sector, the Contadora and Support Groups' efforts have been openly boycotted by Costa Rica, Honduras, and El Salvador, which refuse to participate in any talks including those with Nicaraguan authorities' participation. This means that the assassin's accomplices are trying to smother the victim's just demands. However, on this occasion, the country being attacked has a high morale, and is not only capable of countering any mercenary plan, but also of bogging down the highest imperialist power's forces in a war the imperialists have already lost.

UN ENVOY: U.S. 'DESTROYING' C.A. PEACE EFFORT

FL172338 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2148 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] At the UN General Assembly meeting today, Cuba denounced U.S. interventionist policy in Central America, which is aimed at avoiding peaceful solutions to the regional conflict.

Oscar Oramas Oliva, Cuba's permanent delegate [to the United Nations], said the peoples in that area have had to confront hostility, pressure, and U.S. intervention everytime they decide to determine their own destiny. Upon rejecting U.S. declarations that Central American instability is the result of an alleged East-West confrontation, Oramas Oliva said this is not the result of political nearsightedness, but of a profound bad faith.

In Cuba's opinion, he said, the United States is deliberately destroying peace efforts aimed at reaching a negotiated political agreement in the Central American crisis.

U.S. 'CAUTIOUSNESS' OVER FALKLANDS WORRIES UK

PA151803 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Report from London by Francisco Cortezal]

[Text] Washington and members of the EEC have reacted cautiously to Great Britain's statement on the Malvinas Islands in the South Atlantic. Today, the media in London talk about Washington's so-called excessive cautiousness in view of the need for the support of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's cabinet for her action. [sentence as heard] This action has been termed as a dangerous source of tension in the South Atlantic.

Very few specialists doubt that in due time the administration of U.S. President Ronald Reagan will provide -- just as it did in 1982 during the British-Argentine conflict -- Great Britain with political and military support. Although the United States' cautiousness regarding Great Britain's exclusionary fishing zone around the Malvinas is regarded by some as transitory, local analysts believe that the unhappiness about this action may be of a more genuine and ongoing nature. The fact that EEC member-states have so far abstained from closing ranks with Great Britain is a true concern for the British cabinet.

No expert has ruled out the possibility that serious naval incidents could occur in the Malvinas region and involve Argentine and British ships as well as ships of other nationalities fishing in the area.

U.S. TROOPS LEAVE BOLIVIA FOR BASES IN PANAMA

PA171836 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] The U.S. troops that have been in Bolivia since June departed for their bases in Panama on Saturday. The presence of the troops, whose alleged objective was to fight drug trafficking, caused a wave of protests in the Andean country. The contingent that traveled to Panama was the last half of the troops whose inefficiency was proven in the Huanchaca case in which a biologist and his two assistants were murdered by a group of drug traffickers who later fled the country.

Numerous political and social sectors have claimed that the true objective of the U.S. presence in Bolivia was to install permanent military bases that would allow the United States to intervene in neighboring countries.

'INTENSE' DEBATE ON NICARAGUAN CONSTITUTION

PA150334 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Report By Luis Cabrera]

[Text] The reelection of the president of the Republic and the corresponding period has caused intense debates in the [Nicaraguan] National Assembly. Article 147 establishes the term a president will be in power in the Republic of Nicaragua.

Dr Rafael Cordoba Rivas, from the Democratic Conservative Party [PCDN] presented a motion where he states that there cannot be a reelection and that the term must be 4 years.

Several other parties supported this proposal, specifically other conservative parties, the Independent Liberal Party, and the Socialist Party. However, the Sandinists responded by proposing -- according to the law, and according to notable constituents -- that the principle of reelection cannot be questioned. Carlos Nunez Tellez, Commander of the Revolution and president of the National Assembly, quoting the Mexican constituent Felipe Tana Ramirez, said that not to have a reelection would be antidemocratic.

Carlos Nunez added that the thesis seeks to discuss using the democratic right in Nicaragua. It is not a matter of deciding whether or not a president will continue in power, but rather that the people have to make use of the right to democracy. The people cannot be deprived of their legitimate right to choose whomever they want for president and whomever they believe has correctly fulfilled his duties.

The debates at the National Assembly have been heated, and a democratic atmosphere exists among the representatives from the parties attending. More than 50 [words indistinct] participated in these debates in which 147 articles of the Constitution have been discussed. The Constitution originally had 198 articles.

HELICOPTER DOWNED IN 1984 LINKED TO CONTRAS

PA142106 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] The 10500-B helicopter, that was downed over Nicaraguan territory in 1984 when it was carrying supplies to the counterrevolution, had the subsequent mission of rescuing the four men from Venezuela who were involved in the attack on a Cuban plane near the coast of Barbados. The disclosure was made by a Venezuelan-Spanish journalist Rafael del Naranjo to PRENSA LATINA. Del Naranjo said that the helicopter was under the orders of U.S. Colonel Robert Brown, whom he linked to current Vice President George Bush.

Del Naranjo also said that the Somozist guardsman who was flying the helicopter was to have taken Orlando Bosh, Luis Posada Carriles, (Fernando Icardy), and Freddy Lugo -- in that order -- out of Venezuelan territory when the four terrorists were still together in the La Planta Prison in Caracas. Del Naranjo said that the arrest of U.S. military adviser Eugene Hasenfus [as heard] endangered the so-called (La Posca 10) operation, a logistic support connection to the Somozist mercenaries at the Ilopango Air Base in El Salvador.

GUATEMALAN GUERRILLAS PROPOSE TALKS TO END WAR

PA172130 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Nov 86

["Our America" commentary read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] During the last days of October, the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity once again proposed to Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo that holding talks was the only solution to promote democracy and end the fighting. In June the Guatemalan guerrillas proposed a similar dialogue, which never took place because the government was not really interested in sitting down at the negotiating table.

For President Cerezo the decision to talk to the guerrillas is not an easy one, especially due to the strong pressures from the Army, but unfortunately the president is the official in charge of publicly responding to the guerrillas.

During the first days of November, Vinicio Cerezo said he would not be willing to talk to the rebels if they did not lay down their weapons and join what he called the democratic process. This reply sounds very much like the one he gave back in June. It all seems to indicate that, regarding this issue, nothing has changed.

Meanwhile international news agencies report on the matter without analyzing the issue in depth. One of the main guerrilla requests is that the government solve the main problems of the Guatemalan people. It would not be fair to say that the situation in Guatemala has improved since President Cerezo was sworn in. Quite the contrary; economic conditions have gotten worse, unemployment is increasing, inflation has risen, and basic goods are scarce. There has been no improvement in the human rights area either, which the guerrillas consider a fundamental aspect for dialogue with the authorities. The Mutual Support Group has continued to report on hundreds of missing people and has said that the government has not yet responded to this issue. There are almost as many missing people as killings to the extent that the victims' relatives have said that during Cerezo's first 10 months in power, 438 persons have been violently murdered and 128 persons have been reported missing.

If the Guatemalan president decided to take the first steps toward dialogue with the guerrillas, as he said during his recent tour to Europe, he would have stopped counterinsurgent raids against guerrilla areas and would have adopted specific measures to end killings and kidnappings. However [words indistinct] recent aid to the Central American country from FRG, which could result in more repression. It is evident that Vinicio Cerezo's [word indistinct] in Europe is very different from the policy followed in his country.

DUARTE REGIME USES QUAKE AID AGAINST GUERRILLAS

PA151434 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Nov 86

["What the Press Has To Say" feature with Seida Gutierrez and Norberto Hernandez]

[Text] The earthquake that struck the Salvadoran capital on 10 October causing a dramatic situation has become a veritable x-ray exposing the unjust conditions in which most of the people of that Central American nation live. This is precisely the topic discussed by journalist Orlando Oramas Leon in an article published by the official paper of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee.

We will refer to this article in today's program. The mentioned article is entitled: El Salvador, the Need To Attain Peace, and Pretexs To Wage a War. The article analyzes the contemptible attitude adopted by Jose Napoleon Duarte's regime and the rich people in El Salvador following the catastrophe that hit the country.

Oramas underscores that the residences in exclusive neighborhoods sustained little or no damage, and that the rich owners had an abundant amount of water in their swimming pools at a time when the supply of vital liquid was interrupted. Quite the contrary was the case in the outskirts, where the huts of clay and galvanized iron collapsed and the people were buried alive by the land and mud slides.

The earthquake caused more than 1,000 deaths, 10,000 injured, and affected some 250,000 others. The latter joined the 500,000 people who are unemployed and homeless as a result of the war. The GRANMA article points out that, given the painful statistics, if anyone benefited from disaster, it was Jose Napoleon Duarte.

Orlando Oramas continues by saying that 6 days before the earthquake, some 50,000 people were called by the National Union of Salvadoran Workers [UNTS] to march in the capital in rejection of the economic measures decreed by the government. These measures included additional taxes to finance the war and the enforcement of a draft. The package of measures was even rejected by opposition right-wing business and political sectors, which predicted difficult times for the Christian Democratic government.

Following the earthquake, Duarte turned over to the private sector the collection and distribution of a great part of the international aid for the victims, some of whom have yet to receive this aid. Everything seems to indicate that Duarte managed to form a pact with the traditional sectors of economic power, which will participate in the capital's reconstruction process and also reap juicy profits.

Leaders of the UNTS assert that the earthquake had a different significance for the U.S. and Salvadoran Governments, because it represents a magnificent opportunity to collect thousands of tons in food, medicines, and construction materials to supply the Armed Forces for several years, and thus continue the war against the rebels.

The GRANMA article reveals that the regime is channeling the international aid to support the so-called United To Rebuild Plan, which was prepared by the United States and is being carried out by the Army in an attempt to isolate the guerrillas from their social bases. The UNTS has demanded that the government renew the dialogue with the guerrillas. The demands coincide with the rebels' proposal to immediately establish negotiations with the regime and a plan to deal with the needs of the thousand of earthquake and war victims.

Referring to the FMLN, journalist Orlando Oramas states that the rebel organization has warned about the need to create an atmosphere of peace to be able to begin the real reconstruction of the country. However, the offer was rejected by the regime in another clear sign that the United States is stubbornly trying to achieve a military victory in the Central American nation, where it has invested more than \$2 billion during the last 7 years.

The article published by the Central Committee's paper concluded by saying that while the guerrillas and broad popular sectors agree that the natural disaster and its aftermath are reason enough to seek peace, Jose Napoleon Duarte's regime is using the earthquake as a pretext to request and obtain new funds to finance the war.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC DELEGATION ARRIVES

FL150300 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] A group of Dominican Republic professionals has just arrived to the Jose Marti International Airport. They will participate in the events marking Maximo Gomez' 150th birthday. Lazaro Mora, director of the Latin American Department of the Foreign Ministry and other officials welcomed them at the airport terminal.

The delegation from the land of the Generalissimo is composed of university professor and Gomez biographer Dr Emilio Cordero, National History and Geography Museum director Jose C. Seco, painter Silvano Lora, and reporters Minerva (Isaa) and Moises Blanco.

Tomorrow, a delegation of tourists composed of some 100 Dominicans will arrive in Havana. They will also pay tribute to the patriot and internationalist General in Chief Maximo Gomez.

SOVIET CULTURE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR MEETING

FL172257 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Soviet Culture Minister Vasiliy Georgiyevich Zakharov has arrived in Cuba to participate in the third session of the Cuban-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission on Culture. Cuban Culture Minister Armando Hart Davalos, Politburo member, welcomed the visitor and his delegation. [passage omitted]

RISQUET MEETS WITH SWAPO SECRETARY GENERAL

FL180231 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Politburo member Jorge Risquet Valdes, secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, has met with SWAPO [South West African People's Organization] Secretary General Toivo Ja Toivo, who is in our country en route to Argentina. The SWAPO secretary general arrived from Nicaragua where he attended the festivities marking the founding of the FSLN.

During the meeting, they exchanged opinions on the development of the SWAPO struggle against the South African racist Army, which illegally occupies Namibia. They also discussed the region's political situation. Risquet reiterated to the African leader the support given by the Cuban people, Party, and government to SWAPO in their just struggle.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS LEADER SIGNS AGREEMENT

FL141717 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Flavio Bravo Pardo, president of the National Assembly of the People's Government, has received R.L. Bhatia, general secretary of the Indian National Congress, who is visiting Cuba at the official invitation of the Central Committee.

Bhatia expressed interest in the structure and functioning of the local organs of the Cuban Government and the National Assembly as well as the work of delegates in electoral districts.

Bhatia also met with Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo. During the conversations, which were held in a fraternal and friendly atmosphere, they exchanged opinions on the positive results of the eight [Nonaligned Countries] Summit. The two leaders signed a cooperation protocol on behalf of the Indian National Congress and the Communist Party of Cuba to promote and develop the traditional friendship between the two peoples.

CASTRO EXPRESSES 'SOLIDARITY' WITH PRK

BK180740 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Comrade Fidel Castro, president of the Republic of Cuba, recently sent a message to Comrade Heng Samrin, chairman of the Council of State of the PRK, thanking him for his message on the occasion of the Eighth Summit Conference of the Nonaligned Movement in Harare, Zimbabwe.

The message stressed: I thank you for the invaluable and timely information you provided me on the situation in the fraternal PRK and on the stand of the Cambodian party and government regarding the settlement of unresolved issues, including the question of Cambodia's legitimate representation in various international organizations and forums. I would like to affirm to you that the leadership of the Cuban party and government fully agrees with the contents of your message. Once again, permit me to assure you of our country's firm and resolute solidarity with the PRK and with your efforts and efforts of the comrades under your leadership to consolidate the revolutionary administration and improve the economy and the living conditions of the fraternal Cambodian people.

PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES ELECT RESPECTIVE CHAIRMEN

FL171743 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] The 14 provincial assemblies of the People's Government were held yesterday with the participation of 1,388 delegates, elected on 9 November in the 169 municipal assemblies existing in the country.

In Havana City, Havana, Matanzas, and Ciego de Avila there were substitutions, and Pedro Chavez, Orlando Gordillo, Victor Fernandez, Justo Martin Rios were elected respectively. The remaining provinces ratified the current presidents of the executive committees for the fifth period of mandate of the People's Governments' high bodies ending in mid 1989.

On 27 November, the municipal assemblies will meet to elect delegates to the National Assembly of the People's Government for a 5-year period.

BARBADOSBARROW ANNOUNCES HALT TO DEFENSE FORCE EXPANSION

FL122340 Bridgetown CANA in English 1410 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Nov 12, CANA -- Prime Minister Errol Barrow has halted expansion of the Barbados Defense Force (BDF). Barrow, who is also minister of defence, advised prospective applicants not to apply, because he had no intention of recruiting any additional soldiers.

Barrow, who was speaking in parliament, further stated he would not be replenishing the Army and furthermore, intended to curb defence expenditure gradually. However, he assured the House of Assembly there would be no wholesale cuts in the BDF since Government had no desire to worsen the unemployment situation.

GRENADACUBAN-TRAINED DOCTORS TO GET 'SPECIAL' EXAMS

FL151545 Bridgetown CANA in English 2122 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Nov 14, CANA -- Claiming that Jamaica's experience with Cuban-trained doctors has not been so happy, THE GLEANER newspaper today supported a decision by the Grenada Government to set special examinations for nationals who took medical degrees in Havana and now want to work at home.

We say to the Grenadians who took their medical degrees in Cuba that if they are indeed well-qualified, they have nothing to fear from an examination conducted by the objective UWI (University of the West Indies) and the Grenada Medical Council. Or is it they have something to fear? The paper asked in an editorial.

Grenadians who studied medicine in Cuba on scholarships received during the former Peoples Revolutionary Government (PRG), recently complained government was insisting they take the special exam in order to be registered. THE GLEANER said it was surprised at the group's reaction.

The system of medical training in non-Commonwealth countries, such as Cuba, was so different that it was reasonable for medical councils in the Caribbean to satisfy themselves that graduates were qualified to practise without further internship, the paper said.

Jamaica's experience with Cuban-trained doctors has not been so happy -- so the attitude of the Grenadian medical authorities is easy to understand and is reasonable, THE GLEANER added. During the 1970s, several Cuban doctors came to Jamaica to work under a technical assistance programme between Kingston and Havana, during the Michael Manley regime.

However, like most Cuban programmes during the period, the doctors came in for opposition criticism, but they continued to operate here for up to a year after Manley lost elections in 1980 and until Prime Minister Edward Seaga broke diplomatic relations in 1981. Although the Jamaican Government said technical agreements were not affected by the break in relations, Havana recalled the doctors.

Medical sources here say that several Jamaicans trained in medicine in Cuba in the 1970s currently practise here, but it could not be ascertained whether they had to sit special exams.

HAITI

GENERAL STRIKE OPENS; PORT-AU-PRINCE 'PARALYZED'

PA171636 Paris AFP in English 1532 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, Nov 17 (AFP) -- The Haitian capital of Port-au-Prince was paralyzed Monday by a total lack of public transport at the start of an anti-government general strike that was widely supported throughout the island.

There was also a resumption of anti-government demonstrations in Gonaives, Haiti's fourth-largest town, where barricades of old tires were erected, then set on fire. The general strike has been called by the Liaison Committee of Democratic Forces, grouping more than (?50) political parties and smaller political bodies. An announcement issued Monday by the committee said the strike would be for "a limited duration."

The announcement did not specify how long that would be, but a committee spokesman said the strike would end Tuesday. The strike had been called, the announcement said, "to force the departure of the national council of government and ensure the emergence of a democratic alternative at the head of the state." It also appealed to the people to refrain from violence.

Meanwhile, a parallel two-day strike called by the public transport workers' unions also began. The unions were protesting the fact that the military-dominated regime has announced neither the opening of the trial of a soldier accused of killing a bus driver in the provinces last month nor whether the state is taking care of the dead man's family.

BRUNSWIJK GANG ATTACKS ALBINA FROM FRENCH GUIANA

FL172240 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Last weekend a group of 100 persons arrived in Paramaribo from Albina from where they were evacuated by a vessel of the Suriname shipping company for security reasons.

The clashes between the National Army have meanwhile resumed. A French patrol boat had to intervene last weekend when members of the [Brunswijk] Gang opened fire on Albina from the French side of the Marowijne River. The Surinamese marines could not return fire since it would be firing at French territory.

However, the shooting by the Brunswijk Gang stopped when the French patrol boat intervened. Meanwhile a group of 20 Amerindians from Pikienkondre also arrived in Paramaribo having traveled in the ocean by canoe. They also left their village near Albina because of the shooting.

SUSPECTS IMPLICATE GANG IN INSURGENCY PLAN

FL172155 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Last week the military police arrested a number of persons in connection with plans aimed at overthrowing the Government of Suriname. These persons were earlier connected with the 1982 Rambocus coup attempt.

From the testimonies, the military have gathered that some of these people are preparing their actions in cooperation with the Brunswijk Gang.

FBIS

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OAS CONCLUDES GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

Cuba Censure Motion Fails

FL151416 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0435 GMT 15 Nov 86

[By Correspondent Carlos Lara]

[Text] Guatemala City, 14 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico, Peru, and Nicaragua today opposed action by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights on charges of violations on Cuban territory, because that country is not a member of the organization and they should be taken up in world forums.

The opposition from these three countries emerged after the United States presented a study on the violation of human rights in Cuba.

The Inter-American Court of Human Rights is meeting during the 16th OAS meeting and is studying criticisms [of human rights violations] in several other countries such as Chile, Brazil, Argentina, and others.

The topic will be discussed at the General Assembly today and a resolution will be issued calling on all member countries to recognize the court's legal jurisdiction and adopt the necessary initiatives to carry out the means and procedures to protect human rights.

Fund for Haiti Created

FL151548 Bridgetown CANA in English 1523 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Guatemala City, Guatemala, Nov 15, CANA -- The Organisation of American States (OAS) has approved a special emergency fund for humanitarian aid to Haiti.

The fund, creation of which was suggested by OAS Secretary General Joao Clemente Baena Soares, was adopted by consensus at the OAS 16th General Assembly, now closing here.

The report of the secretary general requested that with all due speed and regard for the pressing needs of a member country that intends to strengthen basic principles of representative democracy, a special cooperation programme be implemented that effectively expresses the spirit of inter-American solidarity on which this organization rests.

The fund will consist of a five per cent contribution from the national technical cooperation programmes of each member state and a global contribution from the United States in as much as the U.S. has no such assistance programme.

The fund, named the Inter-American Fund for Priority Assistance to Haiti, has been established for 1987 on a once-only basis.

Haiti has been requested to present to the OAS as soon as possible cooperations programmes appropriate for assistance by the fund.

Bedregal, Del Valle To Meet

PY171953 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2024 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] La Paz, 15 Nov (EFE) -- The Bolivian and Chilean foreign ministers, Guillermo Bedregal and Jaime del Valle respectively, are going to meet to discuss the Bolivian maritime problem next April in Montevideo.

The two ministers yesterday released declarations in Guatemala, where they are attending the 26th OAS Assembly, indicating that they are going to discuss "basic issues" of interest to the two countries. The declaration released by Bedregal indicates that "the only way to find solutions to problems is through peaceful negotiations, dialogue, and understanding" and that "no issue compromising peace among people can deviate from the formula of negotiations."

The declaration also states that "during the talks held by the Bolivian and Chilean foreign ministers in 1986, important aspects of rapprochement and understanding have been found between the two governments, which favor progress toward the solution of many common issues."

The declaration released by Del Valle says: "We have agreed with the Bolivian Foreign Ministry that, despite the important and fruitful talks and work being conducted by the bilateral commission for rapprochement, the two foreign ministers are meeting to discuss basic issues of interest to the two governments." Bolivia lost its sovereign outlet to the Pacific Ocean after a war with Chile in 1879.

Guatemala, Neighbors Sign Pact

PA140242 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 13 Nov 86 p 4

[Text] Yesterday the Governments of Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras signed a technical cooperation agreement for preparing the overall development of the border area.

The plan seeks to improve the living conditions of the area population by organizing and carrying out economic and social activities.

It also seeks to strengthen national and international ties to give stability to the long-range program of integration, preserve and restore natural renewable resources, and improve the multinational and interinstitutional coordination mechanisms.

The preparation of the plan will be financed by the EEC, which has allocated \$250,000. The first stage of the development program will call for an investment of over \$300 million.

The agreement was signed by [Guatemalan] Vice President Roberto Carpio, OAS Secretary General Joao Clemente Baena Soares, Salvadoran Foreign Minister Ricardo Acevedo Peralta, and Honduran Foreign Secretary Carlos Lopez Contreras. The document was also signed by the director general of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Science, Dr Martin Pineiro. The ceremony was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the vice president of the Republic and attended by OAS officials.

ACAN Reviews Meeting

PA162024 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2151 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Guatemala City, 14 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The 16th regular session of the OAS General Assembly concluded today in this capital with concern over "a true threat" of war in Central America and "the possibility of a conflict" over the Malvinas Islands.

The inter-American organization met for a week in Guatemala with the participation of the foreign ministers of Latin America, the United States and the Caribbean. The assembly approved a Peruvian motion calling for a declaration of "open continental war" on drug-trafficking, "a scourge currently affecting more than 50 million people of this continent."

Argentina obtained the support of the assembly for its demand to resolve the Malvinas sovereignty conflict through peaceful negotiations. The islands are at present under British jurisdiction.

The South American country succeeded in having the OAS implicitly request Great Britain not to claim exclusive fishing rights in a 150-mile [as received] zone as of 1 February 1987.

Contadora survived with difficulty, frozen as an "opinion and negotiations" group waiting for favorable political conditions to peacefully mediate in the Central American armed conflict. Contadora (Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama) and its support group (Uruguay, Brazil, Argentina, and Peru) affirmed that "peace is still possible" and asked that the principles of self-determination and nonintervention not be sacrificed in the name of "security and democracy."

The desperate pleas of the mediating groups received an answer from Honduras, Costa Rica, and El Salvador which, like the United States, defend "the use of force." Honduran Foreign Secretary Carlos Lopez Contreras said that voting for the Contadora proposal meant to vote for "the right to arms buildups and to elect an oppressive system."

He also called for support for "the use of force in view of the necessity to put an end to a (Nicaraguan) regime that is backed only by force and by extraterritorial guidelines (the Soviet Union)."

Costa Rica and El Salvador supported this second option, as did the United States, which asked the OAS "not to make" the Central Americans "swallow a resolution that is neither well-balanced nor wanted."

The intervention of Guatemala, Ecuador, and several Caribbean countries avoided a definite rupture between the peace groups and three of the countries involved in the conflict (Honduras, Costa Rica, and El Salvador), neighbors of Nicaragua that compose the "Tegucigalpa Bloc."

Following two meetings lasting a few hours, the five Central American countries and those of the Contadora and Support Groups sat around the same table for the first time in 6 months. However, according to what the Honduran foreign secretary said after the meeting, this served only to have "the OAS renew its mandate to Contadora to continue its work for peace, but did not change the position of the parties."

"We will talk with Contadora when it becomes fully competent [competente]," Contreras said. This position was shared by Costa Rica and El Salvador.

Richard McCormack, the U.S. representative, interpreted the results saying: "The main message of this assembly has been that the OAS cannot force the Central American democracies to accept resolutions that do not suit them." He noted: "We all want Contadora to succeed but we have seen that so far it has not yielded fruit."

The meeting in Guatemala, which hosted the assembly session and is "actively neutral" in the Central American conflict, served to "crudely and frankly" show the "profound differences that exist on political matters," something that in the opinion of Guatemalan Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez "was necessary."

ARMY CONFERENCE OPENS IN BUENOS AIRES

PY110038 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1630 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Nov (TELAM) -- Army Chief of Staff General Hector Rios Erenu today presided over the opening ceremony of the first meeting of chiefs in charge of training and teaching American armies. Representatives of 14 countries of the American continent are attending the meeting.

The opening meeting was held at the General San Martin Auditorium of the Army Staff headquarters. It was attended by high-ranking officers from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, the United States, Honduras, Guatemala, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, and Venezuela.

The meeting will implement the (?decisions) made at the 16th Conference of American Armies, which established that the next meeting was to be held in Argentina. During the meeting, data for organizing courses and the bases for creating an inter-American military education system will be discussed.

General Naldo Dasso, director general of military institutes, said that for the first time in Latin America, we will begin to implement today several activities to brief us on the teaching systems used in our respective armies. He added that this will be a complex challenge and a great responsibility for all of us.

After greeting the audience, he pointed out the importance and effects of the topic to be debated. He said that we realize that discussing education at the military institutes is a very good way to exchange experiences and knowledge.

He said that through the debates, this system will enable us to get to know the characteristics of the systems being used by the armies of the continent, [word indistinct] the current and future possibilities of the most important organizations of the American military system.

The meetings, which started today at the War College, will end on 14 November.

CAPUTO VIEWS REAGAN MEETING, FALKLANDS STATEMENT

Notes 'Preconditions'

PY172145 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1740 GMT 17 Nov

[By special NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS correspondent]

[Text] Washington, 17 Nov (NA) -- Foreign Minister Dante Caputo said here today that Argentina's willingness to formally declare a cessation of hostilities in the South Atlantic, which is being demanded by Great Britain, "is subject" to the fulfillment of prior conditions, and that these entail engaging in overall negotiations, within the framework of Resolution 40/21 of the United Nations, which included undertaking negotiations on the sovereignty of the Malvinas Islands.

Caputo said that there is still no answer from the British Government regarding the proposal that was made today by Argentina. He also said that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will study the Argentina proposal within the next 2 hours.

Caputo made this comment at the end of (?a meeting that President Raul Alfonsin and Shultz) held at the Mayflower Hotel, just before the meeting that the Argentine president and U.S. President Reagan held at 1400.

Earlier, Alfonsin and Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille met with Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker, with whom they discussed the Argentine foreign debt issue.

Also present at the meeting with Secretary Shultz were the Argentine foreign minister, the Argentine economy minister, Argentine Ambassador to Washington Enrique Candiotti, and Argentine presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez.

Shultz was accompanied at the meeting by Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Elliott Abrams, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for South America Robert Gelbard, and U.S. Ambassador to Buenos Aires Theodore Gildred.

At the end of the meeting the Argentine spokesman said that it was a "highly positive" meeting, during which "there was an exhaustive and constructive dialogue over those issues that are of concern to both Argentina and the United States."

Speaking about the meeting, Caputo told journalists that "we must be careful" in interpreting [words indistinct] in formally declaring a cessation of hostilities, which the British are demanding.

Caputo said that the formal declaration of a cessation of hostilities must come after the fulfillment of preconditions that call for negotiations on the issue of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, within the framework of Resolution 40/21 of the United Nations.

Caputo said that the proposal that was issued today "shows that Argentina is upholding a logical position." He added that solutions must be achieved on this basis and that "they cannot go against" what has been said previously.

Caputo added that this proposal shows the Argentine Government's willingness to "create the proper atmosphere of trust needed to undertake overall negotiations" with the United Kingdom.

Presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez said that Alfonsin had handed the Argentine proposal to Secretary Shultz, who took note of the fact but apparently did not make any comment.

In this regard, Lopez asked reporters to ask Shultz' spokesman about the secretary's opinion of the proposal.

Lopez also said that during the talks, they discussed the overall situation in the Americas, bilateral relations, the situation in Latin America and the need to achieve stability in the region.

Lopez added that only 10 minutes of the meeting were dedicated to discussing the Malvinas issue, and that Shultz did not "make any comment" about the third point in the Argentine declaration, which paves the way for negotiations through a declaration which would establish in due time the formal cessation of hostilities.

Cites 'Very Cordial' Atmosphere

PY180154 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Interview with Foreign Minister Dante Caputo by unidentified reporter after the Alfonsin-Reagan meeting on 17 November in Washington; recorded -- broadcast in progress]

[Text] [Caputo]... an extensive meeting. You must have noticed that it lasted twice as long as originally scheduled. A wide variety of topics was discussed during the 1-hour meeting, including of course the Malvinas issue, on which we stated our position and our concerns. We also discussed topics related to overall Latin American development, stability, and democratic transition, as well as our clear position on economic matters.

I believe the meeting was held in a very cordial atmosphere. Apart from being positive from the political standpoint, it was very cordial and relaxed from the human standpoint. Rather than a negotiation, this was a conversation. It was very warm.

[Reporter] Did President Reagan or any of his closest aides -- Shultz -- comment on the Argentine document released today in Buenos Aires and here in Washington?

[Caputo] We delivered the document here this morning after its release in Buenos Aires. I will not meet with State Department officials and I assume that we will elaborate a little more on it.

[Reporter] What is the Foreign Ministry's assessment of the developments observed in the Malvinas issue since the recent remarks made here in Washington by Mrs Thatcher?

[Caputo] Well, I believe we have basically three or four objectives. Our main objective, of course, is the one we all know: to recover the islands.

The problem is how to do this, how to overcome the stumbling blocks between us and this major objective. For instance, if everything remains unchanged, if the status quo is maintained, it would be negative for us but it would be beneficial to the United Kingdom. If the Malvinas issue loses force in international forums, if the issue is no longer the subject of heated UN debates, we would then be naturally inclined to leave things as they are now. Therefore, it is essential for us to make all foreign ministries focus their attention on the issue, to make the Malvinas a subject of international debate; that is, if the Malvinas issue stays in the limelight, then the actual positions of the two countries will become evident. [end recording]

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON UK REJECTION OF STATEMENT

PY190008 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2330 GMT 18 Nov 86

[By NA special correspondent]

[Text] New Haven, Connecticut, 18 Nov (NA) -- Speaking in the name of the Argentine Government, presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez here tonight described as "lamentable" the British rejection of the Argentine proposal on new channels of dialogue to solve the Malvinas controversy, including the sovereignty issue. Lopez said that although he lamented the British decision, "it again clearly shows which side is intransigent and which side is truly seeking to preserve peace through dialogue."

In a statement at the entrance of Yale University, Lopez said that despite the British attitude, "Argentina will persevere in its effort to promote dialogue." Lopez added that Argentina "hopes to continue to enjoy the international community's understanding and support and, as it has done on previous occasions, it will emphasize the recent developments on the Malvinas issue at the United Nations in the next few days."

Foreign Ministry 'Not Surprised'

PY181803 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1740 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Nov (EFE) -- British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's rejection of the Argentine Government's proposal submitted yesterday to begin comprehensive negotiations over the Malvinas Islands did not surprise the officials at the Argentine Foreign Ministry today. "It was a foreseeable option, but it would not be appropriate to reach hasty conclusions regarding this decision of the British Government," a high-ranking Foreign Ministry spokesman told EFE after asking to remain anonymous.

"It is important to evaluate the short-term repercussions of this British decision because the UN General Assembly is due to meet in just a few days," the source said, adding that "we will have to see the effect of this on the 41 countries which abstained last year when Resolution 40/21, asking the two parties to begin comprehensive negotiations on the future of the Malvinas Islands, was voted because it was on this resolution that Argentina based its recent proposal." This opinion is shared by several other high-ranking Argentine Foreign Ministry officials who said they were waiting for "signs" from New York where Argentine Minister Dante Caputo is due to arrive today with President Raul Alfonsin, who is touring the United States.

MINISTER SAYS U.S. TROOP PRESENCE POSITIVE

PY181641 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Information Minister Herman Antelo has made statements, and evaluated the actions of the U.S. troops that came to support the Bolivian police forces in their struggle against drug trafficking.

Minister Antelo began by referring to the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and then went on to evaluate their contribution.

[Begin recording] [Antelo] The withdrawal of the U.S. logistic support troops is just one (?phase that has been fulfilled) because the struggle against drug trafficking continues, especially using the knowledge obtained from these troops. This logistic support effort will now be carried out by the Armed Forces that is, by the Army, Navy, and Air Force. In other words, the Air Force will fly, transport, and maintain the helicopters. The Navy will be supplied with river patrol equipment, and will be in charge of patrolling the rivers in Santa Cruz, Beni and Pando, as well as in Cochabamba. The Army will be in charge of communications.

A deep-rooted reorganization of all the police mechanisms is under way. A new directorate and a task force will be created. This task force will be under the control of the new directorate and will be made up of all the representatives of the [word indistinct] forces. The intelligence system will also be reorganized through two organizations: The Bolivian Intelligence Office [OIE] and the DEA that provides the U.S. support in the intelligence tasks and which, in addition to providing information for the antidrug operations will also participate in the operations and gain daily experience in the actions that are conducted.

As you may see, it is a more organized and effective structure, and we hope it will be more efficient in carrying out the tasks which still lie ahead.

[Reporter] Does the government believe this support has been positive or negative?

[Antelo] The government believes that the U.S. support was positive, because there are many objective results as a consequence of the U.S. presence: the destruction of more than 20 drug manufacturing laboratories, the discovery of approximately 26 landing strips, raids on 16 farms, a large number of (?arrested traffickers) and seized drugs. Therefore, we believe that those results speak for themselves. Moreover, we have shared an experience which we also believe has been very positive. The Bolivians, on one hand, have had the opportunity to have an infrastructure which has allowed them to carry out operations that would otherwise have been impossible, and the U.S. Government, and not only the U.S. Government, but the entire international community, has been able to see through the operations carried out by this task force that the fight against drug trafficking in Bolivia is more difficult than elsewhere. Therefore, in terms of experience and results we believe it has been positive. [end recording]

DEL VALLE CITED ON RESTORING TIES, SEA OUTLET

PY181839 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] A press report received by Panamericana datelined Arica states that Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle today stated that the restoration of diplomatic relations with Bolivia, which were broken in 1978, is not necessary, indispensable, nor convenient until Chile sees what course the talks on Bolivia's landlocked situation take.

Del Valle arrived in Arica, 2,000 km north of Santiago, from Guatemala to brief President Augusto Pinochet on his participation on the recent OAS Assembly. President Pinochet is conducting a 5-day tour through northern Chile.

According to press reports Minister Del Valle said that Chile had agreed to talk about Bolivia's landlocked situation due to the moderate and conciliating tone of voice of the Bolivian representatives at the recent OAS Assembly. It was added that the contacts had been interrupted for some time due to the discourtesy of the Bolivian Government during a UN meeting last year.

Del Valle added that until the Chilean Government sees what course the talks take with Bolivia, to be held in Montevideo in April 1987, the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries is not necessary, indispensable, nor convenient.

Bolivia lost its outlet to the Pacific Ocean when the Peruvian-Bolivian confederation confronted Chile during the War of the Pacific last century.

Acting Minister Comments

PY181918 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Acting Foreign Minister Jorge Valdes, in referring to Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle's statements, said that an opening for the resumption of diplomatic relations with Bolivia was not necessary or convenient as long as the course of talks on the Bolivian landlocked situation has not been set.

In voicing his support of Del Valle's statements, Valdes said that the Bolivian and Chilean strategy will be revealed in the commercial field during the meeting to be held in Montevideo in April 1987.

Valdes also said that the landlocked problem will be tackled by President Victor Paz Estenssoro in the same way he is tackling the other Bolivian political, social, and economic problems.

The acting foreign minister concluded by stating that the rapprochement between Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal and his Chilean counterpart, Jaime del Valle, is yielding positive results. Jorge Valdes said that there is a frank desire to hold a dialogue.

Del Valle said that his country had agreed to discuss the landlocked problem with Bolivia due to the moderate and conciliatory tone used by the Bolivian representatives at the recent OAS assembly.

EL SALVADOR VP SEES SARNEY, COMMENTS ON CONTADORA

PY190226 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1842 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Brasilia, 18 Nov (EFE) — Salvadoran Vice President Rodolfo Castillo Claramount stated here today that the efforts of the Contadora Group to solve the Central American problem "have fallen on deaf ears."

In a statement to EFE, Castillo Claramount said: "The unilateral actions by Nicaragua, the Honduran withdrawal, the Costa Rican refusal to sit at a negotiating table with the Sandinistas, and the ongoing escalation of military actions will prevent the Contadora Group and the Contadora Support Group from succeeding in their efforts."

Castillo Claramount made these comments after meeting with President Jose Sarney, who gave him a \$200,000 donation for the victims of the earthquake that shook San Salvador in October.

After voicing pessimism about the outcome of the peace efforts of the Contadora Group (Colombia, Panama, Venezuela, and Mexico) and of the Contadora Support Group (Brazil, Argentina, Peru, and Uruguay), Castillo Claramount noted that the escalation of military actions is a stumbling block to the attainment of an agreement.

Castillo Claramount said: "The U.S. support for the contras and the arms purchased by the Sandinistas, who are now the largest military force in Central America, will jeopardize any negotiated solution."

Commenting on the Salvadoran domestic situation with regard to the earthquake and guerrilla activities, he said: "The terrorist guerrillas lost a historic chance of joining the democratization process promoted by President Jose Napoleon Duarte during October's tragedy."

Castillo Claramount charged the "militarist" FMLN sectors with preventing the guerrillas from participating in the current reconstruction process which, he said, "would have resulted in a resounding international victory at a low political cost."

Castillo Claramount today left for Rio de Janeiro, from where he will depart for Caracas on 21 November on the last leg of his tour to three Latin American countries.

PINOCHET TOURS NORTHERN CHILE, PROMISES PEACE

PY181715 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0349 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Santiago, 17 Nov (EFE) — Chilean President General Augusto Pinochet today said that his administration will ensure the peace and tranquillity that Chile needs. The president made these remarks upon his arrival in Arica, 2,000 km north of Santiago at the beginning of a 5-day tour through the northernmost part of the country.

When Pinochet arrived in Arica he was welcomed by thousands of people who had gathered in Plaza Colon carrying signs and posters supporting the government. Pinochet said: "I know that some people, poisoned by alien ideologies, are trying to hurt us, but they should be aware that as long as I have a breath of life in me they will not sway me from the course which I must follow."

He went on to talk about the attack against him on 7 September this year, during which five of his bodyguards died, and about the giant caches of arms and explosives that were found in August this year in northern Chile and he blamed all this on international communism. The countries which did not want to understand that Chile is the target of Marxist aggression are now realizing that an attempt is being made to unleash a civil war in Chile, Pinochet said. He went on to say: Now they can understand why we have drawn up a constitution which bans communism "because the communists are responsible for many of the things that we do not want here."

Later, amid applause and cheers, Pinochet stated that Chile needs peace and tranquillity to work and stressed that "only capable and strong governments can keep at bay those who try to harm them." He concluded by saying: Rest assured that the military government will maintain this tranquillity to enable you to work and to make Chile greater.

'TORCHED' STUDENT QUINTANA DESCRIBES INCIDENT

PY182147 Paris AFP in Spanish 2031 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Santiago, 17 Nov (AFP) — Chilean student Carmen Gloria Quintana, torched in Sanitago when a military patrol was repressing antigovernment demonstrations, has stated that the leader of the patrol himself drenched her body with fuel before setting her on fire. Rodrigo Rojas Denegri, 18, a photographer who lived in the United States, died 4 days later from the burns he suffered in the incident.

Veronica Denegri, the mother of the photographer, one week ago in Washington sued the Chilean military government, demanding a compensatory payment of \$10 million. I saw the person who doused me with gasoline. He was the leader, the one who gave most of the orders, Carmen Gloria Quintana stated in her first interview that was published in the Santiago weekly HOY on 17 November.

Carmen Gloria Quintana, 19, was severely burned over 60 percent of her body. Chilean doctors operated on her 16 times before she was sent to a hospital in Montreal, Canada, where she granted the interview. The student said: He was blonde and blue-eyed, describing Army Lieutenant Pedro Fernandez, who has been arrested and charged with unnecessary violence leading to death. The other 24 soldiers of the patrol have been released.

The girl explained that the military men arrested her when she was getting ready to help other demonstrators erect a barricade against General Augusto Pinochet's government. She said that all the soldiers had their faces painted black and were carrying their submachine guns slung over their chests. First they arrested Rodrigo, who was ahead of me, and then the truck backed up to get me. Carmen Gloria Quintana added: They put me up against a wall and drenched me with gasoline from the head down. She said that the photographer had fallen down unconscious from the beating the soldiers had given him.

The young girl's story continues: One of them threw some sort of incendiary device between me and Rodrigo. I was very nervous and I did not see it well, but it was something that broke between the two of us. I started to burn. I was jumping from one side to the other trying to put out the flames with my hands, but I couldn't. They hit me in the mouth with the stock of a gun because I was trying to put the flames out. Rodrigo was burning, and I lost consciousness.

The two young people were found by the police several hours later in Quilicura, a suburban area outside Santiago, and this prompted the investigation, which is still continuing. The young student's interview was made public in Santiago one day after a demonstration during which 16 persons were arrested when hundreds of youths tried to restore a memorial painting on General Valasquez Street where the torching occurred. The painting was defaced by unidentified individuals who painted sarcastic slogans over it, such as: Reds are flammable.

JOINT SCIENTIFIC MEETING WITH U.S., NASA EXPERTS

PY180031 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Excerpt] General Ramon Vega, director of operations of the Chilean Air Force, has stressed the importance of having a modern airport on Easter Island. He stated that those who initially criticized the project did not understand the real significance of the airport.

The high-ranking officer talked with the press after opening the second Chilean-U.S. Scientific Meeting, which is being held within the framework of Article 19 of the Mataverí Agreement. The opening ceremony took place in the Seventh Conference room of the Diego Portales Building. A group of U.S. experts, headed by Douglas Norton, who is in charge of the NASA's International Affairs Office, participated in the ceremony. The group of U.S. experts will listen to what the Chilean scientists have to say and evaluate the papers that the Chileans submit. [passage omitted]

FARC, BARCO ENVOY HOLD 'SURPRISE' MEETING

PA181700 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Bogota — FARC's General Staff and Carlos Ossa Escobar, President Barco's reconciliation and rehabilitation representative, held a surprise meeting today to seek a solution for the conflict posed by the withdrawal of the Patriotic Union [UP] from Congress. Ossa Escobar went to Casa Verde yesterday with three advisers. According to his statements, this is the first meeting between him and FARC leaders since he delivered the Barco government's formal proposal to continue the pacification efforts.

UP sources in Bogota reported the meeting and noted that it undoubtedly will be a historic one because of the difficult situation surrounding it.

FORMER NARCOTICS DIVISION CHIEF MURDERED

PA182105 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] The killing of Colonel Jaime Ramirez, former chief of the National Police Narcotics Division, has provoked general revulsion. His family used to say that he was marked to die because of his struggle against the drugtraffickers.

During last night's dragnet, a man taken to Kennedy Hospital with wounds and identified as Hector Gongora, was arrested.

Col¹/Ramirez will be buried this afternoon. The death of National Police Colonel Jaime Ramirez was foreshadowed [anunciaron] 3 years ago by the murder of Rodrigo Lara Bonilla [late Colombian government minister]. The colonel dedicated his 30 years in the Police Department to fight drug trafficking.

According to the authorities, the investigations that have been carried out less than 24 hours since the attack have had positive results. The green Renault used for the attack had been stolen in Medellin, and the authorities have identified the fingerprints and the blue jacket found in the vehicle.

Ramirez' wife and their two children, who were travelling with him, remain in the Military Hospital. On 5 December Ramirez will be posthumously promoted to brigadier general. He personally directed several operations against the mafia bosses and destroyed important laboratories such as that of the Yari plains. The investigations have established that he was hit by 27 bullets.

President Barco and the High Military Command will attend his funeral this afternoon. His colleagues are now paying their respects at the Santander General School.

In the next few hours, the General Attorney's Office will appoint two state attorneys to investigate the murder of Col Ramirez. The authorities will initiate the investigations immediately to clear up the death of the former antinarcotics officer.

ARMY REPORTS ON PUBLIC ORDER SITUATION

PA090350 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Excerpts] The country's national political situation is very delicate. Army and guerrilla forces have clashed in the San Pablo and Teorama municipalities in Norte de Santander Department, in Carolina and El Principe in Antioquia Department, in La Nevera in Valle del Cauca Department, as well as in Las Montoyas in Cimitarra municipality, Magdalena.

According to the reports from Army command, 23 rebels, 11 soldiers, and 3 civilians have been killed so far in the clashes in Norte de Santander Department. To be more precise, the clashes have occurred in the Teorama municipality and have gone on continuously for the past 30 hours. The battles are taking place between the Santander Battalion, assigned to the 5th Brigade, and a column of the Guerrilla Coordinating Board, which so far has lost six men. The Santander Battalion, meanwhile, has lost two soldiers. In Norte de Santander Department, Armed Forces units have fought with an ELN [National Liberation Army] column in San Pablo Municipality, where the latter dynamited three electric pylons this morning, causing over 60 million pesos worth of damage. The explosions also caused a blackout in the northern part of Norte de Santander. The deaths of three guerrillas and the unfortunate deaths of three soldiers -- including a noncommissioned officer -- have been confirmed.

In Antioquia Department today there were clashes near the Miraflores Dam between the National Guerrilla Coordinating Board commando, which has approximately 300 men, and the Cartagena and Girardot Battalions, which have been fighting since last Sunday in Carolina. [passage omitted]

A large number of military equipment and arms have been seized from the guerrillas, including FAL and G-3 rifles, machine guns, and all types of military equipment. In the Magdalena region near Cimitarra Municipality clashes are under way between the (?Calibio) and Diego Granada Battalions and a FARC column. We have not received any information regarding the number of dead or wounded in this battle.

Finally in the Palmira Municipality, La Esmeralda jurisdiction, in the La Nevera area, violent operations have been carried out by the 13th Brigade units which, within the past few hours, have clashed with an M-19 column. Six guerrillas and three soldiers, two of whom were noncommissioned officers, were killed in this clash.

This is the public order situation in national territory, which has been described by the Armed Forces Information and Press Office as very delicate.

BRIEFS

1986 DRUG FIGHT STATISTICS -- Bogota, 9 Nov (DPA) -- The Colombian police this year have captured 1978 drug-traffickers and seized more than 390 laboratories for processing cocaine, according to police department spokesmen. It has also been reported that 29 of the arrested drug-traffickers are foreigners, but their nationalities have not been disclosed [Excerpts] [Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1706 GMT 9 Nov 86 PA]

SENATE LEADER TAKES PROPOSAL TO ANDEAN PACT

PY182051 Paris AFP in Spanish 0443 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Lima, 17 Nov (AFP) — Senate President Armando Villanueva is going to submit to the Andean Parliament the proposal made by President Alan Garcia to create an organization of Latin American and Caribbean states excluding the United States.

Villanueva, who is an APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] leader, today traveled to Caracas, where the Andean Parliament is meeting from 17 to 20 November. He will also explain the Peruvian proposal before the Venezuelan Senate as well as to Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi and former President Carlos Andres Perez.

Villanueva is carrying a message from President Alan Garcia to the Andean Parliament. In addition Villanueva will convey the Peruvian support for Argentina in light of the latest measure adopted by Great Britain on the Malvinians.

In answer to questions about Prime Minister Luis Alva's proposal advocating President Garcia's reelection, Villanueva said that it was Alva's personal initiative and that it is being evaluated by the APRA Political Commission. He added that although the Constitution prohibits the reelection of the president, if the people want they can change the Constitution.

PRIME MINISTER ON LATIN AMERICAN FOREIGN DEBT

PY181414 Lima Radioprogramas del Peru in Spanish 1810 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Peruvian Prime Minister Alva Castro has said in New York that the Latin American capability to pay the foreign debt is very limited. He said that longer payment terms and lower interest rates are needed as well as fairer prices for our raw material and export products.

Alva Castro participated in a seminar on the debt and development behind closed doors in the United Nations building with the participation of well known economist John Kenneth Galbraith and other officials.

JOINT ANTIDRUG PACT WITH BRAZIL, COLOMBIA SIGNED

PY181726 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1640 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Lima, 17 Nov (EFE) — Military and police chiefs from Peru, Brazil and Colombia have signed in Iquitos, capital of the Amazonas Department, a pact to put an end to the drug trafficking that takes place in the jungle area of those countries.

Today's edition of LA REPUBLICA reported that the meeting was held behind closed doors, but ended with the announcement of the sixth "Condor" operation. This operation will see the participation, for the first time, of the joint police forces of all three countries.

Apparently, the serious problem of drug trafficking in the Amazon jungle was discussed, and a decision was made to start the "Condor" operation in the Colombian Amazon jungle.

LA REPUBLICA reported that the meeting was attended by Colombian Colonel Silvio Londono; Dr. Ney Cunha Silva, Narcotics Division chief of the Brazilian Police; and the chief of the Peruvian Police Forces, General Cesar Merino in addition to other officials of the three countries.

The activities against drug trafficking in the Amazon jungle have intensified since the social democrat APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] came to power last year. Many clandestine airfields have been destroyed during the various "Condor" operations. Several clandestine cocaine labs were found and drugs, arms and ingredients for making cocaine were seized.

The Peruvian press recently reported the OAS approval of a Peruvian proposal made by its representative, Luis Gonzalez Posada, to create a front of the Americans against drug trafficking.

GARCIA, GONZALEZ JOINT COMMUNIQUE SPEECHES

Gonzalez' Speech

PY141641 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0110 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Speech by Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez during signing ceremony of joint communique at Government Palace in Lima on 13 November — recorded]

[Text] Mr President: I want to convey to you my gratitude and I want to publicly emphasize the great political content of our talks and of my presence in Lima. I am grateful for your hospitality. I am also grateful for our having broken the strict norms governing relations among countries to establish between us something that also stems from our longtime friendship: open, sincere communications, which have enabled me to have a firsthand look at the Peruvian reality, whether in Lima or in Cusco. We have thus laid the groundwork to reach important agreements not only in our assessment of regional or international issues, but also regarding the far-reaching political aspirations of our peoples. I want to convey to you the greetings of the king of Spain, and I also express to you, Mr President, and the Peruvian people my gratitude and friendship. I also want to convey to you my gratitude for the great significance we were able to attach to our political talks. You have proven that you are a capable, mature, young energetic president. I wish you personal success and good luck to your people. [applause]

Garcia's Speech

PY141701 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0110 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Speech by Peruvian President Alan Garcia during signing of the joint communique at Government Palace in Lima on 13 November — recorded]

[Text] Mr President:

I want to thank you again for your visit to Peru and, speaking in the name of the Peruvian people, I want to tell that your presence has instilled enthusiasm and political ideas into our lives and has made us feel closer to Spain, which has played such a substantive role in our history and in shaping our heritage.

We greet you as the representative of a renewed, democratic, promising Spain, with which Latin America shares a common heritage and common future undertakings.

The document we just signed reflects the common desire of our two countries and governments to jointly address world issues and the solution of political problems that are in the best interests of our countries: The issue of Central American and our support for nonintervention in Nicaragua, our support for the Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, our historic, humane effort to end apartheid and the policy of domination and threats imposed on the countries of southern Africa, and our common position that economic topics must be considered within the framework of shared responsibility, emphasizing solidarity.

All this is included in this document, which I believe is unprecedented because it outlines our common political views. Although we, as debtors, maintain our own position, we have a clear understanding of the creditors' problems.

We hope that this visit, which has markedly boosted our spirit and has enriched our political life, will reassert the dignifying shared positions adopted by our peoples and governments in their effort to make known their clear international and political goals.

I am deeply grateful to Your Excellency for your visit, which will be very useful to all Peruvians and politicians. I appreciate your casualness, and your dispensing with formalities and protocol. I am very grateful for your gestures of friendship and hope that this will be just your first visit to Peru.

Please convey to the King of Spain and, through him, to the Spanish people, our firm conviction that the Spanish and Peruvian peoples will reunite on the 500th anniversary of our first encounter, perhaps under different conditions but always bound by a community of interests and ideals. Thank you, Mr President. [applause]

POWER PYLONS BLOWN UP; HUNDREDS ARRESTED

PY181417 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0423 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Ayacucho, 17 Nov (EFE) -- This afternoon 11 power pylons were blown up in Ayacucho Department and the Civil Guard arrested about 200 people in a dragnet operation. The pylons which apparently were blown up by members of the Shining Path were located in five different areas. As a result a blackout occurred at 1900 and still continues at midnight.

Civil Guard sources indicated that about 200 people were arrested, mostly for identification purposes, in the Plaza de Armas and in different districts of the city. Most of the arrests occurred in the San Juan Bautista District, where during the 16 November municipal elections a large red flag with the Shining Path emblem was raised.

The Shining Path began its action in Ayacucho and has made power pylons one of its most important targets since beginning its armed struggle.

BLANCO ACCUSES PRESIDENT OF 'ARTIFICIAL' UNREST

PY181637 Paris AFP in Spanish 1541 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Montevideo, 16 Nov (AFP) -- The opposition National or Blanco Party (of the center) today accused Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti of generating an artificial climate of unrest with which to hold the country to ransom, just to satisfy his own political interests.

In a severe antigovernment statement issued in the wake of the Uruguayan crisis, Blanco Party members have rejected the artificial aggravation of the political situation which has been caused by the president of the Republic. They also reaffirmed their decision to continue seeking solutions to the great national problems. Relations between the government and the opposition have reached the lowest level since the reinstatement of the constitutional regime, when, at midnight on 14 November, for the first time in history, they could not approve the law on rendering the accounts (the annual state accounts report).

This situation has brought the country to the brink of early congressional elections, suggested by the officialist congressmen, to solve the political impasse created by the failure to find a way out of the issue over the human rights violations that were committed by the military regime. Interior Minister Antonio Marchesano stated on 15 November that the government will use all possible means to avoid a call for legislative elections; although today, 16 November, he held meetings with his main advisers to adopt some measures in case of such a possibility.

The Blanco Party statement claims that the National Party is a firm supporter, on all counts, of a popular consultation to settle the great political disputes, but warned that it must take place at the right time and on issues considered opportune and convenient to the country.

The Blanco Party warned that, on this occasion, even though it does not contribute to solving the real problem, it is ready to facilitate this path and will meet this decision because it could help consolidate and improve the democratic institutions. Blanco Party leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate stated last night in the city of Pando (30 km northeast of Montevideo) that the executive branch is facing the serious problem of what will happen when the civilian courts begin to call Army or police officers who may refuse to show up.

Ferreira Aldunate did not discard the possibility that this situation could result in early legislative elections, but did discard the possibility that the upcoming elections could also include the early replacement of President Sanguinetti. Sanguinetti was elected for a period of 5 years, and he is going to stay there for 5 years, he stated. He added that the National Party will enter Government House through the front door and will not play the role of a substitute to conclude somebody else's term in office.

BROAD FRONT LEADER ON BUDGET, HUMAN RIGHTS

PY171649 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Relay from Radio La Voz de Melo]

[Text] General Liber Seregni, president of the Broad Front, has made an important statement here in Melo.

In relation to the state of accounts report debated by the National Congress last night, Seregni said that he felt very frustrated and that the government decision was unfortunate.

He pointed out that the basic problem is that of human rights violations that were committed during the de facto regime. He added that he cannot understand why the government has used the state of accounts report to blackmail the country. Regarding last night's decision Seregni said: It was frustrating because the government did not fulfill the agreement reached in the Conapro [National Consensus Commission], especially the agreement reached by the economists of the four political parties.

Seregni also said that the party which he heads is willing to take important steps and even to censure the interior minister if the human rights issue is not justly addressed. [recorded passage indistinct]

INTERIOR MINISTER EVALUATES POLITICAL SITUATION

PY171344 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] At the Navy Square this morning, President Julio Sanguinetti attended a ceremony during which the Navy commemorated its anniversary. Also in attendance were several ministers and ruling party lawmakers.

Interior Minister Antonio Marchesano made the following statement about the country's political situation:

[Begin recording] I have said that this new political situation has to be overcome and there are many ways to do it. The first and the most reasonable is that the country must seek formulas for understanding and to govern with enough majority within an environment of general understanding. This is the path we are going to pursue until we find a solution.

[Reporter] Does this mean congressional elections ahead of time?

[Marchesano] [Words indistinct] hope that it will be a great agreement, a great political agreement to ensure the necessary tranquility with which to govern [words indistinct].

[Reporter] Has the basis for an agreement already been set, I mean [words indistinct].

[Marchesano] [Words indistinct] conclusion of a process that was being wrongly managed and this is precisely what should be corrected.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] some opposition sectors say that the government is using coercion [words indistinct].

[Marchesano] I am not going to answer that. Let me reiterate. We have been talking and we will continue to talk. All the people with whom we have been talking know how to act. We have talked with leaders of all the political parties and they know our position. Therefore, no one can doubt the decisions of the executive branch and the government. In this regard there is absolutely no doubt.

We have talked with everyone in the best possible manner. Therefore, there is no need to argue through third persons or microphones. I believe there are natural stages for discussion and we are going to work through them. We are going to work with tranquility because we have always worked seeking [words indistinct].

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] label the situation as serious, critical?

[Marchesano] I do not believe the situation is critical and if we do things right [words indistinct]. There is a way to cure an illness. The doctor gives you the right medicine and you get better.

[Reporter] Are the contacts with the opposition going to begin next Monday?

[Marchesano] The contacts never end or begin. In politics talks go on all the time and we are going to talk as much as necessary because we feel that we have a great responsibility which we have to share with those who participate [words indistinct].
[end recording]

AMBASSADOR ESPINOSA VIEWS RELATIONS WITH U.S.

PA182034 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 15 Nov 86 p 6-A

[Editorial: "Infamous Campaign"]

[Text] Jorge Espinosa de los Reyes, Mexico's ambassador to Washington, explained why recent Mexico-U.S. relations have created tension and "numerous unfriendly expressions:" The reason is a "persistent and infamous campaign" to discredit our country.

The list of offenses is actually very long, but Espinosa de los Reyes highlighted one that stems from an immigration bill recently approved in the United States. He said that this bill casts "a disturbing shadow" on our bilateral relations. This is so because the new migration regulations -- which were decided upon unilaterally, putting aside the past practice of mutual discussions and analyses which sometimes precede bilateral and respectful discussions of a problem involving the two countries on an equal basis -- will probably result in serious unemployment problems for Mexico. [sentence as published]

Ambassador Espinosa de los Reyes also cited the antinarcotics law, the tax on imported petroleum, slanderous statements made by U.S. officials during hearings about Mexico organized by Jesse Helms, and the campaign to discredit Mexico that has been unleashed in certain U.S. media.

The relationship between Mexico and the United States has been traditionally difficult although it has experienced periods marked by calm and good understanding. It is now going through one of the most conflictive phases in contemporary history. Perhaps our neighboring country has not realized what is at stake, but in any case Mexico must act with vigor and maturity to defend itself from a clearly unjust campaign.

PAPER CENSURES U.S. POLICY TOWARD MEXICO

PA182220 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 14 Nov 86 p 6-A

[Editorial: "Pretext to Maneuver"]

[Text] Using an antinarcotics campaign as a banner, the U.S. Government is resorting to an outrageous maneuver which will end up tarnishing bilateral relations with Mexico, relations already tense and laden with arrogant and unilateral actions. While President Ronald Reagan meets in Washington with 20 U.S. ambassadors to drug-producing and-exporting countries to strengthen the campaign against drug trafficking, it has been learned that "radical sectors" of the Reagan administration are trying to include the death of Enrique Camarena and the arrest of Victor Cortez, both agents of the Drug Enforcement Administration, in the annual report on human rights violations the State Department is preparing.

The "radical sector" attitude is, of course, nothing more than a political scheme to poorly disguise a desire to deal an economic and political blow to Mexico. "Deep" disappointment over the slow pace of investigations and the classification of our country as a human rights violator would be followed by a series of economic, financial, and tourist sanctions. Even more, it would give the U.S. Government the opportunity to emphasize to the new Democrat-controlled Congress its priorities for relations with Mexico.

The time has come for our country to issue a strong, responsible and indignant reply, which on this occasion should not be limited to a formal diplomatic protest. It is imperative to tell the United States that Mexico will not tolerate being the object of abuse such as is being planned. The limit of what is permissible has been exceeded on too many occasions; it is time to put a stop to it.

BELIZEAN MINISTER ON RELATIONS WITH GUATEMALA

PA182146 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 1955 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Report by Juana Jaramillo]

[Text] Belizean Foreign Minister Dean O. Barrow say his government is surprised by Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo's recent statements on the territorial dispute between Belize and Guatemala. The Belizean foreign minister reviewed the honor guard at the monument in honor of the homeland where he placed a wreath.

Interviewed by the National News System, Dean Barrow said that his government is struggling to protect peace in the country through a dialogue with the Guatemalan Government. Barrow emphasized that the work of the Contadora and Support Groups is just and reasonable because they seek the stability of the Central American region. The foreign minister said that he will remain in Mexico for 2 days and will meet with Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor and attend the formal inauguration of the Belizean Embassy in Mexico City.

1987 EXPENSE BUDGET AIMED AT INTERNAL GROWTH

PA182333 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Report by Rita Ganem]

[Text] The government's 1987 expense budget will surpass 86 billion pesos, approximately \$108 million [figure as heard] at the present exchange rate, which represents an increase of 167 percent over the budget approved for 1986. Nevertheless, more than half of these resources, 47.5 billion pesos, will be used for the payment of interest, amortization, and capital on the country's foreign and internal debts. According to the secretary of programming and budget, the other 38 [as heard] trillion pesos will be for projects already underway, which will allow for the country's required growth and for basic priorities such as food, health, education, housing, and infrastructure, which the government is responsible for.

Generating employment will be among the priorities in the 1987 expense budget, receiving an increase of 15 percent over the amount allotted in 1986. More than 8 trillion pesos will be allotted to the modernization of the state production system: special attention will be paid to the modernization and reconversion programs at (?Sicarsa); Azucar, S.A. [Sugar Company]; Ferrocarriles Nacionales [National Railways]; DINA [National Diesel]; Mexican Coffee Institute; Banpesca [National Fishing and Port Bank]; and Banrural [National Rural Credit Bank]. Based on the amount allotted to investment expenses, it is obvious that generating employment will be sought by promoting projects to repair and widen highways and irrigation systems, repair railways, construct rural roads, and establish a special housing program throughout the country. The 33 trillion pesos for programmable expenses will be used as follows: 25 percent for the energy sector, 24 percent for health and education, 12 percent for the industrial sector, 10 percent for rural and fishing activities, 9 percent for communication and transportation, 5 percent for commerce and supply, 5 percent for regional development and tourism, 7 percent for administration and defense. [all figures as heard]

In foresight of possible adverse circumstances and the fluctuation of the international oil market, the 1987 budget has been based upon an estimate of \$12 per barrel of oil, which is the average maintained throughout 1986. Oil exports will continue to be Mexico's most important source of foreign exchange and a determining factor of the country's fiscal income. It is estimated that non-oil exports should increase by 15 percent. The 1987 expense budget has a special contingency allotment of \$365 billion in case the expected recovery does not take place during the first semester of the new year. These funds would be used to maintain priority projects. During 1987, Mexico City's government will have 1.8 trillion pesos to attend to the demands and services of Mexico City. These resources will be channeled for the most part to the sectors of communication and transportation, housing, drainage, potable water, justice and public security, health programs, environmental protection, and education.

The country's 1987 expense budget will allow the country's economic growth through public and private investment, an increase in non-oil sales, and the reactivation of the internal market, Programming and Budget Secretary Carlos Salinas de Gortari said. He added that the budget will support the country's economic recovery with financial stability by defeating inflation, thus preventing the indexing of the economy. He added that inflation in 1987 should be 20 or 30 percent less than that registered by the end of 1986.

BRIEFS

COCAINE SEIZURE -- Mexico City, 17 Nov (AFP) -- Authorities have announced the confiscation of the largest cocaine shipment -- 12.5 kg -- ever discovered at Mexico City's airport. The drug, the cost of which has been estimated to be \$2 million, was seized from Colombian Aurelio Martinez. The South American arrived on an Air Panama flight. The drug was hidden in eight bags in the interior of a suitcase. [Text] [Paris AFP in Spanish 0326 GMT 18 Nov PA]

MARIJUANA CONFISCATED -- Mexico City, 17 Nov (AFP) -- General Jaime Menendez, military commander of the Tehuantepec isthmus, has reported that in a joint operation last week, the Mexican Army and police confiscated nearly 30 tons of marijuana and detained 1,200 peasants who cultivated it in this area. Menendez said there are at least another 15 drug trafficking camps in areas of the mountain range that still have not been combed. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 0011 GMT 18 Nov 86 PA]

REGIONAL MILITARY OFFICERS MEET WITH NORIEGA

PA181639 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Delegates of Copecodeca [Permanent Commission of the Central American Defense Council] -- an organization of Central American armies that includes Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, and Panama -- arrived in Panama yesterday afternoon.

The delegates are Guatemalan Colonel Cesar Quintero, who heads the organization; Salvadoran Colonels Oscar Serrano and Marcos Gonzalez, the secretary general of the organization; Honduran Humberto Regalado; and Panamanian Major Luis Martinez.

Copecodeca is the first Central American military organization and efforts are currently under way to reactivate it. This morning the delegates met with General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Panamanian Defense Forces, and his staff. The results of the private meeting have been announced. The visitors will be here until Saturday at which time they will return to Guatemala, where Copecodeca is headquartered.

COURT RELEASES BUCARAM ON BAIL, TRIAL PENDING

PA181937 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0143 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Panama City, 17 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Former Guayaquil Mayor Abdala Bucaram was released on bail tonight after spending 8 days in a Panama City jail because police found 1 kg of cocaine in his automobile. A Panama City court established bail at \$5,000 today for Bucaram's release. However, he cannot leave the country as long as the court proceeding is under way, which, according to judicial sources, could last 2 months or longer.

The court decided to try the Ecuadoran politician for the illegal possession of drugs and not for drug trafficking, two possibilities that had come up after the arrest. According to Panamanian law, a prisoner cannot be released on bail when detained for alleged drug trafficking. The prosecutor involved in the case did not appeal the court's decision to set a bail for the former Guayaquil mayor. The politician left Panama's Modelo Jail at 2040 (0140 GMT).

When he left the prison, Bucaram sang his country's national anthem and shouted "Viva Ecuador." He said that he still fears for his life. Bucaram was arrested on Sunday, 9 September [as received] when Panamanian investigators found almost 1 kg of cocaine under one of his car seats. The authorities refused to reveal the name of the person who accused Bucaram. Relatives of the former mayor and Bucaram himself maintain that this arrest was the maneuver by political enemies to prevent him from running for president of Ecuador in the 1988 elections.

PANAPRES RESUMES OPERATIONS 17 NOVEMBER

PA182007 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 18 Nov 86 p A-1

[Text] PANAPRES, Panama's government-owned news agency created in the mid-1970's, resumed its services on 17 November by a decision of top government officials. The Panamanian news agency was created through a commitment by the United Nations, the News Agencies Pool of the Nonaligned Countries, and the National Information System Activity (ASIN). In its time, it also played an important role in informing the world about the progress of the negotiations that concluded with the signing of the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

After interrupting periods of operations, PANAPRES resumed its services with an ambitious plan aimed at again becoming an instrument for the dissemination of information and Panamanian activities that must be made known abroad. In this new stage of the PANAPRES services, a team of journalists made up of Danilo Caballero, Baltazar Aizpurua, Jorge E. Ruiz, Victor Mirones, and Demetrio Olaciregui will be in charge of writing the news and analyses.

A PRENSA DESCRIBES FDP COMMAND CHART

PA12404 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 11 Nov 86 p 2-a

[Article by I. Roberto Eisenmann, Jr, exiled LA PRENSA editor: "Professional Armed Institution or Personal Armed Gang"]

[Excerpts] A career officer, whose name and rank I shall omit for obvious reasons, has sent me copies of three chain-of-command organizational charts of our armed institution: One chart is for 1959 (during the [Brigadier General] Bolivar Vallarino era); the second chart is for 1979 (during the consolidation by [General] Omar Torrijos); and the third is the one imposed in 1986 by [General] Manuel Antonio Noriega. [passage omitted]

The Noriega Chain of Command Chart [subhead]

Noriega's chart shows major changes that must be of great concern to any graduate or career officer. The high-ranking cadres within the civilian government are unchanged. However, a countless number of departments and troops again fall under the centralized control of the General Command. Thus, this chart is unlike the chart of any professional army and it [Panamanian Defense Forces, FDP] is once again an organization headed by a single person.

Under the box labeled "Commander" there is a box labeled: "Personal General Staff" (political, economic, legal, international, and national security matters). Directly below the Commander, there is another box labeled: "Special General Staff" (Chaplaincy, Public Relations, fufren [as published, not further identified] war material, military health, communications, and presidential guard). Next there is a box — surprisingly, also directly below the Commander — which includes all matters regarding the protection and defense of the Panama Canal.

There is yet another box below the Commander labeled: "Operational Commander Units of Special Forces," which includes the institution's best-trained units, such as the Frogmen, Commando, Explosives, Antiterror, and Foreign Special Units. Also directly under the Commander is the General Assistantship with its planning section, COC [expansion unknown], General Secretariat, and the Information [Informatica] Center with its Office of Military Protocol and Ceremonies.

During the Torrijos' era, everything I have mentioned so far as falling under the sole authority of the Commander used to be the responsibility of some member of the General Staff.

Comments by an Irate Officer [subhead]

The officer who sent me the documents asked me to note how Noriega has been diluting the authority of the General Staff and, therefore, that of its chief. He added: Also note how he reserves for himself all the positions related to politics, war material, communications, the Presidential Guard, the Panama Canal, all the special commandos, and all the foreign appointments. Standard organizational charts of military functions show a triangle with its point on the top. Noriega has turned the triangle upside down, so that the vital functions, the widest part, is at the top, while the point is at the bottom.

Back to the description: Next, all the "G's" follow, which now have the title of "General Staff," because under them is the "Joint Chiefs of Staff Command," which has authority over all the commanding officers. I will describe this later on.

There Are Four Staffs Now [subhead]

To make it clear, there are now four staffs: the Personal Staff; the Special Staff (both directly at the service of the commander); the General Staff, made up of the traditional "G's," who have no visible functions; and a Joint Chiefs of Staff, which handles the troops.

Next follows a box of "Ground Forces" (2000 Battalion, Cavalry Squadron, Urraca 4th Infantry Company, Support Battery, Combat Battery, Oemaco [not further identified] Battalion, Peace Battalion, Combat Service Support Company, and another battalion to be formed. [no closing parentheses as published] The next box corresponds to the Air Force, with its Transportation Squadron, Rescue Squadron, and TAM [not further identified].

Next comes the National Naval Force, with its Atlantic Fleet, Pacific Fleet, and the Marine Infantry.

Next follows, the "Police Forces [no closing quotation marks as published], under which are the National Directorate of Highway and Transportation and the DENI [National Department of Investigation]

Next is a force called "National Guard," which includes the penitentiary, port, Railroad, Presidential (whose chief is under the direct orders of the commander in another box), forestry, and Customs Guards.

Lastly are the four military regions, each one divided into three military zones: 1st Region (1st, 10th, 11th Zones), 2d Region (2d, 9th, 12th Zones), 3d Region (4th, 6th, 7th Zones), and the 4th Region (5th, 8th Zones) [no 3d Zones given as published].

Experts' Opinion [subhead]

In the opinion of the experts consulted, the latest structure "is primitive and will not last because it seeks to centralize control." A triangle cannot stand upside down. It is a faulty organizational chart that is not likely to last, particularly as the number of units increases.

The Author's Opinion [subhead]

This description poses many questions to Panamanians (military and civilians). I believe my nationality gives me the right and it is my duty to know about "my" armed institution and its future prospects. What I have seen, thanks to an indignant professional officer, is a matter of deep concern. In my opinion, it shows, among other important things, that despite all the promises to the contrary, Commander Noriega has no intentions of professionalizing our armed institution and that quite the contrary, he is not institutionalizing but personalizing the FDP. This situation reflects little interest in preparing for the responsibilities of the year 2000, and instead visualizes the canal (that national asset that belongs to all Panamanians as a personal body of the commander and his gang). [closing parentheses as published] It not only destroys our present, but also guarantees the destruction of our future as a nation. It is encouraging to know there is at least one officer in active service who has had courage to express the professional and personal indignation that exists within the FDP. However, it is the duty of all Panamanians to save our military institution.

BELIZEPRICE WILL NOT RUN IN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

FL181350 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Municipal elections will be held next month in Belize. [Former] Belizean Prime Minister George Price expects his People's United Party to pick up some seats in next month's election, but he is not planning to run himself. He made the comment yesterday in Atlanta, Georgia.

EL SALVADORVILLALTA BRANDS NICARAGUA 'AGGRESSOR' IN WAR

PA182308 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2037 GMT 18 Nov 86

[By Ricardo Chacon]

[Text] San Salvador, 18 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The Salvadoran Navy Commander today said that with very few men and little material they have been able to stop weapons traffic from Nicaragua to the Salvadoran guerrillas. "Nicaragua acts as an aggressor against El Salvador when it supplies the guerrillas with weapons," Colonel Humberto Villalta, chief of the National Navy and responsible for the protection of the waters along the Atlantic coast, told ACAN-EFE today.

However, the Navy commander had to recall a 1981 incident to offer proof that the Salvadoran guerrillas are being supplied weapons from Nicaragua. "The best proof we have of Nicaragua supplying the weapons is the 1981 incident in which we found two boxes of Russian-made grenades, some magazines, carbines, a radio, and other material that was not ours," Villalta said. According to the officer, the material was recovered after fishermen in the area reported that a ship coming from Nicaragua with weapons for the Salvadoran guerrillas had sunk.

Colonel Villalta explained that many are not aware of the role of the Navy in the military conflict that began 6 years ago in El Salvador which has already caused more than 60,000 dead. "It is an unconventional war being fought inland," the officer said, "but the Navy has adapted and trained two battalions, infantry, and special commandos to fight along the Salvadoran coast."

Regarding the casualties suffered by the Navy in this military conflict, Villalta did not disclose the number but did say that most of the casualties have been the result of mine explosions.

HONDURASAZCONA HOSPITALIZED IN MIAMI AFTER SPEECH

PA181538 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1445 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 18 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Honduran President Jose Azcona Hoyo was hospitalized last night in Miami due to a sudden loss of blood pressure, it was reported here today. Azcona is in Miami as one of the principal speakers of the tenth assembly of the Caribbean Initiative Aid Program.

Reports from Miami to the Honduran station "HRN" [Voz de Honduras] state that the president was extremely fatigued and was sweating profusely after he finished giving his speech last night. He was taken to a private hospital where he was diagnosed as suffering from low blood pressure and low oxygen supply to the brain.

The station said that 45 minutes before the meeting began a doctor had been called in without explanation. For this reason, Honduran Dr Jose Valerio Damas, who also produces pineapples, arrived on the premises. Damas told "HRN" that he had seen the president before and after the assembly speech and ordered his hospitalization. He said the president is feeling much better today and is ready for another electrocardiogram. An electrocardiogram made last night revealed that Azcona's heart is in good condition.

Azcona is slated to return to Honduras tomorrow, Wednesday, but he might be delayed if his doctors consider it necessary.

Resumes Activity, Meets Abrams

PA182253 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2228 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 18 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Honduran President Jose Azcona Hoyo will return from Miami tomorrow, after attending the conference of the Caribbean being held in that U.S. city, a government spokesman announced today.

Azcona, who suffered a sudden loss of blood pressure had "recovered" today and, fulfilling his agenda, met with U.S. Under Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Elliott Abrams. The meeting was also attended by Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo and Dominican President Joaquin Balaguer.

The president "is well. What happened to him is not serious, otherwise he would have canceled his agenda and would be hospitalized," the spokesman explained. The president traveled to Miami on Sunday with several of his closest collaborators and a large group of businessmen.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA SPEAKS AT CEPAD MEETING IN MANAGUA

PA161525 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1543 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Statement by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra during meeting with members of the Evangelical Committee for Development Aid (CEPAD) and "international volunteers" with questions from the audience; in Managua on 15 November -- live; broadcast in progress]

[Excerpts] [Ortega] ...during these years, through CEPAD, and this is related to the fact that the Nicaraguan revolution is a revolution that has developed, that has grown with Christianity. However, Christianity has been part of the revolution itself and not an external factor linked to the revolution. Christianity has been a source of social, economic, spiritual, moral, and integral changes for the Nicaraguan people. We are here with the companeros ministers who are precisely catholic priests. You already know about the problem that has arisen with the Vatican, the Catholic Church leadership due to the participation of Father Miguel D'Escoto, Father Ernesto Cardenal, Father Fernando Cardenal, and other priests in the revolutionary process.

These priests work with the revolutionary government. However, this is further proof of the revolution's intent, because we cannot deny anyone the right to participate in the efforts to attain improvements for the Nicaraguan people if they wish to do so. It does not matter if they are believers or nonbelievers; Catholic priests or evangelical pastors; we make no differences about this; we do not discriminate against anyone. Everyone is free to participate in Nicaragua's process in a broad and complete way.

We have here Companero Marengo, of the planning and budget secretariat, and the companeros ambassadors to Belgium and Switzerland — who are still here because they came for the 25th anniversary [of the FSLN]. Also present are our ambassadors to Honduras and Brazil.

I will not deliver a long speech. I would prefer to engage in a dialogue, to talk with you. Father D'Escoto here could talk about many topics, he could talk about religion; Ernesto and Fernando can talk about that, too. However, Father D'Escoto can also talk about international politics; Ernesto can talk about the cultural activities in the country; and Fernando can talk about the efforts exerted in the education sector. Also, Companero Marengo is here to help us handle the economic issues.

Consequently, I think it would be more convenient if we began to talk. I would like to hear your viewpoints about the revolution, what questions you have, your opinions of the Nicaraguan process, and the role...[changes thought] in other words, we would also like to know your viewpoints about the role of the church, religion within the revolution — as you see it in your respective countries, because we have companeros who have come from the United States, and there are others from Canada, Switzerland, the Netherlands, and the FRG. Consequently, we have companeros who have different viewpoints, but they participate in our process.

They have an in-depth knowledge of the society the people are building and they have helped the Nicaraguan revolution. We would like to hear what the people of Canada, for example, or the Netherlands, or Switzerland think about the Nicaraguan revolution, since you are closely linked to them. Do they have questions? What campaigns receive the most acceptance in these countries? Remember that there are campaigns against the Nicaraguan revolution, where one of the main pivots — we could call it the main pivot — is religion. The revolution is depicted as a revolution that has banned religion, a revolution that is persecuting religion. Thus, I would like to hear what you have to say; let us engage in a dialogue, let us talk about what you want. Tell us what you want and we will all participate in a dialogue.

[Unidentified announcer] This is a meeting with Companero President Ortega during the fourth CEPAD meeting.

[Unidentified speaker in progress] ...brothers from Europe, Canada, and the United States. Tomas, do you have any question?

[Speaker identified only as Tomas] [passage omitted] Perhaps I could ask a question regarding the aid that comes from nongovernment organizations, chiefly from churches. Does it go to private organizations, mostly church organizations here in Nicaragua?

Does it go for state activities. Does it make a difference to you? Does it matter? Where do the differences lie? What impact does private aid to nongovernment groups have? Where are there problems? Where do the differences lie in regards to support given for state activities? Thank you.

[Ortega] Before answering the companero, I would like to pose a question to all of you. You ask questions and we do too. [laughter] So when you speak... [does not finish sentence] I would like the companero to discuss how the public feels; that is, the people you deal with in promoting this sort of cooperation, how do they feel now, and what are their concerns about Nicaragua. In other words, how are they viewing Nicaragua? I would like you to talk a little about that.

[Tomas] Following the Sandinist triumph, I think there has been a lack of information, in my country for example. We, together with other private Swiss organizations, have tried to inform and encourage our people in the church and people in general to become interested in the Nicaraguan revolution. [passage omitted] Nowadays, the people are a little confused. For example, they feel the church in Nicaragua is on the defensive or in a tight spot, that it is trying to prevent the state from imposing totalitarianism, or something along those lines. We try to defend you and to encourage the government not to be swayed by the pressure from right-wing sectors or from the United States. The U.S. ambassador in Switzerland is very active against the revolution. She is a good friend of Reagan's. So, we are on the defensive. We have come here to be able to return and show the people there is nothing to be defensive about. This revolution continues as it was in the past; and all the positive values we have defended since 1979 alongside you are still in force. Perhaps, in this respect, we need a little encouragement from you. How do you see our role and what is the outlook for the country's religious and political situation. Thank you.

[Ortega] Regarding your question, I can say we do not see any big difference between the aid that comes from governments and the aid that comes from nongovernment organizations. Logically, the amount of aid from governments is larger, but nongovernment aid has a very big impact. In a time of crisis, like the one Nicaragua is experiencing, nongovernment aid from religious or nonreligious groups -- there are nonreligious groups contributing as well -- has a very positive impact and greatly benefits the people. And so, we do not see any difference in regard to impact. The difference is one of form, that is, the way in which the aid arrives and how it is arranged abroad. [Managua Domestic station break]

[Canadian representative (Jane Manfield) broadcast in progress] [passage omitted] To conclude, this is my question: In view of the Canadian churches' historical concern about the Indian peoples in our own country, we have been closely following what is taking place on the coast, especially with regard to the Indian population. This is also the case because of the relationship with the Moravian church, which is a sister church. We are obviously concerned about the situation of the churches and the Miskito people. [passage omitted] I would like to know what is the situation of the dialogue, especially with Misurasata [Miskito, Sumu and Rama Sandinist Unity]? Is there a possibility of holding a dialogue with it? What might be the requirements for renewing such a dialogue?

[Ortega] [Words indistinct] the dialogue on the coast. As has been said here, two problems came together in the coastal region at the time of the revolution's triumph. On the one hand, the inhabitants of the coast had almost no participation in the struggle against the Somoza dictatorship. In other words, they did not experience the struggle against the Somozist dictatorship with the intensity that other regions of the country experienced. They did not play an active role in the struggle.

This was not because of a lack of will on the part of the inhabitants of Nicaragua's Atlantic region. It was due to an objective fact. The FSLN and the traditional parties of opposition to Somoza had little influence among the population of the Atlantic region. Instead, Somozism had total and absolute influence. There were some isolated cases such as that of Companero (Maxim). Those were isolated cases of companeros who came from the coast and who joined the anti-Somozist struggle. They took a message to Nicaragua's Pacific regions, but it was more based on the political situation in Nicaragua's Pacific and central regions than on the situation in the Atlantic region. For example, Companero (Maxim) was a composer who wrote a popular song during the struggle against the Somoza dictatorship. The name of the song was "Pancasan." It was one of the songs of the struggle. "Pancasan" is a song to the FSLN, to the struggle of the FSLN. However, it was (Maxim) and not the coastal population who joined the revolutionary struggle. Neither (Maxim) nor the FSLN were able to incorporate the Atlantic population in the struggle waged against Somoza.

I remember a trip I made to the coast with Father Cardenal. Right after the triumph, we went to the coast. During that tour of the coast, the people of Puerto Cabezas, of Bluefields, of the mines there, and of Corn Island did not understand why the revolution was confiscating the assets of the Somozists. They did not understand that. Why? Because there had been no political confrontation or violence there as had occurred in other places. There had been a different kind of domination and oppression of the coastal people.

For example, the Miskitos were not known in the world then. No one knew there were Miskitos in Nicaragua. The Miskitos worked in the mines in subhuman conditions. There was an alliance between the U.S. and Canadian mining companies and the local military chief who was usually an officer, a lieutenant of the Somozist guard who was sent there to make money in alliance with the companies by exploiting the Miskitos. The Miskitos worked deep down in the mines and, therefore, were more susceptible to lung diseases. There were doctors who were real criminals because they worked in conjunction with the military chief and the mine administrators. When the Miskito arrived for a medical checkup and silicosis or tuberculosis was detected, he was not told he was suffering from such diseases. He was told he had a cold and given a prescription and told to rest. When he returned from his rest, he found he had been fired. A worker could spend 20 or 30 years working and when his retirement time came, he would not receive any pension. The Miskitos were the ones who suffered the most.

Somoza did what he pleased with the land there. He was the owner of the land. Many Miskitos joined the Somozist guard and participated in crimes here in the cities of the Pacific region where the battles against the guard were waged. This is where the guard committed crimes against the people and where the revolutionary struggle was carried out. In the coastal region, such a Miskito was not viewed negatively.

Why? Because the Miskitos who were guards over there did not kill anyone or brutally repress anyone as was done here when they joined a guard patrol that would repress the Nicaraguan people. Therefore, this was a very complex situation. That is why we found a great lack of understanding from the people.

The revolution had not really been carried out there, so they did not understand what was happening. They did not understand why the assets and the house of such and such a colonel were being confiscated. I remember when we went there, the people would ask us why the house of such and such a colonel was confiscated and why we did not return it. They did not understand why a Somozist colonel's house was confiscated. They would tell us to release so-and-so. And when we asked who were these people, they would say they were guardsmen imprisoned in Managua. They would say: They have not killed, they have not done anything bad, so why are they in jail? Of course, they did not realize that these were two worlds, the isolated Atlantic -- especially the northern Atlantic regions -- and the Pacific region, which was in a social, political, and revolutionary upheaval. The FSLN was not able to go to the Atlantic region. One could say that the FSLN was just about to enter that region when the triumph occurred. It was just about to enter the area of the mines at the time of the triumph. This was due to a difficult situation in the military confrontation with the Somozist guards. The small FSLN groups that were in the mountains were carrying out defensive plans. They were not political plans to attack any towns. These were just defensive plans. They were beginning to link themselves to the peasants near the mines at the time of the revolutionary triumph.

This explains in part the behavior of the people of the Atlantic region. There was no anti-Somozist feeling there. The anti-Somozist feeling was not developed. They viewed the exploitation and oppression as something normal. Deep down, they had aspirations, but they did not express them because there was no organization to do so.

Deep down, the people clearly did aspire to better living conditions. The Miskito population especially had aspirations. I say especially the Miskito population because they are truly a phenomenon. There have been many studies about them. Companero [name indistinct] has made good studies about them. They show that in the resistance of an Indian population against colonizers, there are justified forms of resistance at a specific moment, but that such forms of resistance make no sense in a revolutionary situation. This is the case in Nicaragua with the revolutionary triumph. One must bear in mind that the Miskitos, instead of being a pure Indian population, were manipulated by the English to oppose the Spanish domination. [sentence as heard] In other words, the Spanish empire was able to colonize 80 percent of the Nicaraguan territory, which comprised Nicaragua's wealthiest and most populated areas, while Britain settled in the Atlantic region.

After that, the British convinced the Miskitos and the people of the Atlantic that the Spaniards were bad. For them, the Spaniards were everyone on the other side of the country, in the Pacific region. When we went to the Atlantic, we were viewed as Spaniards even though we were mestizos. In other words, the fruit of the mixture between the Spaniards and the Indians were seen as Spaniards. If an Indian arrives...[changes thought] because we have some Indian groups on the Pacific. We have the Indians of Monimbo or Subtiava [Leon]. They have quite marked Indian characteristics. If such a companero from Masaya or Monimbo goes to the Atlantic, he is not seen as an Indian, but as a Spaniard.

Even if he is a pure Indian, he is not seen as an Indian, but as a Spaniard. Why? Because he is coming from the other side.

The Miskito language was influenced, it was deformed [words indistinct] the English is combined with the Miskito language. Their ways, their cultural expressions are not pure. They were not able to maintain the purity of the language and culture. The revolution is trying to rescue them and incorporate them into the process. It is not a matter of falling into what could be described as a cult to Indianism, which is nothing but a cult to misery.

A few years ago, I was in Panama and I heard about the Kuna Indians. I visited the place and it is sad, because they do not participate in the social and economic development of the country to have better living conditions. They live in a sort of museum or zoo, where their cultural expressions are imprisoned. Their cultural expressions are held back and become an attraction for tourists to see: Indians living in great misery making elementary handicrafts. That is the tourist attraction. This goes against the development of mankind and of culture. You see foreigners dropping coins for children to dive for. There were 10 or 15 children diving for coins. We are not interested in preserving that type of Indian culture. We are interested in preserving values and enriching them. We do not want Indians living in miserable huts.

There have been intellectuals here like Pablo Antonio Cuadra, a great Nicaraguan intellectual, no one can deny it, but who favored the exploitation and repression of man. When he wrote the famous book entitled "The Nicaraguan" ["El Nicaraguense"] in which he describes Nicaraguan peasants, he reached the conclusion that Nicaraguan peasants build simple huts because they do not like staying in one place; they like to travel around from place to place. Therefore, because we Nicaraguans are nomads, peasants build huts they can dismantle at any time and construct somewhere else, simply because they do not like staying in one fixed place. However, Mr Pablo Antonio forgets that peasants were forced to leave their huts because the National Guard used to come and kick them off their land. Therefore, peasants had to leave and build huts deep in the mountains. Once the peasants were in their huts, the national guardsmen and the big landowners came and drove the peasants further into the mountains. The peasants built those kind of huts simply because that is all they had.

Some 2 months ago, when we had a "Face the People" in Chinandega, we talked to some companeros about the peasants' huts that were built there. The huts only have roofs. There are no walls. The huts on the Pacific side, near Monimbo, are somewhat higher. In the Atlantic side, the huts are built a little higher because of the rains. We talked about the different types of huts. We commented on why the huts had no walls. We began to speculate on why the huts were built that way. We did the "Face the People" and then we had lunch. When we were on our way back, we found a peasant near a hut and we asked him why he built his hut with only a roof, and he answered: Well, if I had money, I would build walls. I only have enough for the roof. [laughter] This is logical. A peasant would be happy if he had a piece of land and a concrete home. It is not that he enjoys misery, which looks so pretty in postcards and which Pablo Antonio says the peasants enjoy. I would like to see Pablo Antonio in one of those huts for a few days. I recall that when we were in the clandestine struggle, we spent time in those huts. On one occasion, Fernando spent time in a small hut near Masaya. It was very uncomfortable. They are full of fleas. Sure, they look very picturesque in postcards.

Now then, all those elements were present. The revolution had not been able to influence the Miskitos and the Atlantic coast population in the struggle against the Somoza dictatorship. They did not have a feel for the revolution. That is the reality. Later, the revolution adopted a few measures that were not understood by the people. They did not understand why some Miskitos were arrested. They said it was not a crime to be a guardsman. We had to explain it to them that when they were in Managua and Masaya they killed a certain Miskito, who had been a guardsman and who was not a bad person. They do not understand why the revolution seized the land of a certain Somozist. That is part of the problem, but keep down the desire exists.

Now then, the revolution tells them: There are no more chains here. We will do everything possible so the Atlantic coast people may have better living conditions and may participate in the national development. We were there when the Misurasata was formed. We were there with Ernesto in an assembly that lasted one entire day. In that assembly, Steadman Fagoth was elected president of the Misurasata. We went there to promote and to support the organization of Miskitos. At that time, they decided to elect Fagoth, even though we knew that Fagoth had been a Somozist agent, but they elected him anyway. We respected their decision and they were given the right to have a representative at the National Assembly, which in those days was called the State Council.

This was the first time this had ever happened. Never before had they been allowed to form their own organization, as we did on that occasion. Miskitos, Sumus and Ramas were the attackers. They were the...[does not complete sentence].

That is why we are supporting them. We also took resources to the Atlantic coast. We rushed to open a highway with Cuban cooperation. That new highway became strategically vital for communications and linked those villages with the Pacific. In sum, we invested large amounts of resources, which had never been done there. We also conducted literacy campaigns on the Atlantic coast. As a matter of fact, we discussed if the literacy campaign [words indistinct]. To end, we conducted a campaign in their language as well, not in Spanish. A problem arose there: Why only literacy in Spanish? Well, let us have a literacy campaign in Miskito and English too. As for the Sumus and Ramas, they are a much smaller population. The blacks, Creoles, and Miskitos are larger populations. There is also a large mestizo population on the Atlantic coast. So the revolution did all that in that area.

I think the FSLN, the FSLN cadres, the government made some mistakes there. We arrived there with a sort of mechanical view, based on the experience from the Pacific areas, which are different. We ignored the experience in social or community organization that existed there. In each village -- for example, in Puerto Cabezas, Waspam, [name indistinct], and all those villages on the outskirts of Puerto Cabezas -- the communities had their leadership, and this leadership had its own functions. One comrade was in charge of education; another was in charge of health matters; and so forth. Therefore, the revolution, so to speak, failed there regarding communications to advance the economic and political actions [50-second Managua Domestic station break]...alliance for the advancement of the Miskito and Sumus people [word indistinct].

Therefore, it had left something. It had not achieved major development; it had left something. The leaders were in those communities but we did not take this into account. We made a mistake. We did not take that factor into consideration and work on the existing structure. The community already had a health delegate, so the most logical thing for the centralized Health Ministry would have been to assign the person who was there and was known by the community as its health delegate, instead of bringing in a health delegate from Managua or appointing someone who did not have links with that community. This also happened with the delegate from the Ecuadoran Ministry or the delegate to distribute food from Micoín [Ministry of Domestic Trade].

Later, there came the plan to bring in the CDS [Sandinist Defense Committee]. Since we had the CDS here, we had to take the CDS everywhere. However, the Atlantic coast people had already organized their own CDS, which we did not know. Of course, the comrade who went to work there during the first phase went with the best intentions in the world. Those comrades were even forsaking certain comforts in the Pacific to face discomfort and difficulties in the Atlantic. We (?talked for a few days) with several comrades and discussed those problems. When we got there, following the explosive and violent moment of victory, we tried mechanically to copy in the Atlantic the organizations that existed in the Pacific. We tried to do this mechanically, ignoring the social organizations that already existed there. From an institutional and political viewpoint, the problem was we did not take this factor into account, which created discontent. A people who do not feel that this is their revolution is making offers, is helping them in some ways, is giving them the opportunity to get organized, or that is organizing them, is giving them representation in (?its branches), are deep down a people with certain expectations and trust. [sentence as heard]

Still, these kinds of mistakes pile up. Broadly speaking, they hurt the entire effort and pave the way for the enemy to work on those people. The mistakes create conditions (?for the enemy to work on those people). They also allow the enemy to goad them, just as the British did. The British were planning to exploit them, or even exterminate the entire Indian population there. However, as a first step, the British used the Miskitos as a shock force [fuerza de choque]. They told the Miskitos: This land belongs to you because the British queen is giving it to you. The queen was giving the Miskitos a land that already belonged to them [laughter]. However, [word indistinct] it seems as if the queen was giving land to the Miskitos. From whom do we have to defend this land? From the Spaniards who want to take it away from you! Thus, they served as the British spearheads against the Spaniards. The Miskitos went into the middle areas to fight against the Spaniards. In the struggle between Spanish and British colonialists, those people were manipulated. That is the truth.

After the Sandinist victory, the idea of territory is once again used. After the triumph of the revolution, it is time for independence [does not finish sentence]. This extremist stance is at odds with national unity. That is the line [discurso] now, now [Ortega repeats himself]. Practically, independence, or making the Atlantic coast area independent, is the view people such as Steadman Fagoth [leader of Misurasata] are using. This view is encouraged by the CIA and those who plan the aggression against Nicaragua. They know that these people, who are so confused and backward, can easily handle this concept. These people were not actively involved in the struggle against Somoza. Although they have reached some benefits from the revolution, they have had to face the serious mistakes the revolution has made.

Thus, within that framework, they did not have negative feelings until military groups were established. These counterrevolutionary military groups committed crimes and raped women. There was violence. The Army also fought them. Where there are clashes, excesses undoubtedly are committed. There were excesses because some Miskitos whose families were murdered by other Miskitos involved in counterrevolutionary activities joined the Army. So, in this area, as he has done with all Nicaraguans, Reagan achieved...[does not end sentence].

When we talked about the number of victims -- as we said during the FSLN's 25th anniversary, I believe that the last figure we mentioned was a little over 34,000 victims -- when we talked about the 34,000 victims, we were talking about all Nicaraguans from the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, the Miskitos, Sumus, Ramas, blacks, Garifonos [word indistinct], and Creoles. All of us are victims of this policy. Some of us are defending the revolution and others are serving as instruments of the U.S. plans with the counterrevolutionaries. Why? If instead of offering rifles to the Miskitos and promoting this sort of action, the United States offered them money -- what could we do with \$50 million? Or \$100 million for the Atlantic coast? With \$100 million for the Atlantic coast, we could make a great leap, a tremendous investment.

With \$100 million for the coast, everyone would probably have their own plot of land and house, and there would be no transportation, electricity or water problems. It would be another place. With \$100 million, many problems of the coast would be resolved and the situation on the coast would be stabilized. But what happened? Money was invested so that Miskitos would kill each other, so that the Miskitos manipulated by Reagan would fight the Miskitos and the Nicaraguans who are defending the revolution. The leaders of organizations such as Fagoth and Brooklyn Rivera especially went along with this.

Despite all this, we made efforts to establish a dialogue with them. We bore in mind the peculiarities of the problems of the Miskitos. It was through the mediation of Senator Kennedy that we held the first contact with Rivera. Rivera came to Nicaragua and we gave him facilities to go to the coast. We tried to continue the dialogue, but what happened? Rivera went around surrounded by CIA agents. Some lawyers, some advisers of Rivera are CIA agents. We proposed a cease-fire and similar measures but they violated them. When Rivera had the opportunity to continue a dialogue through lawful means here in Nicaragua and legally enter Nicaragua, he entered the country in a clandestine manner to tell the people to rise up in arms. He was almost captured during those days. He was accompanied by some North Americans then.

The process of autonomy for the Atlantic coast has already gained strength. That is already a reality regardless of what Rivera, Fagoth, or other people think. It is a reality. The U.S. plans have been unable to stop the Atlantic coast autonomy process. Everyone is enthusiastic and is working [words indistinct]. Agreements have already been reached with various armed groups that had been under Fagoth, Rivera, or other chiefs but that had obviously all been managed by the CIA. Nevertheless, we have reached agreements with those chiefs about stopping the fighting. There has been progress in achieving cooperation between the Army and those groups and in organizing them so they will become defenders of their own territories. They are guaranteed sufficient ammunition to defend themselves because their area is a target of attacks. We have achieved progress in those concrete aspects.

The overall proposal for autonomy has given confidence to the population of the Atlantic. Hundreds of Miskitos have also been returning to Nicaragua from Honduras. Every day, 15, 20, 30, sometimes 100 or 200 Miskitos are returning. The ACNUR [UN High Commissioner for Refugees] is doing a good job in repatriating these people. This is taking place even though in Honduras they are being threatened and pressured not to return to Nicaragua.

Therefore, this is the path that the revolution has chosen for the solution of this problem. A dialogue with Rivera does not make any sense at this moment. The dialogue is taking place in the Atlantic region. If Rivera wants a dialogue, he would have to accept amnesty and go to the Atlantic to work for the autonomy process. That is what he would have to do. Why? Because there is an amnesty that any Nicaraguan, any one of these people involved directly or indirectly in the counterrevolutionary activity, even the chiefs, can request. The most prominent chief can also request amnesty. There is no exception. In January 1984, we promulgated the decree and have been extending it ever since. Therefore, this is the path: amnesty and then participation in the autonomy process. The Atlantic coast resident, whether Miskito, Sumu, Rama, Garifuna, black, Creole, or mestizo who wishes the well-being of the Atlantic population now has a democratic means of participation: the autonomy process. That is what we want. This is what people like Rivera would request. Therefore, a dialogue with Misurasata makes no sense. [Managua Domestic station break]

[Announcer] It is 1124, as the fourth meeting of evaluation of CEPAD and cooperative groups continues with the companero president. Companero Aguirre is addressing the meeting right now.

[Aguirre, in progress]... the various denominations that comprise CEPAD share various concerns about which we would like to receive some answers. There are basically two questions.

The first question stems from the talks Commander Ortega held with the pastors on 3 and 4 September in La Boquita. During that meeting -- and you defined it so well -- emphasis was placed on the discrimination that prevails against evangelists and evangelical pastors. The authorities do not treat priests and evangelical pastors, who are humble peasants, simple people, the same. Our question is: How can a campaign be undertaken at the government level to ensure that evangelical preachers will be treated better? There have been arrests. I have had to go speak with the authorities, and the pastors have been released, but it has been a drawn-out affair. There is a story of persecution against evangelists. Within the government, what can be done so the authorities will get along with the evangelical pastors, and the pastors may do their work as preachers and pastors? Sometimes they have problems with the authorities.

Second, there is the matter of temples and land. In the speech the president made on the 25th anniversary [of the FSLN], data on this was revealed. We have more than 85 evangelical denominations, which are rapidly growing. We make up almost 15 percent of Nicaragua's population, almost 500,000 people. Our temples and lands are growing throughout the country. Because of the difficult situation Nicaragua is facing, the economic situation caused by the aggression, we would like to know how our denominations can have their lands and temples.

Sometimes we have problems at the Housing Ministry to get authorization for those lands.

Those are two areas that [words indistinct] 500,000 Nicaraguans. We would like to have some guidance on this.

[Ortega] On other occasions, I have explained yes, we realize that there was a difficult situation for the development of evangelical churches in their various denominations.

During the colonial times, the Catholic Church arrived and was considered the legitimate and only church in Nicaragua. Even some years ago, I remember -- I was a young boy, but I remember -- that around 1956, 1957, 1958, there was anti-evangelical church sentiment nourished at Catholic schools. It was encouraged at the Catholic schools of the various orders, and by the Catholic Church.

A relative of companero Sergio Ramirez in Masatepe -- he was a great uncle or an uncle of his, I believe -- remembers that he was one of the first evangelical pastors here, and it was a terrible situation.

Evangelical temples were stoned here. I remember evangelical temples used to be stoned, in emulation of the religious wars, in an almost comical way. But the truth is that the evangelical churches was resented. This was nourished by the Catholic Church.

This has been overcome gradually. I believe that in this case, institutional measures must be coordinated so that treatment will be equal, because one cannot have privileges and the other be discriminated against. However, this is also a problem of education, because I believe there is still a passing down -- and perhaps Fernando can contribute more to this -- of that anti-evangelical sentiment that was nourished for years by the Catholic Church, and which was passed down in schools. I attended a catholic school during my elementary school years, and the sentiment nourished there was that evangelists were the devil. That is what we were taught in school. [passage omitted]

Companeros, brothers, we will begin to close this event.

Companero Jim asked about the projects to be undertaken in the Atlantic. We are ready: everyone is ready to accept all projects that are taken to us to benefit the population, which as we will know, is living under difficult conditions. The main obstacle we have for the conclusion of various projects is the situation of military tension, particularly in the border areas.

With the transfer of the population back to the banks of the Coco River, we saw the need for nongovernmental organizations to become involved in that area, because the government effort did not meet the demands of the population: the transfer, conditioning of the area so they could build their homes again, food, clothing, and all of that.

The attainment of a more stable level of work in that area -- on the banks of the Coco and other Nicaraguan areas of conflicts -- depends to a large extent on the evolution of the military situation. Some projects can be worked on right there by the community, once availed of the necessary resources. Where conditions are adequate for the community to undertake the projects, things can advance.

There are places where we cannot risk taking international volunteers from two or three countries at this time because they can (?get hurt). That already happened to various companeros, and this is a pretext used by various political groups that oppose cooperation with Nicaragua to find ways to cut the lifeline to Nicaragua. It is a pretext to obtain negative opinion against cooperation with Nicaragua. We must be careful about this. However, the main thing is that we are open, ready to accept projects and implement them where it is possible to do so.

Regarding work abroad, I believe work abroad is very important and difficult. It implies defending a process like the one we are experiencing in Nicaragua from the avalanche of misinformation that exists about it. It is a complex and difficult task. We believe that work abroad must be doubled -- as Father D'Escoto explained -- particularly over the next several months, which will be very dangerous months.

The fact that Reagan lost the congressional elections must not make us trusting, because it will not be easy for the Congress to change its policy overnight. [Words indistinct] a new Congress with a new makeup that appears to be more inclined to foster a peaceful solution to the U.S. conflict against Nicaragua. However, this Congress will begin working in January. The Congress is currently in recess. Reagan has all the powers now, and he could do anything against Nicaragua. Even with the Congress in session, he could do anything. Because he has been so intent on this aggressive policy and on this terrorist policy against Nicaragua, work abroad must be doubled, particularly in the United States, so the American people may understand that Reagan's policy will lead to the death of American youths in Nicaragua.

This line of reasoning is somewhat anti-Christian, because it is difficult, very difficult, to explain to the American people what Nicaragua is, what is really happening in Nicaragua: to explain from the political, social, philosophical, and religious points of view what the situation is. Why? Because this is countered with slander, campaigns, prejudice that has been generated among the American people, and lies that have become ingrained in the minds of the American people and that makes it easy to obtain negative reactions against Nicaragua in the discourse of the Reagan administration regarding peace.

Reagan's speech will have a positive effect for Reagan's purposes, but a negative effect on peace. It would take too long to build awareness among the American people so they mobilize. It would take too long to explain to them what is really happening in Nicaragua. Who knows whether this would be achieved, whether Americans would understand where Nicaragua is or what the size of its population is. It is sufficient for American television to broadcast a 1-minute blurry picture taken by U.S. spy planes and for the newscast to say the Pentagon has presented photos of new military bases in Nicaragua. Even the blurry picture, where nothing is clear, is enough for American television viewers who listen to that message to immediately exclaim: Military bases in Nicaragua, Russians in Nicaragua!

That is dangerous. They think military bases in Nicaragua are similar to those in the United States. A military base in the United States is something to contend with. There are military bases in the United States the size of Managua. They have hundreds of airplanes and sophisticated weapons. After seeing U.S. bases, no one would be able to tell them what a Nicaraguan military base looks like. You know what military bases are like in this country. They are simple. They are made with prefabricated materials, and many times they are totally in the open.

How many of you have been to Mulukuku? What was it like at the beginning? It was an open camp, a camp where everyday people hung their hammocks to sleep, and lived outdoors. Many of our military bases are like that. However, the television station shows a military base for a second and they say: Oh no, military bases. And they imagine an enormous military power in Nicaragua as something terrible, a threat.

That is something Reagan uses to hurt Nicaragua. Bishop Vega arrived in the United States and he said a couple of things. He said that in Nicaragua during the revolution priests have been murdered. That is a lie. And because he is a bishop, people think he does not lie. Who gets more credit, the bishop or the Nicaraguan Government? It is difficult to make all of this clear to the American people. In this sense, we are [words indistinct] by this matter of the Marxist-Leninist government. When can one clarify to the American people the kind of development [words indistinct]? We would also have to explain to those people what Marxism and Leninism are. People are against Marxism-Leninism because they have been told it is bad. However, these people do not know what it is. These people imagine that Marx was born in the Soviet Union; they do not know that Marx was born in Germany. They believe he was born in the Soviet Union.

How can we make the [U.S.] people understand all of this? It is very difficult. It must be done, however. This is part of the task of clarification and explanation. However, there are two factors that we have [words indistinct] to mobilize the U.S. public opinion and the international public opinion: First, and this is a basic moral factor that must never be dismissed because it exists, is important, and mobilizes people. I am speaking about the religious factor, be it Christianity, Buddhism, or whatever. Religion should be an instrument that contributes to build awareness among the population that it is not right for problems between two countries to be resolved through war. Problems should be resolved in a peaceful manner through dialogue.

I believe this is a strong argument. There are also other factors. For example, the fact this war is causing the death of innocent people in Nicaragua. Ultimately, the Sandinist soldier or fighter, who is also a victim, is going to do what he has set out to do. However, the child who lost a limb or was murdered, the mothers and civilians who are killed are innocent victims. They are victims of that policy. Therefore, it is an un-Christian policy, speaking in terms of Christianity and the U.S. society, the large majority of which is Christian. Therefore, one must speak about the un-Christian element of the U.S. policy.

However, as the American people are also very pragmatic, sometimes I have to use arguments that are not based on Christianity. One must say to the Americans: Well, they might be Marxist-Leninist, they might be communists, but why should you go over there and shed the blood of American youths to change that regime? Then it is a matter of touching on the element of selfishness that unfortunately exists in U.S. society.

The American people are not to blame. Those are the values that have become ingrained, the deviations that have emerged, and have led to the belief that one American is worth much more than 1,000 Nicaraguans, or 1,000 Vietnamese, or 1,000 citizens of a Latin American country or any developing nation. That is a fact.

If an American is victim of an action in any country of the world, that makes news around the world. If 1,000 people in that country die, victims of a brutal action, that is also news, but it is not as important as the one American.

It seems that the only life that has value, that creates a reaction in the U.S. press, is the life of Americans.

We have to appeal a little to such feelings, to their pragmatic and selfish attitude. They are on the way to another Vietnam. We must conclude that the reason for such policy is that no matter how much money President Reagan gives the contras, they cannot defeat the Nicaraguan revolution. The policy is failing. The President does not want a peaceful solution concerning Nicaragua. He does not want to listen to Latin American countries that favor peace. If President Reagan does not want peace with Nicaragua, what does he want?

If the counterrevolutionaries, despite the money, arms, and assistance they receive cannot solve the problem and the President is trying to get rid of the Nicaraguan revolution, where are we heading? To the death of North Americans. Two more U.S. citizens were recently killed and another was sentenced to a prison term today.

These are the most devastating arguments that can be submitted to the U.S. public, so the people of the United States are not carried away by President Reagan's policy. It is a pragmatic and un-Christian argument. However, this does not mean that we must use every argument to appeal to the moral values and Christian feelings of the U.S. public.

The companero here was asking whether it was not a contradiction to have pacifists in the military. I think pacifism has had specific expressions in certain places. In India, Gandhi waged a pacifist struggle. Then, in developed and industrialized Europe, there has been a strong pacifist movement as a result of the wars that have devastated and destroyed that continent. There have been some pacifist movements in the United States, opposed to war and the arms race. There have been pacifist movements in Europe and there are active pacifist movements in the United States.

There have been cases of people in the United States who have refused to fight. The most recent case was during the Vietnam war. Thousands of U.S. citizens refused to take up arms to go fight in Vietnam. Cassius Clay, the famous U.S. boxing champion, refused to fight in Vietnam. These are examples of a pacifist attitude. These North Americans who refused to take up arms to go fight in Vietnam were pacifists in principle. All the Europeans participating in the anti-nuclear pacifist movements and and U.S. citizens participating in such movements, assume this attitude because they are determined never to use firearms. There is a difference. One thing was Gandhi's struggle. Gandhi's struggle was to obtain India's independence and consisted of peaceful resistance. It was a struggle that people were willing to die for. Many died in this struggle, massacred by the colonialists.

The international pacifist movement, which is opposed to nuclear war and in favor of disarmament, peaceful solutions, the eradication of atomic weapons, is a worldwide movement. It is very active in Europe and the United States. It appeals to individual people whose objective is to prevent another world war because it would mean the end of mankind. These people are trying to build a safe world, a goal that can be achieved by stopping the arms race and promoting disarmament, to increase world security. With this goal achieved, more resources will be available to face economic problems and unemployment problems which the United States also faces.

There are people in the United States who are unemployed and are having a hard time. there would be more resources available to face such problems if we achieved these pacifist goals.

There are a lot of people working on that common objective. I think mankind agrees with this objective except for the people who are set on the arms race. However, this does not mean that everyone participating in the pacifist movement is assuming a Gandhi-type struggle to solve their particular problem.

There is an agreement to defend mankind's interests. The struggle is taking place. The pacifists are participating and they are being beaten and repressed in Europe, on the military bases. They are struggling on behalf of peace.

Yet, we must ask, what would a European pacifist do if suddenly his country were unjustly attacked and invaded. Would the pacifist assume a Gandhi-type struggle, or would he assume the type of struggle the country demands at that particular moment?

Undoubtedly, in that situation, the state would order all able citizens to fight to defend the country, to take up arms. There could be some exceptions. There are people who consider it absurd and wrong to fire a gun at another person and, therefore, they would not participate. I think, however, that they would be in the minority under such circumstances. We gave as an example those who refused to take up arms to fight in Vietnam. This is something different. I am sure that all those youths who refused to go and fight in Vietnam, I am sure that 99 percent of them would fight in defense of their people, country, and territory if invaded. For them, that situation would be a just struggle and they would be acting in defense of their own life.

I would say that for Latin American countries, because of their particular problems as developing countries, world peace is not a priority. Their main problem is what they are going to eat today. This is the concern of the Latin American people.

Our population hears about world peace, indeed. There are sectors in Latin America that are more developed and more conscious, so they adopt a more active position regarding world peace. We cannot say, however, that the general behavior of the Latin American population regarding world peace is the same as that of the European population. No, there is a difference. The problem of the Latin American people, peasants, and workers is what they are going to eat today. How are they going to pay the rent and the electricity bill? The concern of the Latin American peasant who is living on a small piece of land is when are the police coming to take him off this land? Where can he find a piece of land to live on? This is the Latin American reality.

In Latin America, we have never experienced a pacifist war similar to the one fought by Gandhi. We have experienced violent fights ever since the arrival of the Spanish colonizers on Latin America. Even during pre-colonial times, the most developed civilizations or organizations moved from one place to the other constantly fighting. When the Spanish arrived in Latin America, we got rid of the Spanish colonizers with bullets. We can mention the struggles of Simon Bolivar, San Martin, O'Higgins, and Marti. All these struggles were part of the rebellion against Spanish domination.

In addition, we have the battles the Latin American countries have been fighting while searching for their own social, democratic regimes. They have been violent struggles. In other words, Latin America is not characterized by pacifist struggles. That type of struggle occurred in India, but not in Latin America. The pacifist philosophy has never existed in our region. We are looking for peace, indisputably, in principle we are all looking for peace.

Because of the aggression Nicaragua is currently experiencing, the state resorted to using all available means, as any Latin American state or the United States itself would do. Any country that is under attack resorts to all its available means to get its people organized and ready to fight and defend itself and its country from the aggressors.

This does not mean there cannot be some exceptions. For example, we are not going to force bishops to take up rifles to defend Nicaragua. Bishops cannot be forced to do that. One can ask them to make efforts to help end the war against Nicaragua throughout their speeches and communications. In other words, the bishop's rifles are their speeches. They can use these rifles to defend the Nicaraguan people or use their rifles against them. With the appearance of the revolution, the initiation of military recruitment and of calls to join the reserve and the Patriotic Military Service, a number of conscientious objectors, who did not exist in this country before, began to appear. Suddenly conscientious objectors began to appear and the seminaries they held began to proliferate. On 8 November, I said that in the past there were 2 seminaries and now, due to the increase in conscientious objectors, there are 8 seminaries. There are also more people who, quote want to become priests, unquote. Some may have vocation, but some others enter seminaries to avoid joining the military. They spend some time in the seminaries, and then [changes thought] because they are not going to become priests, that is a lie.

We have reached agreements on that issue, although it is a very delicate problem because it involves priests, seminarians, religious figures, and ministers. We succeeded in causing some of those future seminarians to be rejected or to be sent to other places that match the characteristics of those people. If we received evidence that all those who are in the seminaries are seminarians, then we would have to organize some kind of rotating system so that some of them...[changes thought] because they have to do their military service, [words indistinct] they must fulfill their military service.

We have to devise some system that includes the time they are going to spend in military service, designates who is going to go first, etc. In other words, we have to organize the seminarians' military service in a better way. Naturally, that system will be applied to those who have proved to be seminarians, because others use seminaries to hide. Of course, there are specific cases -- for example, those of ministers and also several Christian or Catholic communities which have come to us with the same problem. The problem is that if we take away one of the companeros who is working in specific areas in those communities, the work is going to be left without direction, so it is more convenient for him to wait there until another companero replaces him. It would be better to not abruptly take too many of those companeros away from their working areas so that their territories are not left without leadership, but to do it gradually -- one goes first, others wait, etc., so that we can somehow organize the military service situation.

As I was telling you before, pacifism is a much more complex issue. One has to view the war situation that Nicaragua is experiencing, the historical tradition of the Latin American countries, and the kind of struggle that these countries have developed to understand the situation.

Therefore, it is difficult to have an authentic peace movement, a Gandhi-type movement in this region. That type of movement has never existed in Nicaragua; that type of struggle has never been experienced here. We have had street fights in which people fought unarmed. Many of our companeros have died in those fights, but we fought unarmed because we did not have any weapons. We risked our lives in those fights. We only had stones, and yet we never got enthusiastic over the India-type struggle, although we read about it and somehow experienced it in movies. We never felt encouraged to do what the Indian people did. For example, people have never said: OK, the Army is coming, so let us lay down here. What for? No, we knew that if we laid down, they would kill us, so our only way out was to look for stones, rifles, or any other weapons to be able to fight against Somoza's Army. That was our sole option. Thus, the peace struggle does not exist in Nicaragua.

In regard to the issue of Marxism-Leninism and its relation with Christianity, first we must say that undoubtedly Marxism is a contribution to mankind. Leninism is another contribution to humanity, because it is Marxism applied in a revolutionary way for the first time in the history of humanity. It is similar to what the French Revolution was in its time; a revolutionary change which evolved from the feudal state to the bourgeois state. It was the first great revolution which had worldwide impact; thus, it was a contribution in its time.

Marxism has been a contribution as a doctrine and it became a contribution from a practical point of view also, when Lenin applied the principles of the doctrine for the first time in history, in the Russia of the czars, and the Bolshevik revolution won.

We cannot ignore these historic facts. We cannot ignore doctrines. Doctrines are the patrimony of mankind. I remember in the days of Somoza, and even after the triumph of the revolution, the position of reactionary sectors was that the FSLN was an organization ruled by exotic doctrines. And we wonder where Catholicism came from. Did Catholicism and Christianity originate in Latin America?

Religious doctrines such as Catholicism and Christianity are not indigenous to Latin America. Catholicism destroyed what was indigenous. It destroyed what was being adored. It violated the rights of the Indians who had their own religion and saints here. Catholicism came to destroy the saints of the Indians and it imposed itself. The Indians could have correctly said: We are opposing an exotic doctrine -- the Catholic doctrine -- which is coming from abroad and is being accompanied by the sword.

We cannot be old-fashioned. We must realize that the world has evolved and see the true situation in the world and the truth of universal doctrine. They used to say that the Front had exotic doctrines and therefore was bad, that the Nicaraguan and Latin American societies are societies formed with exotic, extra-continental doctrines, that Catholicism came from Europe, that liberalism came from Europe, that the democratic and republican models that some people defend so much came from Europe, that the language we are using right now came from Europe, and that even the clothes we are wearing came from Europe.

So supposedly we are countries loaded with exoticism because everything has come from the outside, from other places. However, the truth is that the Nicaraguan Revolution arose in the midst of a religious, Christian society. This is an objective fact. Anyone confronting Nicaragua's society having a particular theory or doctrine in mind has to face the fact that this has been, and remains, a very religious society. We must take into account the religious feelings of the Indians, of the natives, of those which have occupied this land since precolonial days. They are people who were able to survive and who served resisted colonial oppression. They resisted the religion the colonial power had brought them. What did the Indians who survived the conquest in Latin America do? They incorporated Catholicism and Christianity and made them part of their own philosophical and religious beliefs. This is why here we have manifestations of religion that the traditional and conservative church characterizes as pagan. Here we celebrate the people's festivities.

Each town has a saint. In Managua, for example, we have Saint Domingo. This is a religious festivity of the people. It is not a religious festivity of the church as an institution. During the festivities for Saint Domingo, which lasted the 10 days between 1 to 10 August, the saint — which is kept in Santo Domingo Church throughout the year — is taken from the hands of the Catholic Church as an institution of the Vatican and goes to the hands of the people. The people parade the saint through the streets, dancing and playing with the saint and fulfilling their promises to the saint. The saint remains in the hands of the people for 10 days and is present in manifestations that could be considered as pagan, but this is nothing but evidence of how the religious Indians incorporated the Christianity that came with the colonial power.

Two religious currents came into collision: one that wanted to dominate and another that was already here. They merged and formed one religion. That is why there are religious feelings as well as this form of Christianity. This is a fact. Most of us, all of us who participated in the initial phases of the Front's struggle since the 1960's, all of us, without exception, I believe, grew up in an atmosphere of Christianity.

Christianity is a fact in Nicaragua, and when social, political, and economic changes are proposed, one cannot ignore them. Here a correct application of a theory is put to a test, and one does not fall into mechanical or dogmatic attitudes, but clearly implements political, economic, and social ideas that are in line with a particular true situation. Our doctrine and theoretical tools were, in the first place, the Nicaraguan people's struggles that Sandino summarized in his struggle program.

Sandino, undoubtedly, incorporated universal ideas with his own. He incorporated universal ideas of social progress and development. He incorporated them with his actions and projected them into a program that was in line with the true Nicaraguan situation. This was made evident by his program for the peasants, for the workers, and his call for an independent political party for the workers, something that did not exist at that time in Nicaragua.

When the FSLN was created, the front started from the Nicaraguan basis summarized in Sandino's program and incorporated new revolutionary experiences. It incorporated Marxist thoughts and new revolutionary experiences. This includes the Marxist experience. How can we ignore the experience of Lenin, of Vietnam, China, and Cuba? There are many revolutionary experiences in the world. This cannot be denied. There are experiences, applications.

We see these as objective elements that have affected mankind, that have represented a contribution and cannot be ignored in the face of social, political, and economic situations. In this way, we have incorporated Marxist ideology with the true Nicaraguan situation, incorporated with the doctrinal foundation Sandino left us. We take into consideration the Leninist experience, the Vietnamese experience, and those of other evolutions.

We incorporated all this experience, theory, and action into what is known as Sandinism. This incorporation is Sandinism. Sandinism cannot be indigenous or folkloric. It has to be something based on the actual situation, but its ideology is connected with universal ideologies. Bringing universal ideologies to the Nicaraguan situation and their adaption to the true Nicaraguan situation: This is Sandinism. This is why Christianity was easily incorporated into the struggle process.

The struggle is not religious, it is political. However, this political struggle demands social and moral changes, and here there is a Christian social basis, inasmuch as Christianity became an integral part of the Nicaraguan revolutionary process.

We have no alliance with Father D'Escoto, or Father Cardenal, or with Fernando or Ernesto. We have no alliance. We have never told them: Let's form an alliance, on one side the atheists and on the other the believers so that together we carry out a social and economic project. In the FSLN no one is asked to what religion he belongs or whether he believes in God or not. The incorporation of the Christians, priests, and religious people took place naturally. Why? Because there is a basis and in favor of social changes, a basis that is also Christian, religious, catholic, and evangelical. The evangelists and the evangelical pastor also participated in the struggle against Somoza and in the revolution.

In this way, Nicaragua was able to avoid a clash that appeared inevitable between religion and revolution. The French Revolution did clash with the church because the church stuck to the feudal order and a clash ensued. The bourgeoisie was getting a foothold at that time, and that regime had to clash with the church because the church was clinging to the feudal past.

Finally, the waters of the bourgeoisie and the church were settled. The revolutions that have occurred since the revolution of October, that of Lenin, have clashed with the church. There was that phrase affirming: Religion is the opium of the people. It seemed that this was true, and I believe it was [word indistinct]. In Nicaragua, during the 1960's religion was the opium of the Nicaraguan people because during those years, unfortunately, very few religious leaders, Catholic leaders -- who were at that time predominant; right now they represent 38 percent of the religious leaders, but at that time I believe [words indistinct] 5 percent of the evangelical churches. [sentence as heard] Those were the days when evangelical centers were stunned -- they opposed the Somoza regime.

It was not that they [not further identified] maintain a neutral position, not even that. They were shamelessly and openly Somozist. This concluded the bishops, the priests, and the nuns.

What kind of history books did we study in religious schools? Books that told us that Sandino was a bandit and that Somoza was a great Nicaraguan and Latin American political leader. This was in the schoolbooks and no one complained about that education. Now they are concerned with education because we say that Sandino was a patriot and a revolutionary and a hero.

In the past, when did the Catholic Church, or the catholic priests, or the nuns, or the Vatican (complain) about the fact that schools in this country were teaching that Somoza, Duvalier, Trujillo [words indistinct] were excellent and democratic political leaders? There was the list of Somoza, Trujillo, Perez, Jimenez, and Batista, all the Latin American dictators. That was the history book that taught us that Sandino was a bandit.

There was complicity on the part of the church, as an institution. It manipulated religion, using it as the opium of the people so the people would think they were fine under Somoza. [words indistinct]

Somoza took communion every Sunday. There was a special seat for him to take communion at the cathedral, just as Pinochet takes communion now. If the revolution had succeeded in Nicaragua at that time, there would have been a clash. There would have been an inevitable clash with the Nicaraguan church, and it would have had its effects on peace, no doubt.

Of course, when I speak of church I am using the conventional term. By the word church we understand the people because the people make up the church. If we have priests, [word indistinct], or pastors but none faithful, there can be no church. However, if we have the faithful with four evangelical pastors or four priests, then there is a church. If there were 1,000 Catholic priests but no Catholic believers, then there would be no church. The people make up the church.

However, since the institution claims to represent the people and the institution does have some representation -- logically this cannot be denied -- the church's behavior compromises its principles: in this case the principles of Christianity.

When the revolution occurred in Nicaragua, the situation was different. Why? Because the Nicaraguan people took over the revolutionary transformation in this country. In other words, the people owned the revolutionary struggle. The people led the revolutionary victory.

It was not an atheist people who succeeded on 19 July, it was a Christian people. The people who are defending the revolution right now are believers. If you talk to the relatives of those who are fighting at the combat fronts, I can guarantee you most of them are Christians. They either belong to the Catholic Church or the different denominations of the Evangelical Church.

So, this is the truth. In Nicaragua, religion has not been the people's opium. Religion has been an element in favor of the people's liberation. Religion became a liberating element and not the people's opium. This is the contribution we are defending here. This is what the enemies of the revolution reject. They want to present the revolution as a revolution that wants to destroy religion. They want to make the revolution look as if it is destroying and persecuting religion. This would be completely absurd. Why? It would mean that the people are persecuting themselves because this is a religious nation. So, it would be absurd; this is the truth.

It is hard to make the North Americans understand this. However, it is important, as far as certain sectors are concerned, because these sectors have influence and certain contacts. These sectors won't necessarily take this speech to the rank and file. They will probably take the other speech that we do not want another Vietnam in Nicaragua to their rank and file, or they will probably say that what we are doing in Nicaragua is not Christian. These are basic statements to defend, in this case, the future of Christianity in the United States.

Christianity's future in the United States will be determined by the behavior and the aggressive attitude of U.S. Christian leaders who are able to fight the selfish mentality sown in U.S. society because the North American people are a people just like any other people, solidaristic. They are very unaffected people. However, they have been influenced, and they have viewed selfish behavior as something natural. However, all you have to do is insist a bit and you will see that they are a very unselfish and solidaristic people.

Therefore, I think the future of the North American people will have to be a future of a militant and solidaristic Christianity. This is a Christianity that has to be solidaristic with themselves and the peoples, in this case, the peoples of Latin America who are the people nearest to them.

The future of Christianity in Nicaragua [words indistinct] very clear. We have said here that as long as there is revolution there will be Christianity. The revolution will be present here as long as the Nicaraguan people exist. The revolution will be here as long as there won't be a world of massacre and humankind disappears. We are certain of this.

In conclusion, I want to thank the companeros of the [words indistinct] and all of you for inviting me to come here to discuss these subjects. I want to thank you for your contribution to the Nicaraguan people from the various parts of the world -- from the United States, Canada, and Europe -- which shows there is spiritual and moral sensitivity that is stronger than distance and language barriers. It is a sensitivity that unites the people.

In this case, we are united here thanks to your militant and Christian disposition, thanks to you, who have come to our country to help in the struggle for peace waged by the Nicaraguan people today. Thank you. [applause]

USSR OFFICIALLY DEMANDS END TO 'U.S. AGGRESSION'

PA180442 Managua International Service in Spanish 1215 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Yesterday, the Soviet Government issued a strong official statement demanding the cessation of the U.S. aggression against Nicaragua. It also reiterated its unconditional and total support to the Nicaraguan people and government struggling to preserve their independence, freedom, and sovereignty.

The Soviet statement denies the groundless U.S. reports affirming there are Soviet military bases in Nicaragua. All this is a pretext to invade Nicaragua, the Soviet Government said. The official communique also demands that the U.S. Government comply with the International Court of Justice ruling referring to peace for Nicaragua.

The Soviet Government also offered its support to Contadora.

Astorga Condemns U.S.

PA181427 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] United Nations -- Nicaragua said today at the UN General Assembly that Washington is investing millions of dollars to destroy the Nicaraguan revolution through a regional war of incalculable proportions. Nicaragua also made accusations against Costa Rica, Honduras, and El Salvador. Nicaraguan Ambassador to the UN Nora Astorga spoke at the UN General Assembly during the opening debates on the Central American situation.

Astorga added that the aggressive policy of the current U.S. Administration, which has involved Costa Rica, Honduras, and El Salvador in the direct support [not further identified] has brought serious social and economic problems to those countries.

Astorga said there are three armies in Honduras: the U.S. Army, the Honduran Army, and the contra army. The Honduran and the contra armies occupy a large amount of territory on the Nicaraguan border. This land has been abandoned by Honduran citizens because peasants cannot even harvest their crops in that area.

HASENFUS TRIAL U.S. PUBLICITY, ATTORNEY ASSAILED

PA181424 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Onofre Guevara's "Analysis of Misinformation" feature]

[Text] Certain that Eugene Hasenfus would receive a just punishment for his action against the life, peace and sovereignty of the Nicaraguan people, the imperialist propagandists conducted their campaign based on three main arguments:

1) that Hasenfus had no ties with the North American government; 2) that, when captured, he would be the victim of the Nicaraguan Government's retaliation; 3) that he would be the victim of a rigged trial because of the alleged illegal nature of the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunals.

With these arguments, an effort was being made to hide the following:

a) all the evidence involving top officials of the Yankee government who operate behind allegedly private firms; b) the downing of the plane carrying Hasenfus confirmed he was involved in delivering weapons to the counterrevolutionaries, created and supported by the North American government; c) the tremendous injustice of the aggression against Nicaragua in which Hasenfus was involved disqualifies the U.S. Government from making any claims about Nicaraguan justice.

However, the publicity campaigns dealing with the Yankee military adviser, tried and convicted in Nicaragua, seek marginal objectives no less harmful to our country's image, to make things easier for Reagan's policy.

For example, an effort was made to make Enrique Sotelo Borgen, Hasenfus' legal adviser, appear as a hero of the struggle for democracy in Nicaragua and, as such, another victim of the oppression prevailing in this country.

According to this propaganda, Sotelo Borgen, in addition to being a courageous defender of justice and democracy, is a model of moral, political, and professional virtues.

We recall that when Sotelo Borgen was appointed Hasenfus' lawyer, Rafael Cordova Rivas, also a member of the Conservative Party, was asked his opinion of the lawyer and the mission he was to fulfill. Cordova Rivas said that man was capable of doing anything. He is capable, Cordova Rivas said, of going to the extreme of not even charging a fee for defending Hasenfus because of his servility to the Yankees.

Cordova Rivas would not have been correct if one takes into consideration that a lawyer, exercising his profession and because of a legal mandate, must defend any inmate. However, in this case, it is not just any prisoner or any lawyer, and much less just any trial.

There is an unquestionable political and ideological affinity between Hasenfus' mission, his Pentagon bosses, and Dr Sotelo Borgen. Seen from this viewpoint, Sotelo Borgen's decision to defend Hasenfus is in accord with his personal political interests. We confirmed this during an interview with Sotelo on Friday, 14 November over a CIA ration station in Costa Rica. In that interview, Sotelo Borgen made a statement that leaves no doubt as to his political affinity toward imperialism, the counterrevolution, and Hasenfus, who is a pawn in the war against Nicaragua.

In answering a question, Dr Sotelo Borgen said in his opinion Hasenfus has not received expressions of solidarity during his trial because the Nicaraguan people are oppressed and lack freedom. In other words, according to Sotelo Borgen, Hasenfus would enjoy the solidarity of the Nicaraguan people but is not receiving such expressions because of the oppression exerted on them by the Sandinist government.

Later, Sotelo Borgen said that nevertheless, some sectors -- undoubtedly related to bourgeois sellouts -- privately expressed their sympathy and solidarity to Hasenfus' wife.

There is more to this than a simple professional defense; there is an affinity of political interests. This explains why imperialist propaganda extols the personality of Sotelo Borgen. Their objective is clear: Besides the money they could give Sotelo Borgen, there is more interest in praising him at the political and professional level within the struggle for freedom and democracy. In this way, they are preparing an appropriate atmosphere for the moment he decides to become another victim of the revolution abroad.

At that time, the entire media would be at his service, he would enjoy a prefabricated image and be very busy in future defamatory campaigns against Nicaragua. However, from what we have seen and heard, Sotelo Borgen does not even have to leave Nicaragua to enjoy the freedom of slandering the Nicaraguan people.

REBEL LEADER URGES CEASE-FIRE, CONTRA AMNESTY

PA161338 Paris AFP in Spanish 2029 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Bogota, 15 Nov (AFP) -- Arturo Jose Cruz, leader of the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity [UNO], today called for a cease-fire, a broad amnesty for the contras, and guarantees that would permit a return to full democracy. The call was directed to the Sandinist government.

The leader of UNO, a movement that groups the various Nicaraguan rebel groups made this appeal while he was in Bogota, during a conference he held at the Colombian Study Center. He also called on the Latin American governments to support his cause. Cruz characterized the Sandinist regime as a "Marxist-type dictatorship." He said the most difficult problem affecting his country is the economy, noting that Nicaragua is enduring an 800-percent inflation rate. He also criticized the arms race in which the Managua government, according to him, has engaged. He estimated that at this moment Nicaragua possesses the most powerful weapons ever seen in Central America.

The rebel leader did admit that the FSLN has been able to noticeably reduce illiteracy.

Cruz concluded by saying the Nicaraguan conflict has transcended the country's borders, stating that a solution would involve not only the Nicaraguan people, but also external [externas] forces.

ASSEMBLY APPROVES ARTICLE ON PRESIDENTIAL PERIOD

PA142119 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Passages in quotation marks recorded]

[Text] The National Assembly, which has been discussing the draft constitution, has approved Article 145, which establishes that both the president and the vice president will be elected in general, free, popular, direct, and secret elections. Those who obtain a relative majority of votes will be elected. The Assembly also approved Article 146, which deals with the requirements for being president and vice president.

There were debates on the rights of religious people to be presidential or vice presidential aspirants and not only to [words indistinct] as former Article 146 proposed. The Marxist-Leninist Party backed the rights religious people have to occupy these posts. Rafael Solis, of the FSLN, commented on this:

[Solis] "I believe it is fair that religious people enjoy the right to aspire to those posts."

The Socialist Party does not agree because priests and bishops are under the supreme authority of the Catholic Church.

[Unidentified speaker] "They are obligated to yield to the will and authority of the popes, and we all know how perverse popes are."

There was another proposal regarding the top posts of the nation.

[Unidentified speaker] "He must not have been in the military service the year prior to his election."

This proposal was supported by the Social Christian Popular Party [PPSC] and the Independent Liberal Party. Rogelio Ramirez, of the FSLN, explained the popular essence of the Armed Forces.

[Ramirez] "We are capable of having thousands of armed men who can set their rifles aside and work. This breaks the essence of militarism, which has ceased to exist and now all Nicaraguans can be armed citizens."

The presidency of the Assembly proposed that requirements for being president and vice president be discussed along with the reforms to the elections law. This proposal was accepted by the majority. Article 146 established that to be president or vice president, a citizen must be a Nicaraguan national, fully enjoy civil and political rights, and be at least 25 years old. This article was approved by 75 votes in favor and 4 against. There were 89 [as heard] representatives present.

The National Assembly approved Article 147, which establishes that the presidential and vice presidential period will be 6 years. The approval of this article resulted in the withdrawal of most members of the opposition parties represented in the National Assembly. The spokesman for the withdrawing opposition groups was the Conservative Party, which made main proposals in this regard. Regarding the presidential period, Dr. Rafael Cordoba called for nonpresidential reelections. The debate was on this issue.

[Cordoba] "The idea that a person could be permanently reelected is an attack on the democratic system."

Danilo Aquirre of the FSLN asked that the subject be discussed seriously and in detail. Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez said the people, as the source of power and having the constitution as a legal framework for its achievements, have the right to elect.

[Aquirre] "They have the legitimate right to elect whoever they want."

The various proposals from the opposition parties calling for nonreelection were rejected by the majority when they were put to a vote. This provoked the withdrawal of the opposition parties.

[Unidentified speaker] "This will be an instrument to keep our party from power and goes to the discredit of the Sandinist process, so we are not worried about it. We will be back tomorrow, and we will continue struggling."

Leoncio Rayo, a representative of the PPSC who did not leave, said:

[Rayo] "This is a sign of weakness on their part because if they presented a motion on nonreelection and that motion was rejected by the majority, I see no reason why they should have left."

Commander Nunez added:

[Nunez] "The important idea here is what we will gain: Will it be patriotism or antipatriotism? The attitude to strengthen revolutionary institutionality or one in favor of weakening it? The egoistic desires of some leaders who want to sabotage the constitutional effort, or parties that will go into history for having signed and approved Nicaragua's first constitution? This is a matter of responsibilities. We have a huge responsibility, the 83 of us who are here. We continue working unselfishly and with and with dedication. We have been working for months on this and there is not the slightest indication of demoralization."

U.S. IMMIGRATION BILL 'OPEN BLOW TO MEXICO'

PA131938 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Nov 86

["Our America" commentary read by Manolo Ortega]

[Excerpts] The intense pressure. [as heard] President Ronald Reagan has officially promulgated the controversial Simpson-Mazzoli-Rodino Immigration Bill. This bill is considered by analysts to be a blow to Latin American nations, especially Mexico, whose foreign policy broadly contradicts the one advocated by Washington.

It is no secret that tens of thousands of Mexican laborers cross the U.S. borders in search of work each year. They are citizens of a developing nation which is suffering the effects of one of the Third World's largest foreign debts. It is a nation that borders a country with a wasteful society that has had remarkable industrial progress. [passage omitted]

Once the bill goes into effect, it is estimated that millions of people without papers will be left legally helpless and will be returned to Mexico. To local authorities this will bring a serious increase in unemployment and its terrible social consequences, although the United States reserves the right to implement a quota system for immigrant workers in keeping with its fluctuating need for a cheap labor force.

Latin American political circles recall that the Ronald Reagan government is trying to pressure Mexico into changing its policy toward Central America, a policy based on dialogue and political solutions, as opposed to the military solution advocated by Washington. Mexico is also a member of the Group of Six, which praised Soviet initiatives to achieve peace and urged the United States to end the arms race to spare humanity from the danger of a world nuclear war.

The Mexican nation is also an ardent defender of the new international economic order, which is being sickly opposed by the U.S. Government. Reagan's hostile actions against Mexico are nothing new. In the economic field, U.S. protectionist laws have seriously affected Mexican agrarian exports, steel, and other products. Also, the new tax on the petroleum purchased by the imperial neighbor is significantly devaluing that basic Mexican product.

Observers are also citing Yankee campaigns against the Miguel de la Madrid government, which has been accused of electoral fraud and alleged links with drug trafficking. The Simpson-Mazzoli-Rodino Immigration Bill is another open blow to Mexico within the imperialist effort to punish and make states that are implementing a dignified and independent foreign policy obey them.

RISQUET MEETS WITH HAITIAN COMMUNIST LEADER

FL190241 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the Politiburo and Secretariat of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] has met with Rene Theodore, secretary general of the United Party of Haitian Communists.

During the meeting, they exchanged opinions on the Haitian and international political situations. They also discussed relations between the two parties. The Haitian communist leader is in our country at the invitation of the PCC.

HAITIAN STRIKE, DEMONSTRATIONS 'A SUCCESS'

PA190337 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] We now present a statement by Hugo Triest, of the Haitian Catholic station Radio Soleil, concerning yesterday's general strike in Haiti:

[Begin Triest recording in French with Spanish translation superimposed] Yesterday's strike was a success; it took place throughout the country -- that is to say both in the capital, Port-au-Prince, and other cities throughout the country.

Demonstrations took place in two or three cities, and the police precincts allowed the people to participate freely in the demonstrations. Traffic was blocked throughout the country; practically all stores closed their doors. It was truly a general strike throughout the country.

The strike continues today, with a small difference. Today is Armed Forces' Day and it is normally a holiday, so the schools are closed. However, not a single taxi or bus circulated the streets this morning. The drivers' union will meet this afternoon to decide what to do, because we have received reports that the officer who recently killed a driver at the Fond Verrettes barracks has to be brought to court on 24 November. [end recording]

CEREMONY MARKS MAXIMO GOMEZ ANNIVERSARY

FL190200 [Editorial Report] Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish at 2311 GMT on 18 November is intercepted in progress carrying recorded coverage of the ceremony marking the 150th anniversary of the birth of Major General Maximo Gomez held at the General Maximo Gomez Revolutionary Armed Forces Academy.

The camera pans the parade grounds showing several troop formations. The ceremony is introduced at 2314 GMT by a Pioneer who announces that the main speaker will be Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee.

The camera gives a medium shot of FAR Minister Raul Castro and Almeida Bosque, who is seated at Castro's left. During the ceremony, the camera pans the audience and shows Politburo members Vilma Espin, Roberto Veiga, Jorge Risquet, and Armando Hart Davalos. Fidel Castro does not appear to be present. As Almeida Bosque walks towards the podium, the camera gives a wide shot of a placard with the image of Maximo Gomez which reads, "I believe in only one race: the human race".

Almeida Bosque begins reading his speech at 2311 GMT. "In the name of the national commission responsible for this ceremony, in the name of the Directorate of our party and state, it is necessary to evaluate the work rendered on this historical date, and above all, to reflect on its teachings and experiences," says Almeida Bosque.

Almeida Bosque reviews Cuban history, stressing Maximo Gomez' contributions. "If we think about Fidel and Raul, we can how much they have inherited from the general," he says. The Politburo member continues speaking about Gomez, stressing that his contributions can be seen in the Cuban people and in Cuban events such as the landing of the Granma. "We look for Gomez in the past," he says. "We look for him in the future. We look for him in our flag with the solitary star. We look for him among the men who will always guide and command us as long as this country and these peoples exist," Almeida Bosque says.

Almeida Bosque ends his 19-minute speech at 2335 GMT saying, "The Cubans of today can say they are the children, the soldiers, the rightful heirs of the general. Nothing can block our road. No enemy is strong enough to detain or destroy us. All the fatherland is with us and our only alternative is victory. Long live the immoral [corrects himself] immortal example of General Maximo Gomez!"

After Almeida Bosque concludes his speech, the command can be heard for the troops to present arms while the Cuban national anthem is played. Silence follows the anthem as the camera shows cannons in the background firing one after the other. The command is heard ordering the troops to march for review by companies. The announcer reports that Colonel (Ibando Porte) Cabrales, heads the units. He is accompanied by his general staff and followed by the detachment carrying the Cuban flag, the announcer says. The colonel and his staff begin the parade. The troops are marching to the hymn of the Camilo Cienfuegos Military Vocational School. They are followed by units from other military schools, each carrying their own flag. As the units pass in front of the review stand where Raul Castro stands, saluting, the troops turn and face Castro while the leaders turn and salute. The ceremony concludes at 2346 gmt and the camera returns to the studio.

Castro Opens Gomez Center

FL190232 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Party Central Committee, and Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, this afternoon attended the ceremony turning over the old Quinta de los Molinos to Cuban children. On the 150th anniversary of [the birth of] Maximo Gomez, the house which he and his general staff occupied has been converted into a Pioneer historical center. Castro was accompanied on his tour by a group of Dominicans visiting our country.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO MONGOLIA NAMED -- Comrade Ramiro Rodriguez Gomez has been designated ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to the Mongolian People's Republic by Cuba's Council of State. [Text] [Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Nov 86 FL]

BELAGUER: PROTECTIONISM 'HURTING' U.S., ALLIES

FL181353 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Dominican Republic President Joaquin Balaguer said yesterday that American legislators bent on protectionist measures to insulate U.S. businesses from foreign competition are hurting the country and its allies.

Speaking before 2,000 people at a luncheon for the Miami Conference on the Caribbean, Mr Balaguer said protectionist legislation by Congress will force countries who depend on American investments to seek help elsewhere. He said that the Caribbean basin initiative has been more effective than any other such program in the history shared by the two countries.

DEPUTIES CALL FOR RESUMPTION OF CUBAN RELATIONS

FL171908 Bridgetown CANA in English 2046 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Santo Domingo, Nov 16, CANA-ALASEI -- The resolution by the Chamber of Deputies in the Dominican Republic calling for the restoration of diplomatic relations with Cuba has once again caused attention to be focused on ties between the Republic and its socialist neighbour, one of the most recurrent topics in matters of foreign policy.

The Dominican Republic chancellor, Donalds Reid Cabral, told reporters the government had nothing against any country, and relations with Cuba or any other nations was a matter of advantages. His comment came only three days after Vice President Carlos Morales Troncoso, in an interview on the matter, in Puerto Rico, said the re-establishment of relations with Cuba has not been considered. And fewer than ten days after these pronouncements, the Chamber of Deputies returned to the issue. First it was the chancellor, and 14 hours later it was President Joaquin Balaguer.

What is the advantage of having relations with Cuba? Reid Cabral asked journalists. Apparently, to him, none exist. And he said that he hoped the deputies would accompany their resolution with a list of benefits this action could bring to the country. Balaguer was more political: He said that although we would love to have relations with Cuba, we cannot break our links with Western democracy, because to some extent we are a dependent country.

He also commented that the country's interests take precedence over my convictions. We must be prudent and avoid excesses that could make things worse. The veteran leader, however, suggested an alternative: Since 1966 I maintained sporting and cultural relations with the Cuban Government. I am prepared to continue those relations at the most cordial level.

This policy of Balaguer towards the Castro government has received positive response in the Cuban chancellery, where many complained of the conservative attitude during the eight years of rule by the Dominican Revolutionary Party.

Last year, when he was on the political campaign trail, Balaguer said that the just and healthy thing would be for this to be a resolution taken by all the countries of the hemisphere, suggesting that it was the responsibility of the OAS. This month is 12 years since the ninth meeting of the council of chancellors of the OAS in Quito, at which the government of Balaguer joined 11 others to vote in favour of a resolution to eliminate the decision which led to a diplomatic blockade against the revolutionary government of Fidel Castro.

This, the most serious attempt to bring Cuba once more into the inter-American system, whence it was expelled in 1964, was sponsored by Costa Rica, Colombia, and Venezuela, and was supported by Trinidad and Tobago, Mexico, Peru, Panama, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Argentina, El Salvador, and Ecuador. It was rejected by Chile, Uruguay, and Paraguay. Those abstaining were United States, Brazil, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Guatemala, and Haiti.

The Dominican Republic has not had diplomatic relations with Cuba since June 1959. At that time, the government of Fidel Castro decided to break off ties with the country after two incidents on June 5, when exiles attacked the Cuban Embassy in this capital, in the midst of an anti-Castro campaign promoted by the Trujillo dictatorship, and at a time when Fulgencio Batista was his guest.

BRIEFS

COSTA RICAN, URUGUAYAN AMBASSADORS -- President Joaquin Balaguer has appointed new ambassadors to Costa Rica and Uruguay. Balaguer appointed Dr Alcibiades Espinosa ambassador to Uruguay, while Lic Felipe Osvaldo Perdomo was appointed ambassador to Costa Rica. [Excerpts] [Santo Domingo Cadena Brea Pena in Spanish 1130 GMT 13 Nov 86 FL]

POLICE CONFISCATE COCAINE -- The National Police have confiscated 25 kg of pure cocaine valued at 9 million pesos. The drug was in the possession of Jose Alvaro Parra from Colombia, who arrived in the Dominican Republic on 23 October. The cocaine was discovered under a bed in his room at the Sheraton Hotel. When questioned, Alvaro Parra said he was sent to the Dominican Republic by Mr Adolfo Guerrero of Colombia and was instructed to stay at a hotel where he would be visited by a man known as "El Rubio". Alvaro Parra said he would receive U.S. \$9,000, of which he received an advance of U.S. \$2,000. The drug was to be shipped to New York on 4 or 5 November by "El Rubio". Alvaro Parra denied knowing who brought the drug into the country or how this was done but said that "El Rubio" was to receive U.S. \$250,000. The police are searching for "El Rubio." [Summary] [Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 4 Nov 86, p 3 FL]

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ARGENTINE ARMY DENIES MAKING SUBVERSION PROPOSAL

PY140217 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1840 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Nov (NA) -- The Argentine Army today denied that it has presented to the meeting of the chief instructors of the armies, which is taking place here, a document expressing the need to exclude "military organizations from the struggle against subversion."

A communique released today by the Army Staff press office states that "the discussion of antisubversive action was not included on the agenda of the instructor chiefs meeting, and therefore the Argentine Army delegation has not presented any such document to the meeting."

The Army has thus replied to a report published by the magazine MILITANCIA, an Argentine Intransigent Party [PI] internal publication directed by Nestor Vicente. This magazine reported that the Argentine delegation had proposed that the Armed Forces not intervene in antisubversive operations "except in cases when the security forces are outnumbered."

The Argentine Army pointed out that the purpose of the meeting is "to exchange information about military instruction courses, different teaching systems within the continent, and the search for an inter-American training system." The deliberations of the military training chiefs and instructors of the Conference of American Armies will end tomorrow with a speech by Argentine Defense Secretary Alfredo Musso. The conference will last 1 week.

Argentine Defense Minister Horacio Jaunarena was originally scheduled to close the conference, but the ceremony will be chaired by Defense Secretary Musso, as Jaunarena is scheduled to attend the delivery and launch of a missile frigate in Rio Santiago. The conference opened on 10 November in the Superior War College here. The college director, General Naldo Dasso, welcomed the different foreign delegations to the conference and opened the debates.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON UK REJECTION

PY191944 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1806 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Nov, (TELAM) -- The Foreign Ministry has stated that the government will continue to devote its efforts to defending its legitimate rights by seeking a negotiated solution to the conflict, not only to benefit the two parties involved, but also third countries, especially international peace and security.

In a communique released at noon today, the Foreign Ministry reports that the British Government has rejected the Argentine proposal to resume negotiations on the Malvinas Islands contained in the Argentine Government's statement of 17 November.

This sound and practical proposal, the communique says, was inspired by the principle that all international controversies should be solved peacefully, and was based on the repeated recommendations of the international community, particularly by the UN General Assembly resolutions on the issue.

The communique adds that this proposal was also further proof of the constructive position adopted by the Argentine Government and of its desire to seek a comprehensive solution to all aspects of the dispute.

It says that on 29 October, despite the recommendations of the international community, the British Government unilaterally changed the terms of the controversy by attempting to extend sovereignty rights over a new area and by creating a new source of tension and possible conflict in the area. Now, it has decided to persist in its inflexible, negative position.

The communique concludes by stating that the Argentine Government laments the British attitude and warns of the risks it involves, but states that Argentina will continue to seek a negotiated solution.

ALFONSIN DISCUSSES FALKLANDS, DOMESTIC ISSUES

PY200229 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1850 GMT 19 Nov 86

[By special correspondent Luis San Martin]

[Text] New Haven, Connecticut, 19 Nov (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin today said that the British attitude rejecting the Argentine proposal is a pity because they not only turned down Argentina's invitation but also the wishes of the entire international community, which has asked the two countries to resolve their conflict through dialogue.

Alfonsin recalled that in the most recent UN vote there were only four votes against Argentina on the Malvinas issue and that despite that, we continue to see that the Government of Great Britain, not its people, still remains intransigent and stubborn.

Alfonsin, who made this statement at Yale University, was asked about an article published in THE TIMES of London which described the Argentine document as a diplomatic blow to isolate Great Britain at the United Nations. Alfonsin's reply was that THE TIMES should be informed that Great Britain was isolated before the Argentine declaration.

In this regard, Alfonsin added that the meaning of the Argentine declaration is aimed at conveying that we are peaceful people, that we reject intransigence, and that despite being the victim of despoilment and further aggression we continue to seek peace.

Alfonsin stated that the British people cannot expect that electoral gains can be achieved from a militaristic or chauvinistic attitude.

Asked if the United States could have a more active role in the Malvinas issue, Alfonsin replied: The relations between Argentina and the United States should be more mature. It should be understood that there are great common interests between the two countries and that there also are different and contradictory interests.

Alfonsin explained that for the U.S. Government, the Malvinas issue is a dilemma between its friendship with Argentina and the Atlantic alliance.

After thanking the U.S. Government for its support at the OAS, Alfonsin said: We consider the Malvinas issue a despoilment and anything that can be done to help will be welcome.

He stated that his recent meeting with President Reagan was very cordial. He added: We both know the things on which we agree and those things on which we disagree. [passage indistinct]

Alfonsin added that perhaps in the future it would be better to have friends rather than allies in order to ensure peace.

Asked about the Argentine domestic situation, Alfonsin said: Our people are giving an example with their efforts. Argentine democracy is in good health. We are curing the ills of our economy, but we need the prescriptions we get from the North [words indistinct].

Regarding new economic measures in Argentina, Alfonsin indicated that the Austral Plan produced very positive results in different areas because it prevented inflation, and growth was achieved due to this economic stability.

He indicated that under the Austral Plan the fiscal deficit came down [words indistinct], the GDP is going to grow 5.5 percent this year, and the industrial sector 12 percent. He added that tax revenues have increased 80 percent.

Alfonsin explained that the Argentine Government does not finance its expenditures through the issuance of currency. He admitted that in other areas the goals were not achieved because the interest rates are high and the salaries are not at the level we would have linked. He concluded by saying that measures will be implemented in the area of state enterprises. He added: But let me get back to Buenos Aires to announce them.

Views Possible Visit to Islands

PY192025 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1900 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] New Haven, Connecticut, 19 Nov (TELAM) -- Asked whether he would accept an invitation by the kelpers to visit the Malvinas Islands, Argentine President Raul Alfonsin today said: Mrs Margaret Thatcher would have more problems in authorizing my visit than I in making it.

In reply to local (?newsmen) at Yale University, Alfonsin said: My great grandmother was a kelper and if I go there I could meet with her descendants. I am studying English in order to talk with them.

ALFONSIN SENDS MESSAGE TO CASTRO ON FALKLANDS

PY181120 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1904 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Havana, 17 Nov (TELAM-EFE) -- Juan Carlos Gimenez Melo, director of the Argentine Foreign Ministry's Nonaligned Countries Department, last night arrived in Havana carrying a message from President Raul Alfonsin to Fidel Castro on the Malvinas crisis.

Gimenez Melo, who has just visited Yugoslavia and Algeria, said: We have received great support from the majority of governments and people for our just cause. This includes support from Cuba.

Gimenez Melo's next trip will be to New York where he will attend the meeting of the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Board to discuss the new crisis in the South Atlantic created by the British decision to establish an economic exclusion zone around the Malvinas Islands.

JAUNARENA DENIES MANEUVERS PLANNED FOR SOUTH

PY181823 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2231 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Excerpts] La Plata, Nov 14 (NA) -- Defense Minister Horacio Jaunarena today denied here that unusual military movements will be ordered in the south, rejected rumors about the presentation of a "full stop" [punto final] law in Congress and said that he had "no confirmation" of Chilean intelligence groups acting in Argentina.

Regarding the Malvinas Islands issue, Jaunarena said that "the only measures that have been taken at the Defense Ministry are the constitution of a military committee and the cancellation of leave for conscripts."

Jaunarena also denied the presence in Argentina of alleged Chilean intelligence groups which are investigating the activities of Chilean citizens who are opposed to General Augusto Pinochet's regime.

"I have no information about this," the minister said.

Jaunarena spoke with journalists after presiding over the naming and launching ceremonies of the Argentine Navy missile-carrying corvette Gomez Roca which was built under a German license. The ceremony took place at Rio Santiago shipyards. Navy Chief of Staff Admiral Ramon Arosa was also present.

When questioned about the UK decision to increase restrictions on the fishing activities around the Malvinas Islands, Jaunarena said that "we are following the events very carefully and we are convinced that it is an issue that must be solved diplomatically." [passage omitted]

During the ceremony the corvette Rosales was also handed over to the Navy. This corvette will be put into active service soon.

The vessel named and launched today is the sixth and last of a series built entirely at the Rio Santiago shipyards.

It has a displacement of 1790 tons, an Exocet missile launching system, two triple-mounted torpedo launching tubes, and carries a helicopter on its deck.

CGI LEADER FAVORS INCREASED TRADE WITH PRC

PY151706 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 14 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] (DYN) -- General Confederation of Industry (CGI) President Rafael Kohanoff is keen on trade perspectives with China.

Recently back from a visit to the People's Republic of China, Kohanoff yesterday addressed over one hundred people of the Argentine Importers and Exporters Association [AIERA] about the possibilities of commercial exchange with China and explained a scientific and technical cooperation agreement recently signed in Beijing with the Chinese Scientific and Technical Exchange Centre.

According to Kohanoff, several commercial agreements could be closed in the short run, should the "Spark" programme be implemented by the Chinese economic authorities. This programme calls for the introduction of intermediate technology in rural areas, where over 800 million people live.

Kohanoff said that through the programme Argentina would have the possibility of exporting food processing, pharmaceutical, and chemical machinery to China. He also said that a consortium made up of companies from both countries has recently won a bid to manufacture turbines for the Beijing area drinking water system.

FRG, ITALY REESTABLISH EXPORT CREDIT GUARANTEES

PY152110 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 14 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] (NA) -- Industry and Foreign Trade Secretary Roberto Lavagna yesterday said that "both Germany and Italy have reestablished credit guarantees for exports to Argentina," adding that these credits were cancelled in 1982. Lavagna, who yesterday met with Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille to analyze the results of his recent European tour, also said that in the case of Germany, the guarantee covers all operations, while Italy only guarantees those involving the local public sector. Under these credit guarantees, German and Italian exporters make sure they will be paid for what they sell in Argentina.

JAUNARENA SAYS MILITARY BUDGET 2 PERCENT OF GDP

PY161945 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 16 Nov 86 p 15

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Argentina's military budget is equivalent to about two percent of the domestic gross product, according to Defence Minister Horatio Jaunarena. The minister's views were made public in an interview with the Australian Financial Review. Jaunarena said the country's military budget was in accordance with its domestic and foreign commitments. He added that history had shown that no military intervention in Argentina had managed to solve any of its major problems. On the other hand, he stressed that the military were responsible for seeing that the country did not stray from the path of democracy and upholding Argentina's constitutional system.

HERALD PREVIEWS CHANGES IN AUSTRAL PLAN

PY192309 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 19 Nov 86 pp 1, 20

[Text] (DYN-NA) -- President Raul Alfonsin will launch the "delayed phase of the Austral Plan," upon his arrival from the U.S. next week, officials confirmed yesterday.

The government project -- anticipated by the daily AMBITO FINANCIERO yesterday -- aims at the "total rationalization" of the state and will be implemented through a packet of draft bills to be sent to Congress during the upcoming extraordinary sessions. The plan, known as the "delayed phase of the Austral Plan" in official circles, includes the public sector reform, doing away with the "enganche" system whereby state workers from one department are automatically entitled to join in the benefits granted to workers from other public offices, and setting off a progressive reduction of the state's "special funds" as of the first day of 1987.

The existence of this plan was confirmed yesterday by Public Administration Secretary Jorge Roulet, who said the plan did not mean the "mass dismissal" of public workers, and by the Presidential Chief-of-Staff Carlos Becerra, who emphasized that "the government has declared war on bureaucracy."

Becerra explained that the initiative did not necessarily mean the privatization of state-owned companies, but will try to improve the efficiency of the public administration "to facilitate the moving of the Capital to Viedma".

The reform of the state companies will be set off by a reform of their directive boards, and the creation of a holding made up by state companies. This holding will be presided over by an executive from the private sector, who will have wide powers. The daily added that neither government officials, nor Radical party members will participate in the appointing of the board of directors of the holding. All the companies from Fabricaciones Militares will be included in the holding, except those strictly devoted to arms production.

The plan also calls for the immediate privatization of the petrochemical sector.

Public Works and Services Minister Pedro Trucco confirmed companies' holding, but he dismissed all other reports as insignificant.

BRIEFS

TRADE BALANCE SURPLUS -- (DYN) -- The Argentine trade balance registered a 265 million dollar surplus through July, 1986, according to the Statistics and Census National Institute (INDEC). This figure shows a 51.5 percent decline from the same period last year. Total exports accounted for 712 million dollars -- 20.9 percent down from July 1985 -- while imports amounted to 447 million dollars, which represents a 26.3 percent hike over last year's figures. [Text] [Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 11 Nov 86 p 3 PY]

EXPLOSIVES CACHE FOUND NEAR VINA DEL MAR

PY200232 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Workers of the (Erval) company have found an arsenal in the high sector of Vina del Mar. The arms were hidden in a gasoline barrel found in the new Las Vegas water duct in an unpopulated area. The subversives apparently decided to hide the explosives because of the many raids conducted by the police and security organizations. The police found 11 incendiary bombs, 6 homemade bombs, 20 fuses for explosives, 6 empty cartridges for Czech-made M25 submachine guns, and plenty of Marxist literature. An investigation was immediately ordered to find the subversives who hid the explosives.

ARREST MADE IN CONNECTION WITH SALAZAR MURDER

PY191501 Paris AFP in Spanish 1422 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] La Paz, 19 Nov (AFP) -- The detention of Walter Villagra Romay was officially announced today. Villagra Romay is the main leader of the FRI [Revolutionary Front of the Left] in Oruro, 220 km southeast of La Paz.

A few days ago, Villagra Romay said that he knew the names of people allegedly connected with drug trafficking and the attempted blackmailing of FRI Deputy Edmundo Salazar Terceros. The FRI deputy was murdered by drug traffickers in Santa Cruz on 10 November. The Interior Ministry has reported that Villagra Romay is obliged to reveal any such names to help clear up Salazar's murder, otherwise he may be accused of being an accomplice.

REPORT ON INCREASED ANTIDRUG EFFORT IN 1986

PY181809 Paris AFP in Spanish 1432 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] La Paz, 15 Nov (AFP) -- Bolivian Acting Foreign Minister Jorge Valdez today said that from January to October 1986 the government of President Victor Paz Estenssoro arrested 2,093 people linked to drug trafficking and seized 5,162 kg of drugs.

Valdez indicated that in 1985 (the Siles Zuazo administration was in power until August 1985) only 2,143 kg of drugs were seized and 485 people arrested. He added that in 1985 only 24 cocaine labs were destroyed and 24 airfields located, while during the first 10 months of this year almost 100 labs have been destroyed, and 95 airfields located.

Valdez pointed out that the Mobile Units for Rural Areas (UMCPAR), the unit specialized in fighting drug trafficking, in 1985 had 200 members and that its ranks have now grown to 600.

BRIEFS

DRUG SEIZURE -- La Paz, Nov 17 (AFP) -- Police Chief General Raul Escobar today reported that police seized over 16 kg of cocaine in various regions in Bolivia during the last few days. The largest discovery was made in Chapare and in the cities of La Paz and Cochabamba. Ten people involved in the production and trafficking of cocaine have been arrested. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 0419 GMT 18 Nov 86 PY]

GUIMARAES OPPOSES 6-YEAR PRESIDENTIAL TERM

PY191150 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2155 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] After his meeting with President Sarney, PMDB leader Ulysses Guimaraes held a meeting with foreign press correspondents who are covering the Brazilian elections.

Guimaraes met with the press correspondents in his congressional office. During the press meeting, which could not be recorded for television, the PMDB leader defined his party's line on economic and political issues.

Regarding the presidential term, Guimaraes said that he is against the 6-year term established by the present constitution. He said: If the term is too long and there is no dialogue between the president and the people, things tend to deteriorate.

Regarding the Cruzado Plan, Guimaraes said that it is necessary to continue the price freeze. On the salary policy, Guimaraes said that the PMDB favors implementing salary readjustments with an escalator clause [mechanism through which salaries are automatically readjusted when the inflation rates total 20 percent] Guimaraes said that he believes that the nonimplementation of this measure would undermine the workers' purchasing power.

With respect to the foreign debt, Guimaraes said that the government needs to pay less interest to creditor banks and countries alike. He said that Brazil pays \$12 billion in interest per year on its foreign debt, and that this is draining the country's economy.

PMDB CARRIES THREE SOUTHERN GOVERNORSHIPS

PY191652 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 0125 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Three southern states have already counted 70 percent of the votes. The elections have been decided in these states, and the new governors are: Pedro Simon in Rio Grande do Sul; Pedro Ivo in Santa Catarina; and Alvaro Dias in Parana. All three men are from the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB]. The vote count should end tomorrow in these three states. [passage omitted]

In Campo Grande, Mato Grosso do Sul, the PMDB has taken to the streets to celebrate the victory of its candidate for state governor, Marcelo Miranda. [passage omitted]

In Goias, Henrique Santillo, the PMDB candidate for governor, could not wait for the final results of the count. Unlike other gubernatorial candidates, whose victories are almost certain but are refusing to claim victory, Henrique Santillo today proclaimed himself governor-elect of Goias State. More than half of the votes remain to be counted. [passage omitted]

Regarding Espirito Santo, this state was a great question mark on the PMDB's electoral map 30 days before the elections. Gradually, its candidate Max Mauro has been gaining ground and has surpassed the Liberal Front Party candidate. Today, he has definitely turned the question mark into an absolute certainty. He is already considered the new governor of Espirito Santo. [passage omitted]

In Sao Paulo, 80.5 percent of the votes have been counted. Orestes Quercia, of the PMDB is leading with 4,595,516 votes. Antonio Ermirio, of the Brazilian Labor Party [PTB] is second with 2,889,741 votes. Paulo Maluf, of the Social Democratic Party [PDS] is third with 2,145,396 votes, and Eduardo Suplicy, of the Workers Party [PT], is fourth with 1,145,982 votes. [passage omitted]

PERUVIAN SHIP FINED FOR EXPLOSIVES CARGO

PY190016 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2155 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Over 50 tons of explosives were found today aboard the Peruvian flag ship Palma, which is docked at the Port of Santos. The ship's hull was filled with nitrocellulose, raw materials for the manufacturing of explosives, and gun powder.

Sao Paulo port authorities have prohibited the Peruvian ship from leaving port before loading the cargo on deck in keeping with international regulations. The authorities have also imposed a 10,000-cruzado fine on the Peruvian ship.

BRIEFS

BUBONIC PLAGUE SPREADS -- According to reports from the interior of Paraiba State, the bubonic plague is spreading and is now threatening Alagoas, Pernambuco, and Rio Grande Do Norte States. There is a shortage of personnel trained to fight the disease. [Summary] [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1500 GMT 8 Nov 86 PY]

MALARIA, HEPATITIS NOTED -- Senator Eunice Michiles has reported malaria outbreaks in Maues and Humaita countries, Amazonas State. Michiles also reported a hepatitis outbreak in the area. [Summary] [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 7 Nov 86 PY]

CORN IMPORTS PLANNED -- The government will import a total of 3.5 billion tons of corn between now and the end of 1986 so as to guarantee stocks between harvest periods. According to the Agriculture Ministry, national corn consumption is estimated at 22 million tons, 30 percent more than last year. This year's corn production will be less than that of last year because of the drought in the South Central region. [Text] [Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 8 Nov 86 PY]

PINOCHET SPEAKS IN IQUIQUE, DEFINES DEMOCRACY

PY191628 Paris AFP in Spanish 0055 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Iquique, 18 Nov (AFP) -- Chilean President Augusto Pinochet stated today that democracy is not merely a formula meant to satisfy petty political interests. He made this statement in a ceremony held in Iquique, 1,800 km north of Santiago. The end of the ceremony was marked by a 5-minute blackout.

On the second day of his tour through the northern tip of the country, Pinochet stated that democracy is not reflected only in a vote nor should it be mistaken for political chicanery or demagoguery.

Speaking to hundreds of followers on the seaside, in the Cavancho zone, and a few meters from the Pacific Ocean, General Pinochet stated that democracy, gentlemen, is a way of life that is expressed in different ways by people's activities, and it must effectively serve the political, social, and economic aspirations of the Chilean people.

Pinochet, who arrived in Iquique from Arica, almost on the border with Peru, stated that we contribute to democracy when the Chilean values are strengthened and when foreign intervention is rejected. He added that this democracy is strengthened when we prevent the intervention of those who want to destroy it and when we cleanse a political activity stained by different ideologies. At the end of the ceremony held in Iquique, a sudden 5-minute blackout affected a large sector of the city. The causes of the blackout are unknown.

CATHOLIC STUDENT LEADER PARIS RELEASED

PY191118 Santiago Radio Portales Network in Spanish 2230 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Enrique Paris, Catholic University Students Association [FEUC] vice president, was set free this afternoon. The FEUC vice president left the 3rd Carabinero Precinct at about 1700. He was arrested on 16 September under provisions established by the state of siege.

PDC'S GABRIEL VALDES DISCUSSES CURRENT ISSUES

PY130132 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2200 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Telephone interview with Gabriel Valdes, president of the Christian Democratic Party, PDC, in his home in Santiago by an unidentified "Primera Plana" reporter -- date not given]

[Text] [Reporter] Mr. Valdes, during your recent tour you met with important European statesmen. What is their opinion of the current Chilean situation?

[Valdes] They see the Chilean situation with great concern. They cannot hide their concern, which is the reason they received me. I met with the Italian president and prime minister, the German chancellor, President Mitterrand, the prime ministers of the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxemburg, and EEC leaders. They wanted to know how a country known for its beauty, traditions, intelligence, and universities can now display signs of the type of violence El Salvador and Nicaragua are experiencing. They are asking if Chile is going to have the same destiny as those two countries.

[Reporter] Mr. Valdes, do you believe that the group of 13 political parties that signed the document entitled The Bases for a Democratic Government is currently the largest opposition group in Chile?

[Valdes] I sincerely believe so. This group is made up of the largest political parties, and they have reached the greatest degree of understanding not only on the topics related to the National Accord but also in furthering the National Accord and in dealing with several issues which make up the document The Bases for a Democratic Government. This is a political agreement the likes of which I believe have never been reached in Chilean history because it includes rightist, centrist, and leftist political parties. These parties represent a very wide spectrum from the viewpoint of what they want. They have clear ideas of what they believe democracy should be and the judicial and social system we want. In other words, they have clear ideas on what the bases of the Chilean institutional and social life should be when Chile recovers full democracy.

[Reporter] What is this group of 13 parties doing to further the document The Bases for a Democratic Government?

[Valdes] There are several initiatives. One of them is to study the constitutional system thoroughly. Information in this regard is being gathered, and I believe that we are going to have some information on this matter in the next few days.

[Reporter] Excuse me for insisting on this issue. Is the group of 13 forming political alliances with other sectors?

[Valdes] No, none. This does not mean that the group is self-sufficient. The group has defined its position. The left has already defined its position. I do not believe that it will be necessary to extend the group's position either toward the right or the left. Sincerely speaking, in this group we would like to see the affirmation of pragmatic democratic principles for the current Chilean situation and that these principles also be accepted by the great majority of Chileans and by other political parties. I am convinced that the future democracy should not exclude anyone who really wants democracy. I believe that the bases of democracy should be the same for everyone. There cannot be two or three democracies. There must be a single democracy with a single constitutional government and a single fundamental economic and social system on which the political parties can differ but within limitations, because we all agree that disagreements should have limits.

One of the main reasons we lost our democracy was because there were no limits on disagreements. Therefore, there were some people who wanted to move ahead without thinking, and this broke the democratic concept of permanent agreement. Democracy is a daily agreement between people or groups that think differently. Therefore, this agreement should be broad in nature so that everyone can accept it and that the necessary changes can be made so that the entire country can move on a single platform. I believe this is very pragmatic, clear, effective, and clean.

[Reporter] I would like to change the subject. As president of the Christian Democratic Party, what is your opinion of a social mobilization advocating free elections?

[Valdes] We have proposed, and I did so personally a long time ago, the need to create a civic movement for free elections. I see that the great majority of Chileans, the immense majority of Chileans, even the parties that are not in the group of 13 or even in the National Accord, realize the need for free elections, because this is the only way for democracy to define itself.

Every time I am asked here and abroad if Chile is moving toward democracy, I objectively have to admit that we are not moving toward democracy because the first sign of democracy -- its birth certificate -- is free elections to elect the people who must assume the responsibility of governing for a defined period. Therefore, free elections are like a front door to democracy. We have worked a great deal on this issue and in the next few days we are going to disclose how we hope to structure the movement for free elections in Chile.

[Reporter] A large part of the opposition has repeatedly said that they want to talk, to hold a dialogue with the Armed Forces, to negotiate with the Armed Forces to find a political solution to the current situation. Some time ago some commanders and a general director of one of our military institutions said that they wanted to talk. But the political parties did not ask for a meeting and many people believed that they would ask for it immediately. Then a parallel dialogue was announced from La Moneda Palace. The announcement said that Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia would receive members of some Chilean political organizations. My question is, what would be the appropriate time to talk with the Armed Forces?

[Valdez] I believe that any time is the proper time. I believe that we should not wait for a special time. The PDC has said this formally. I personally have said so. The National Accord, the Democratic Alliance, and the 13 parties that signed the document The Bases for a Democratic Government have said that they are willing to talk. They believe that dialogue is necessary to reach an understanding among the people, who have been divided.

A dialogue is the political solution. We do not want a violent solution. We do not conceive a violent solution. We believe that we should negotiate without prior conditions, but clearly aimed at changing the current situation and preventing it from turning into an unavoidable conflict in 1989. A conflict is not a solution for anyone, and this is well understood here in Chile and also by foreign chiefs of state and politicians. I saw this during the trip I concluded yesterday.

Therefore, long before 1989 -- today, tomorrow -- a dialogue should begin to see how we can change the Constitution. The people should be asked when and how the general and presidential elections should be held. Being honest, I believe that it is necessary to think that this process should be an open transition process that must be ruled by people who should give full guarantees that the process will be clean without pressures from anyone and with free access for everyone to the media, to television, which currently is closed to us who are dissidents. We should all have free access to the radios, newspapers, parks, streets, and theaters so that we may all convey in peace and tranquility and in a reasonable manner our concepts of what Chile should be.

FARC WILL CONTINUE TRUCE WITH GOVERNMENT

PA190342 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2115 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Bogota, 18 Nov (DPA) -- The pro-Soviet Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, and the government of Liberal Party President Virgilio Barco, announced today that they will continue the truce and cease-fire agreements signed in 1984 between the largest Colombian guerrilla group and the government of former President Belisario Betancur.

Carlos Ossa Escobar, the presidential commissioner for the normalization of the peace process in the country, met for 2 days with the FARC High Command in the La Uribe area mountains to try to resume the pacification and normalization dialogues regarding the public order situation in Colombia. A little after noon Commissioner Ossa Escobar read a joint communique signed by President Barco's government and the FARC'S High Command, announcing the continuation of the peace process begun by former President Betancur.

The FARC and the government agreed that "the peace process is satisfactorily advancing in Colombia" and also agreed to increase the dialogue between the presidential peace and rehabilitation commission and the FARC General Secretariat. They also agreed to extend the direct contacts to all the fronts operating in the country.

During the 2-day meeting in La Uribe between FARC leaders and the presidential delegate and his assistants, it was established that the attacks and slaying of leaders of the Patriotic Union, the political branch of the FARC, are carried out "by the enemies of the change and pluralist democracy", and the government agreed to punish "the guilty to the full extent of the law."

Jacobo Arenas, former guerrilla and FARC ideologist, said during the meeting that "those who think that the peace process in Colombia is not working are wrong," and he reiterated the FARC General Secretariat's will to continue the truce "and to take the next steps to definitely restore peace in the country."

The FARC accepted that "the Armed Forces is the only constitutional Army in Colombia" and as such "it has all the right to operate in every part of the country."

Regarding political guarantees, more drastic actions were approved against those who are trying "to weaken and prevent with their actions the Patriotic Union participation in congress, in mayor's offices, municipal councils, and departmental assemblies."

The FARC agreed with Presidential Commissioner Carlos Ossa Escobar that "there is a plot against the campaign and efforts for reconciliation carried out by President Barco's government." The government has decided to extend its dialogue with the FARC General Secretariat to attain "a reconciliation as soon as possible," and for this purpose direct conversations will be held with the FARC fronts operating in the country.

They also reiterated the government and FARC's optimism for Colombia's peace process and for its results, and this was stated in the joint communique issued by the Presidency of the Republic. The communique contains the basic points on which the conversations held during 2 days in La Uribe area mountains were based. These talks were held between the presidential commissioner and the main FARC military chiefs and ideologists, who for more than 30 years have been fighting the Colombian military forces.

President Barco's government guaranteed the security of Patriotic Union mayors, deputies, and congressmen and promised that those participating in such actions "will be punished." A week ago, the 12 Patriotic Union congressmen announced their withdrawal from Congress until they receive guarantees for their lives. During the past 2 years, about 130 Patriotic Union members have been slain or have been victims of assassination attempts. "Investigations will be increased regarding these actions," it was announced during the meeting held in FARC's camp in La Uribe.

RICARDO FRANCO FRONT VOWS 'PURGE' OF CHIEFTAINS

PA190355 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 11 Nov 86 p 3-a

[Text] The dreaded "Ricardo Franco Front" led by Javier Delgado yesterday sentenced to death the chiefs of the FARC hierarchy, in what is considered the beginning of "a purge" of the guerrilla movement.

In a pamphlet sent to the press and signed by its main members, the front discloses for the first time before the people that several FARC-UP [Popular Unity] militants have already been killed "for selling out to the oligarchy." After describing as "traitors" former candidate Jaime Pardo Leal, Jacobo Arenas, Braulio Herrera, and Manuel Marulanda Velez -- all members of the General Staff -- the front warns that it "will continue taking actions against the bourgeoisie militants of the UP."

When announcing its threat, the Ricardo Franco Front -- whose leader Javier Delgado carried out a slaughter of 261 persons in Tacueyo (Cauca) -- insisted that "one cannot pardon those who betray the guerrilla movement." The pamphlet points out that "the chiefs (Marulanda, Arenas, etc) call us dissidents and traitors, but what are they?" The pamphlet concludes by saying that "we are patriots, and therefore we will continue cleaning the people's masses of that treacherous serpent."

VENEZUELA'S CONSALVI ARRIVES FOR MEETINGS

PA200358 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi has arrived in Colombia, and his agenda includes the topics of border commerce, drug trafficking, guerrillas, and maritime delimitation. The Venezuelan foreign minister will meet with President Virgilio Barco tomorrow.

San Carlos Palace was chosen as the site for the meeting between the Venezuelan delegation and the Colombian Government representatives. Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi and Colombian Foreign Minister Julio Londono will preside over the meeting which began today. There is no definite topic for the talks and the agenda was not prepared until today.

Foreign Minister Consalvi is accompanied by representatives from all Venezuelan sectors. The Venezuelan Congress, industry, Army, and Government have their representatives in this meeting between the two countries in which they will talk about delimitation of maritime and submarine areas between Colombia and Venezuela. Relations with Colombia are the cornerstone of Venezuela's international policy. Consequently, Consalvi's visit to the country is important.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO USSR -- The government has announced the appointment of Liberal Senator Carlos Holmes Trujillo as new ambassador to the Soviet Union. He replaces John Gomez Restrepo. Holmes Trujillo will be traveling to Moscow in the first week of December. [Summary] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 8 Nov 86 p 9-A PA]

FEBRES CORDERO REVIEWS FOREIGN, DOMESTIC ISSUES

PM181703 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 7 Nov 86 p 8

[Interview with President Febres Cordero by Ramon Gorriaran in Quito; date not given]

[Text] [Gorriaran] Mr President, since your election your country has experienced difficult moments at both the political and economic levels. Which of the two aspects worries you most as a factor destabilizing democracy?

[Febres Cordero] Surmounting many obstacles, the Ecuadoran people enforced their will in the May 1984 elections. Since then the democratic system has been improved, despite certain institutional difficulties, and for 17 months a vigorous recovery of economic activities was feasible, including the first successful renegotiation of the foreign debt among all the Third World countries. Between the end of January and the beginning of February 1986, the international prices of oil -- the Ecuadoran economy's basic product -- collapsed, causing a decrease of over \$1.1 billion (about 130 billion pesetas) in foreign exchange earnings and 60 billion sucres (about \$600 million) in tax revenues. Throughout its republican history Ecuador has not recorded absolute or relative losses on this scale.

[Gorriaran] Ecuador has accumulated a foreign debt of about \$7 billion. Is it able to repay this sum?

[Febres Cordero] Ecuador is in favor of fulfilling foreign credit commitments, because this is required by national honor and maintaining the flow of foreign capital necessary for its development, but it also asserts that the people cannot be sacrificed solely in order to service the debt.

[Gorriaran] Several Latin American leaders have proposed different solutions for the repayment of the debt. Which of these stances do you support?

[Febres Cordero] Ecuador has proclaimed that the debt problem transcends the banking sphere and even the economic sphere. It is a political matter on which the survival and substantial improvement of the hemisphere's peoples depend, requiring understanding, dialogue, and fair formulas in order to be surmounted.

[Gorriaran] You have upheld as president an economic policy of stringency, more or less in line with the policy proposed by the IMF, in order to avert an increase in that debt. Do you believe that this policy is possible in poor countries such as yours?

[Febres Cordero] Lenders and debtors share responsibilities in the debt problem. The solutions must come from both. As far as the latter are concerned, realism, austerity, and the most honest and efficient use possible of available resources are essential.

[Gorriaran] Observers attribute your party's defeat in the referendum and last June's legislative elections to your economic policy. Do you agree with this interpretation?

[Febres Cordero] A distinction must be drawn. The proposal made by the government in the referendum to improve democracy by eliminating forms of discrimination which affect four out of five citizens did not win a majority. In the parliamentary elections the results were similar to those of 1984, with the Social Christian Party to which I belong registering the most substantial progress.

What happened in the referendum was because of the distortion of the propaganda disseminated by opposition groups, which presented the question improperly, asked the significance of tacit support for the government.

[Gorriaran] One cause perhaps the foremost one, of the accumulation of debt in your country, was the fall in oil prices. What do you believe should be the policy to stabilize or increase the prices of crude?

[Febres Cordero] The foreign debt accumulated in Ecuador due to mistakes in the fiscal policy implemented by governments prior to mine and to the restrictions on productive foreign investment. Stabilization of international oil prices will be achieved by balancing appropriately the supply of and demand for hydrocarbons.

[Gorriaran] Do you trust the policy pursued by OPEC? Do you not fear that the current crisis will intensify the division between rich and poor countries within the organization?

[Febres Cordero] All the oil-exporting countries, whether or not they belong to OPEC, must contribute to achieving the aforementioned balance in the crude trade. For their part, the importers of hydrocarbons must abandon protectionist practices, and the international community has an inescapable obligation to seek fair rules for international trade in goods and services.

[Gorriaran] Do you believe that the current oil crisis affects the Latin American producers, and that an individual Latin American policy on the matter would therefore be desirable?

[Febres Cordero] The oil crisis affects all exporters; the extent of the damage depends on each country's peculiarities. At any event, wise and coordinated action by the Latin American countries would be a positive factor in surmounting the problem.

[Gorriaran] Your government and your country have been regarded as the foremost beneficiaries of the Baker Plan and have received a sizeable U.S. loan. Do you believe, Mr President, that the policy which the United States proposes for the repayment and settlement of the foreign debt is correct?

[Febres Cordero] In view of the U.S. influence on world economic policy, it is obvious that its fiscal, cooperation, debt, and foreign trade policies have a very considerable impact on development of various countries -- particularly in the Western hemisphere.

[Gorriaran] What is your opinion of U.S. policy in Central America, and of that country's support for the anti-Sandinist groups?

[Febres Cordero] Ecuador strongly maintains the view that the solution to the Central American problem must be based on three essential cornerstones -- nonintervention by countries outside the area, the respective peoples' self-determination being exercised, the holding of genuinely free elections, and zealous respect for human rights, without discrimination or distortions which disregard them.

[Gorriaran] Your country withdrew from the Contadora Support Group and severed relations with Nicaragua. Do you find the Contadora Group's work fruitless?

[Febres Cordero] The Contadora Group's performance has been deplorably slow with respect to situations which require rapid and tangible remedies. Ecuador severed relations with Nicaragua to safeguard national honor and as a testimony of support for the fundamental principle of nonintervention.

[Gorriaran] Your country, like others in the area, suffers from a problem of guerrilla activity. How is your government tackling this situation?

[Febres Cordero] It is the utmost importance to point out that Ecuador does not face a guerrilla problem.

It has been facing outbreaks of terrorism, and it has done so through the active work of the forces of law and order, within the framework of the powers and duties laid down by the Constitution and the laws in force.

[Gorriaran] Does your government contemplate any formula for dialogue with the guerrillas similar to that of your neighbor Colombia?

[Febres Cordero] Since there is no guerrilla warfare, there can be no dialogue with guerrillas.

[Gorriaran] Do you believe that the Alfaro Vive Carajo group is being encouraged from abroad?

[Febres Cordero] There is evidence for both the close connection between the terrorist groups and the drug traffickers and the links of those who operate within several countries in the area, especially Ecuador and Colombia.

[Gorriaran] With respect to the Armed Forces, what have been the effects of the incident staged by General Vargas?

[Febres Cordero] The Ecuadoran Armed Forces have given and are giving an example of strict loyalty to democracy, obedience to the legal system, and dedication to the performance of their specific tasks connected with the country's integrity and the Ecuadoreans' economic and social development. The incident staged last March by Lieutenant General Frank Vargas was due basically to the anxiety he felt at not attaining the next rank within the military hierarchy. He attempted to justify his actions by means of supposed denunciations of administrative irregularities which he was unable to prove, and he is now under judges independent of the government who are conducting proceedings in accordance with the law in force.

[Gorriaran] Do you believe that incidents of this kind could be repeated?

[Febres Cordero] The reason for Lt Gen Vargas' putschist adventure having been understood and the Armed Forces' loyalty to the Constitution having been observed, I am certain that episodes of a similar nature to the aforementioned will not be repeated.

[Gorriaran] Your government must tackle all these problems with the added difficulty of not having a majority in parliament. Do you believe that your presidential term can be completed under these conditions? What solution could there be to this situation? Have you considered an early election?

[Febres Cordero] The Constitution sets the presidential term at 4 years. The majority of my fellow countrymen elected me for this period. The fact that the government has no majority in the Congress is no obstacle to performing work of tangible benefit to the people, as is factually documented by the 27 months which have elapsed since I assumed the presidency of the Republic.

[Gorriaran] On the very day of taking power you stated that you would do everything possible to improve relations with Spain, despite the ideological differences between the two countries. Do you believe that this has been achieved?

[Febres Cordero] The relations between Ecuador and Spain, traditionally friendly for many reasons, now show especially promising features which should result in clear benefits for their respective peoples' progress.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM OAS ASSEMBLY

PY171424 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 17 Nov 86 p 10

[Excerpt] Shortly after returning to Paraguay yesterday, Foreign Minister Carlos Augusto Saldivar stated that "democracy is a fact in our country and we have stated this position at the OAS." He added that Paraguay has voiced its support for Argentina in the Malvinas issue and announced that he is carrying special greetings from the Guatemalan president for General Stroessner. [passage omitted]

JOURNALISTS PROTEST MOVE TO CENSOR RADIO STATION

PY181930 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 18 Nov 86 p 18

[Text] The board of delegates of the Union of Paraguayan Journalists (SPP) has issued a communique in which it states that "the government is pressuring the journalists of the radio station Primero de Marzo, and the station itself, simply because they are carrying out their mission of keeping the people informed about the latest violent police repression of Hospital de Clinicas workers and medical students who demonstrated peacefully asking for better salaries."

The communique added: "An effort has been made lately to levy an ironclad censorship on Radio Primero de Marzo seeking to restrict reportage on the activities of Hospital de Clinicas workers. The journalists and the radio station have been threatened with severe punishment, some of which has already been implemented."

The communique went on to say that "the arm-twisting measures used by Government officials who seek to silence reports on newsworthy events, and to keep the people in the dark, are yet another attempt at restricting the freedom of information and the right to freely exercise the journalistic profession."

BRIEFS

COCAINE SEIZED, TRAFFICKER ARRESTED -- The police antinarcotics division arrested Silvio Ramon Marecos Rodriguez, a Paraguayan citizen, on Highway II in a place called Santa Rita, San Lorenzo district, when he was about to sell 1 kg of cocaine for 8 million guaranies. It is believed that the cocaine came from Bolivia. [Excerpt]
[Asuncion HOY in Spanish 25 Oct 86 p 14 PY]

GARCIA ADDRESSES BUSINESSMEN'S CONGRESS

PY172121 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Excerpts] President Alan Garcia, addressing the CADE-86 [Annual Conference of Business Executives] in Huaraz, has said that Peru will continue growing next year. More than 700 people attended the conference. During his 1-and-1/2-hour speech, President Garcia revealed that the country has enough dollars to boost its production capacity in the next few years. He stated that the development process will not stop.

[Begin Garcia recording] [in progress] ...gentlemen of the CADE-86. I want to thank you in the name of Peru and for myself for having met with me. Very few of you have doubted us. Those who made negative predictions were wrong. But you have believed in us. This year's important achievement is the unprecedented degree of faith and confidence we attained.

Last January, from that balcony that so many of you (?detest), I said that we would grow by 6 percent. That was government intervention in the economy. I am satisfied at having intervened in the economy because now we are growing at more than 6 percent, despite the fact that many analysts who are present here did not want to believe it. We are growing at more than 6 percent because we have discovered that our national destiny is not built from abroad but rather from inside. [passage omitted]

We are growing, and I tell you that we will continue to grow. And now, in 1986, I have come here to tell you that we have grown by 6 percent, and I swear that we will grow by much more than 6 percent in 1987. The promotion of our national development is my effort force, my commitment to you. [applause]

We are growing by more than 6 percent, and inflation this year will not reach 70 percent. Despite the doubts of many, we have not changed the currency exchange rate in the last 15 months, and we will not change it until the end of the year, as I have promised. If we change it, it will not be to allow speculation, or to allow anyone to think that he will earn more by saving in dollars rather than in soles, or in productive investments.

I tell you right now, that if we modify the exchange rate it will not be done as a last resort of a disorganized economy. We will modify it because we have control over it. And we are controlling it to promote national development. We are controlling it in a gradual, nonshocking manner, which some people do not understand. We really have control over our economy. [passage omitted]

We are trying to grow at more than 6 percent. We are trying to control prices with your help, in order to prevent them from increasing faster than salaries. We want salaries to increase faster than prices, at least by 6 percent, which is the rate at which we want to grow. In this manner we will (?promote) internal demand and consumption.

We do not want a fixed-dollar economy. I am telling you so here and now, although some have warned me not to speak of this. Why shouldn't I? My responsibility is to speak to Peru, not to hide my cards up my sleeve.

I will not shock the country one of these mornings by saying that I have devalued our currency by 30 percent. I trust in Peru, I trust in you. I trust that you will not go running to (Ocona) Street or to the bank to buy dollars. (Laughs) Why? Not only because I trust in you, but because I am warning you that you will lose. [passage omitted]

As [Martin] Luther King used to say, I have a dream. I, too, have a dream, a dream of national unity. I dream of a country working in harmony, of all Peruvians agreeing whenever possible.

I see the outcome of these elections, in which three parties have competed more or less intensely, as a magnetic needle pointing me in the direction toward which I have to take my administration. I see the result of these elections as a corroboration of nationalism, of a democratic concept of government, of a redistribution and socialization of the national wealth based on what is essential and fair.

I also see the result of these elections as a message, a claim by traditional forces that are seeking unity: The poor, the middle class, the industrial bourgeoisie; a term that is used here only to classify a social and economic group, not to offend anyone. All of these forces can be integrated under one project: the anti-imperialist project that will free our economy.

Imperialism has destroyed our economy. We have unconsciously been accomplices of foreign domination. We have sold our raw products at extremely low prices. Perhaps we did not have any other choice, but we did it. We have purchased technology at high prices, and have concentrated all of it in one city. We have contracted debts, and have attempted to pay for them by sacrificing the historic destiny of our people.

Nevertheless, this imperialism, which no longer purchases raw material; this imperialism, which no longer creates industries; this financial imperialism that only collects; is an entirely unproductive imperialism. This imperialism is what I called in Harare the myth of liquidity, the profit-oriented financial system, a vicious money cycle that does not produce anything except debts and interests.

Imperialism is today entirely out of touch with the possibilities of a historic development by society. It has completely blocked every possibility of growth. Therefore, I reiterate that to grow economically is to fight imperialism, but not with speeches or bravado. To grow is to take an anti-imperialist position, because when financial imperialists collect their debt-payment money, they seek to enslave us through heavier interest rates. They want us to stop consuming and to use our money exclusively to pay for the debt.

Our position, however, is that we will pay only what we can. We will build up our capital, we will produce, we will make wealth accessible to all, we will grow. This is our anti-imperialist message.

I think that all of you are ready to support this national historic message, and I am sure that you have confidence in it. We will do all this, within the framework of democracy, because this noble task is aimed at producing profits, but within the framework of democracy, giving everyone the broad and unrestricted freedom to tell the president of the Republic whatever he thinks.

I will never feel offended, because I am ready to pardon and to offer the other cheek time and again for the benefit of Peru. I will never feel offended for what is said about me, because freedom of the press, political pluralism, and the will of the masses will always be the framework within which we will make our nationalistic effort to grow, to make wealth accessible to all, and to march toward a better historic project. This is my message today. This is our game plan. These are our letters of intent. [applause] [passage omitted] [end recording]

IU FILES APPEAL FOR ANNULMENT OF LIMA ELECTIONS

PY182349 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0222 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Lima, 17 Nov (EFE) -- Eight days after the municipal elections, the United Left (IU) today filed an appeal with the National Electoral Court, asking that the electoral process throughout Lima Province be nullified because the IU feels that there have been "serious irregularities."

IU representative Luis Zapatero this afternoon formally filed the appeal for annulment with the Provincial Electoral Court so that now it can submit the appeal to the National Electoral Court.

According to unofficial figures, the winner in the elections for the Lima mayoralty is Jorge del Castillo, the candidate of the ruling APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance] party, who was closely followed by Alfonso Barrantes, the current mayor and IU president.

Luis Bedoya, the leader of the conservative Popular Christian Party [PPC], appears outpaced in third place.

Despite the fact that President Alan Garcia asserted that the elections were "completely clean," Barrantes described them as "adulterated," and the most radical IU sectors have openly called them a "fraud."

Meanwhile, the Provincial Electoral Court is continuing to count the votes. Nevertheless, if the appeal is approved, new elections reportedly will have to be called throughout the Lima metropolitan area. The IU states that, according to its own count, which is based on the official figures, Barrantes has won over his APRA opponent, Jorge del Castillo, with a 1.5-percent margin.

Basically, there are two arguments supporting the appeal: the fact that the state propaganda apparatus was placed at the service of the APRA ticket and that hundreds of ballot boxes inside the offices of the Provincial Electoral Court were violated.

According to the IU, the offices of the Provincial Electoral Court have "hundreds of ballot boxes with the security seals broken, which means that they have been violated, and this is a serious irregularity." The IU last week filed an appeal for annulment with the Provincial Electoral Court. The provincial court, however, ruled the appeal "contrary to the law," paving the way for the appeal for annulment to be filed with the National Electoral Court.

SEVEN MAYORS RESIGN UNDER TERRORIST THREATS

PY181422 Paris AFP in Spanish 1739 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Huancavelica, 16 Nov (AFP) -- Local electoral court sources today reported that seven recently elected district mayors of Castrovirreyna Province have resigned their positions and left their villages after receiving death threats from the Shining Path Maoist guerrilla group.

The mayors, all members of the ruling American Popular Revolutionary Alliance [APRA], of Tantara, Capillas, Huachos, Armas Aurawa, Chupamarca and Tipacro Districts in the Andean region of Castrovirreyna, a province in Huancavelica Department, 522 km southeast from Lima, submitted their resignations to the electoral court and fled to different places in the country. They were all elected at the municipal elections on 9 November.

Three of the resigning mayors, whose names have not been disclosed for security reasons, have confirmed this report in Chinchá, a city 200 km south of Lima, according to the correspondent of a local daily. The departing mayors stated that many citizens have left the area because of the existing subversive activities and have asked the government to reinforce the police units operating there.

POLICE, MINE WORKERS CLASH IN DOWNTOWN LIMA

PY190127 Paris AFP in Spanish 2320 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Lima, 18 Nov (AFP) -- Violent incidents between policemen and miners who were demonstrating in downtown Lima today left at least three policemen and eight miners injured.

The clash occurred outside the Economy Ministry when a group of unemployed miners from the Canarias Mines, which are located in the southeastern Andean region, attempted to reach the Legislative Palace. The miners came to Lima to call attention to their demand that the mines be reopened.

The police stopped them with water cannons and tear gas, but the miners responded with sticks and stones. The wife of a miner and a police captain, among others, were injured. A dozen demonstrators also were arrested.

Deputy Manuel Cortez of the Marxist United Left, who was among the demonstrators, was seriously injured. The police also arrested a journalist who was covering the incidents.

The Canarias Mines, which are located in Ayacucho Department, have been closed for 3 years in view of the drop in the price of minerals and of the threats made by the Shining Path terrorists. The miners who came to Lima to protest have been here for several months. The government of President Fernando Belaunde had offered to provide funds for the reactivation of the mines, but since this offer did not materialize, the miners have returned to Lima to demand a solution.

FRG CITIZEN SENTENCED TO 12 YEARS FOR TERRORISM

PY072343 Paris AFP in Spanish 1510 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Lima, 7 Nov (AFP) -- FRG citizen Renata Hehr, who is charged with acts of terrorism, was sentenced yesterday by a Lima court to a 12-year prison term. Today Hehr said she would appeal the decision, claiming that she was forced to confess after being tortured by the police.

Renata Hehr's decision was announced by attorney Jose Cartagena Vargas, who became her attorney when Jose Vasquez Huayca, the main defense lawyer, disappeared under rather dubious circumstances.

The 34-year-old FRG citizen was arrested by the antiterrorist police on 1 May 1983 in Arequipa, second largest city in Peru, 1,050 km south of Lima, and accused of participating in terrorist activities for the Shining Path.

FRG Embassy officials were in the courtroom yesterday when the sentence was handed down. They took an interpreter to help Miss Hehr.

During the trial, the prosecution said that Miss Hehr, who worked as a teacher at the FRG-Peruvian Cultural Institute in Arequipa, had participated in subversive activities together with Antonio Diaz Martinez, the Shining Path ideologue, who was killed last June during the uprisings of guerrilla inmates at three prisons in Lima. The uprisings were suppressed by troops and resulted in the deaths of over 200 inmates.

Attorney Cartagena said he will appeal the decision to the Supreme Court, and added that Renata Hehr and embassy officials had told him that they agreed with the decision.

Regarding the disappearance of attorney Vasquez Huayca, attorney Martha Huatay said he was kidnapped by government forces on 29 October in one of the court's corridors.

Martha Huatay, who heads a Peruvian Democratic Lawyers Association, which defends human rights, said that no Peruvian police department has obeyed a court order to report whether or not Vasquez is being held by them.

The sentence against the FRG citizen, which was handed down by Judge Victor Guevara and associates Luis Quiroz Amayo and Miguel Vega Maguina, cites a police report that says that it has been proven that Miss Hehr was carrying 39 sticks of dynamite, 83 fuses, 2 revolvers and plenty of subversive materials when she was arrested.

The defendant, who has short hair, was wearing a yellow dress when the verdict was read. Even though she could understand Spanish she seemed perplexed and consulted a translator when the 12-year prison sentence was read.

Court sources said that if the Supreme Court does not accept her appeal, she will serve her sentence until 30 April 1995. Renata remains in the Canto Grande high-security prison, on the outskirts of Lima.

LARGE LOAN PACKAGE SUPPORTS ECONOMIC PLAN

IMF: \$12 Billion

FL200047 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0027 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Washington, 19 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- A reliable IMF source reported that the IMF today approved a \$12 billion loan for Mexico.

The announcement was made after the IMF, promoter of the credit project, received a report from the committee of Mexico's creditor banks, who guarantee their 475 affiliates will participate in the loan.

The sources said that as of today Mexico has a total of \$1.68 billion of the gigantic loan available through April 1988.

Those resources are part of the 18-month program approved for Mexico which could be increased by \$780 million if oil prices fall below \$9 a barrel during that period.

The international creditor banks are participating [in the loan] with \$6 billion. The balance will be supported by the IMF, World Bank, and the Paris Club. The loan supports the Mexican Government's plan for economic and social development.

Commercial Banks

FL200200 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0120 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] New York, 19 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- William R. Rhodes, president of the committee composed of 13 international banks, today announced the approval of a \$7.7 billion credit package for the Mexican Government. A Citibank report says the bank committee this morning sent the approval to the Mexican Government as well as to Mr Jacques de Larosiere, IMF managing director.

According to Citibank, the bank leading negotiations with Mexico, the support and growth program presented by Mexican president Miguel de la Madrid has already received support from principal international banks. The approval of the Mexican credit package came after the bank committee received telexes from approximately 200 international banks approving [the loan]. This totals 90 percent of the total new financing.

The trade bank package includes \$6 billion in fresh money (dinero fresco) and an additional \$1.7 billion if the Mexican economy's growth is less than the level projected for the first quarter of 1987. With these new lines of fresh money, the world banks are confident that the Mexican economy will renew its growth beginning in 1987. The interest rate will be between 3 and 4 percent.

World Bank

FL191230 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0416 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Nov, (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico's Finance and Public Credit Secretariat has announced that today the World Bank agreed to immediately make available to Mexico \$300 million from the \$500 million approved to boost Mexican foreign trade.

This is the first phase of the \$2.3 billion financial package negotiated between the government and the World Bank.

The secretariat explained that the loan acknowledges the progress made by negotiations being conducted with commercial banks to encourage them to participate in Mexico's financial program.

TRADE DELEGATION EXCHANGE WITH VENEZUELA

FL192338 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2247 GMT 18 Nov 86

[By Rodolfo Rivera, correspondent]

[Excerpt] Caracas, 18 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Gerardo Erbeso, Mexican trade adviser in Caracas, said today that during the last 3 years, Mexico and Venezuela have promoted trade relations by industrial cooperation resulting in more than \$80 million in sales in 1985 for the two countries. This year, Mexican sales will reach \$85 million while Venezuela will place \$15 million in products on the Mexican market.

The trade adviser announced that a Mexican trade delegation of 15 industrial leaders will visit Caracas on 24 and 25 November. A Venezuelan trade delegation will visit Mexico from 8-12 December this year. [passage omitted]

BELIZEAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO INAUGURATE EMBASSY

FL192359 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2156 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Mexico City, 19 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Belizean foreign minister Dean Barrow has arrived in Mexico to formally inaugurate the Belizean Embassy and determine measures to promote several bilateral cooperation programs. After his arrival, the diplomat met with Mexican Attorney General Sergio Garcia Ramirez and Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor.

Even though the content of the talks with Mexican officials was not revealed, it was unofficially reported that [Barrow signed] a treaty with the Mexican attorney general allowing prison sentences to be carried out thus increasing cooperation between Mexico and Belize.

It was also reported that Sepulveda Amor and Barrow exchanged opinions on the ratification of a scientific-technical cooperation agreement signed last February. The inauguration of the Belizean Embassy in Mexico will be held tomorrow afternoon. Mexico opened its embassy in Belize on 23 September 1981.

BELIZEGOVERNMENT ESTABLISHES RELATIONS WITH SDAR

FL190350 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] The Government of Belize and the Government of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] today issued a joint communique. The communique was issued following an official visit to Belize by His Excellency Mr [Mohamed Salim] Ould Sadek, minister of the SDAR Presidency.

As a special envoy, His Excellency Mohamed Abdelaziz agreed. [sentence as heard]

The Government of Belize has decided to extend recognition to the SDAR and its sovereign independent state. The two states have decided to establish relations [words indistinct] and cooperation between them and Belize has also greeted support for the admission of the SDAR to the United Nations.

COSTA RICANEW POLICE STATIONS TO INHIBIT TRAFFICKERS

PA191422 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Public Security Minister Hernan Garron has announced that the southern areas of the country will be reinforced with two more police stations. Garron said that by the end of 1986 there will be a police station in Bribri and another in Sabalito, where a location is sought. The minister said the objective is to increase vigilance in response to the danger posed by drug trafficking and contraband, especially in the Atlantic sector on the shores of the Sixaola River.

EL SALVADORACEVEDO NOTES SALVADORAN RESPONSE TO OAS ISSUES

PA182110 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Interview with Salvadoran Foreign Affairs Minister Ricardo Acevedo Peralta by Rosi Castillo at Foreign Affairs Ministry offices in San Salvador, no date given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Castillo] Dr Acevedo, we would like to get an explanation from you because we have learned from news reports that El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala traded accusations at the OAS meeting [in Guatemala]. We would like you to explain this situation which stems from problems concerning Nicaragua.

[Acevedo] Gladly. The main source of differences and contradictions between Nicaragua and the rest of the Central American countries is the fact that the dialogue among the five countries has stagnated. There are two positions in this regard. The first, which is held by Honduras and Costa Rica and supported by El Salvador, is that the dialogue has become mired because of the suit filed by Nicaragua against Honduras and Costa Rica.

This concerns charges by the Nicaraguan Government that these countries are meddling in Nicaragua's domestic affairs. The second position, which is contrary to the former, is that the ones who are capriciously refusing to participate in the dialogue are El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica.

This is the way the controversy arose, and each country tried to blame the other or others for the lack of agreement. The truth is that, as a synthesis of these opposed points of view, a very sparse and simple resolution involving little controversy was passed which supported the Contadora Group's efforts, thanked Contadora for making such efforts for such a long time, and asked Contadora to continue its efforts to remove the obstacles and differences preventing a dialogue from being held not only through Contadora but also through the Central American parliament and the plan proposed at Esquipulas.

This was the reason for the confrontation. However, it was solved through a noncontroversial resolution in favor of Contadora and dialogue. At this point, El Salvador noted that Contadora has to redouble its efforts, beginning from its last action and as of this moment, and to use its good offices for the complaints against Honduras and Costa Rica to be lifted, thereby restoring the climate of confidence and understanding that must exist in Central America to search for avenues to peace.

[Castillo] What is El Salvador's opinion regarding the Malvinas case?

[Acevedo] El Salvador cosponsored the draft resolution in which the General Assembly backed the Argentine thesis in the sense that the problem of sovereignty, which is a source of deep concern in all Latin American countries, be solved through a negotiated and sincere dialogue.

El Salvador was a cosponsor of this resolution because it reinforces unity, solidarity, and understanding on the continent, which is so necessary to confront any type of aggression from outside the American area. Therefore, this was El Salvador's aim, because it is under attack by an extracontinental power -- Russia -- through Cuba and Nicaragua. Out of solidarity, because of what is happening to us, El Salvador had to cosponsor this draft resolution, which reflects a complete rejection by Americans of this meddling, which we must stamp out once and for all from the American continent. [passage omitted]

Denounces Nicaraguan ICJ Suit

PA182008 Paris AFP in Spanish 0308 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] San Salvador, 17 Nov (AFP) -- Salvadoran Foreign Affairs Minister Ricardo Acevedo said today that the peace negotiations of the Contadora Group will remain blocked until Nicaragua withdraws its suit against Honduras and Costa Rica at the International Court of Justice [ICJ] at The Hague. Acevedo said that although Contadora received support at the recently concluded OAS General Assembly meeting in Guatemala City, "no mention was made of the great difficulties that exist for its work to continue." He added that Contadora (Venezuela, Mexico, Panama, and Colombia) and the Support Group (Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, and Peru) must convince Nicaragua to withdraw the suit, "which is the principle obstacle for the resumption of the talks."

Nicaragua has accused Honduras and Costa Rica of permitting their territories to be used for activities by Nicaraguan "contra" forces that have the backing of the United States.

Acevedo said at a news conference that Nicaragua should have exhausted all efforts at the OAS before going to The Hague because the ICJ "only has judicial, not political, jurisdiction." He reaffirmed that lending territory to destabilize neighboring governments is not in line with Salvadoran foreign policy. He was referring to U.S. citizen Eugene Hasenfus who was sentenced to 30 years in jail for supplying arms to the contras in Nicaragua. Hasenfus confessed in Managua that several flights supplying arms for the contras originated from the military base at the Ilopango airport, east of San Salvador.

Nevertheless, the foreign minister insisted that "officially" the territory may not be used by any group and that "there is no proof of the Salvadoran Government's involvement in this case."

Foreign Minister Acevedo said he will accompany President Napoleon Duarte on a visit to the United States. On 25 November, Duarte will submit a proposal to the United Nations for the reconstruction of San Salvador, which was devastated by an earthquake on 10 October. Acevedo said that the OAS issued a resolution giving El Salvador technical and financial support for reconstruction as well as for the restoration of the country's historical and cultural heritage.

UPD CRITICIZES, SEPARATES FROM WORKERS' UNION

PA190028 San Salvador LA NOTICIA in Spanish 17 Nov 86 p 4

[Text] Feeling that its movement has been used, the Democratic Popular Union [UPD] has announced it is finally leaving the National Union of Salvadoran Workers [UNTS]. The announcement was made during the special national congress of the delegates of this organization held in Santa Tecla [Nueva San Salvador].

The UPD leaders said it was the consultation council that made the decision to leave UNTS. "We cannot be puppets while others grow. We cannot act like an umbrella so others will be protected from the rain," said Francisco Saldana, representative of Setista [not further identified].

In a document drafted specifically to explain their action, the UPD leaders said their status as UNTS members involuntarily limits the UPD's broad, pluralist, joint, and pro-growth work.

They said, however: "We do not want to create a schism among workers and peasants, only to strengthen the foundations of the workers' movement, which should be consistent with national life. The UPD had been neglecting this by being a UNTS member.

The peasant leaders have asserted that the UPD is the strongest workers' and peasants' organization. "We will not continue to be used because, on behalf of the UPD, some actions have been executed from which workers and peasants do not receive their due benefits. We feel there is no direct rapprochement between leaders and workers and peasants because proposals have never been made with the latter's consent. Only political actions of national interest have been requested, although we know there is still much to do. No labor improvements have been proposed, however. Why make highly political demonstrations that are not as important as the people's hunger?"

We know dialogue is very important. We do not want to make war. We would have to contribute the dead while others only contribute their appearance and their pockets to take the U.S. dollars that arrive in the country. Nevertheless, they emphasized, besides dialogue there are other matters that should not go unnoticed, as is happening at this very moment.

Asked about their policy for the future and whether there is the possibility for a merger with the National Peasant Worker Unity, [UNOC] they said: "This would be the last thing we would do. One thing is to live with the workers' feelings, quite another is to live with a salary paid by the government so they can say they represent the workers. It is not he who sits in a comfortable chair behind a desk reading the papers who works conscientiously to help those who brought him to that position. He makes his proposals based on the papers' analyses."

Votes were cast in the presence of about 300 delegates of the various branches in the country. The result was a unanimous decision to leave the UPD. Such a decision had been proposed by the consultation council of the organization.

In Santa Tecla yesterday morning, the 11 provisional secretaries were designated. These secretaries will function prior to the designation of the official board of directors that will rule the UPD's activities. This board will be formed during this week.

UNTS Refuses To Comment

PA181530 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2345 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] El Salvador, 17 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The most important labor confederation in El Salvador today refused to comment on the schism that has occurred with the country's leading peasant organization because of political differences.

The Democratic Popular Union [UPD], which claims to have a membership of 300,000 peasants, decided yesterday to separate from the National Union of Salvadoran Workers [UNTS], which claims a membership of 300,000 more workers than 70 unions. Marco Tulio Lima, a member of the UNTS boards of directors, told ACAN-EFE "we will not make statements against the UPD decision." Lima admitted that from the beginning "the merger with the UPD was not total; nevertheless, the National Association of Salvadoran Indians, which is a UPD member, will remain within the UNTS."

Aristides Mendoza, general secretary of the peasant organization, told this news agency that the group decided to separate from the UNTS because of political differences caused by the "lack of consultation in the decision-making process." The UPD played an important role in Jose Napoleon Duarte's victory during the 1984 presidential elections due to a pact the organization signed with the Christian Democratic Party. This pact was broken last year by the UPD, which alleged that Duarte's government has not fulfilled the objectives outlined in the pact.

ROSA CHAVEZ DISCUSSES ARCHBISHOP, WAR CASUALTIES

PA200118 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 17 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] San Salvador Archbishop Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas has returned from Bogota with renewed hopes of "resuming the talks" after meeting with FMLN-FDR delegates. His auxiliary bishop, Msgr Gregorio Rosa Chavez, made that disclosure following yesterday's homily at the Metropolitan Cathedral.

Msgr Rosa Chavez made that announcement during the mass. However, he added: "Since discretion is necessary for results, I cannot give further details." Still, he hinted that Msgr Rivera y Damas would seek a meeting with President Duarte to talk about the proposal he is bringing. Perhaps there could be encouraging news before Christmas.

During his homily, Msgr Rosa Chavez also commented on the problem of provisional housing in some areas and where there have been fights. The owners of those houses are threatening to evict their tenants despite the fact that the San Salvador mayor recently said that residents could build provisional housing.

"The other earthquake -- the war, continues to claim lives. The report by the Archbishopric's Legal Assistance Office lists 15 victims from 6 to 13 November. The victims included three children who died from contact with explosives. Regarding three youths who were allegedly killed by the guerrillas in El Divisadero Jurisdiction, Morazan Department, our office was unable to reach a final conclusion," he stated.

Likewise, the archbishop said some of the peasants arrested by Chalatenango troops in San Jose Las Flores were released. Hopefully, those still under arrest will be treated in a just manner. However, the church continues working in that zone and will talk with the Salvadoran High Command, because the basic problem of repopulation continues, Msgr Rosa Chavez said.

The case involving the peasants who were arrested in San Jose Las Flores, Chalatenango, has even had an impact in Europe. It is stated that the arrests were made based on recorded material seized from three European reporters who visited that area.

REBELS BLAME DUARTE FOR WAR, AGRARIAN LAW

PA180046 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] On Friday, leaders of the National Peasant-Worker Unity [UNOC] strongly rejected the government and Legislative Assembly maneuver of approving a clever and harmless second phase of the agrarian reform. Acopai [Associations of Cooperatives of Integrated Agricultural-Livestock Products] leaders said the UNOC does not agree with the provisional law on the agrarian reform that was approved by the Legislative Assembly last week. They said the approval was promoted by political interests. UNOC leaders added that the law should not be provisional; instead, it should be clear, serious, and convincing. We present a commentary on this situation:

The UNOC, the only sector of the country which supported engineer Duarte's government, has publicly rejected the provisional law of the so-called second phase of the agrarian reform. Promoted by the unhappy UNOC members, some of its leaders have rejected this law -- presented by the Christian Democrats at the Legislative Assembly. The UNOC has accused the government of playing with the peasants' needs and has disregarded their demands.

Likewise, the UNOC does not approve of agricultural produce prices, which have been established by the government, and reported the murders and arrests that the Armed Forces' members have been perpetrating against peasants who are UNOC members. Barely 10 months have elapsed since the government's highly publicized meeting with the UNOC at Plaza Libertad, and the FMLN's forecasts are now proved right.

On that occasion, the government used CIA funds to mobilize a few thousand peasants by deceiving them and urging them to attend the meeting to discuss demands that Duarte was not going to fulfill. We said 10 months ago those peasants would soon hold a demonstration to protest against Duarte because he failed to fulfill his pledges.

We said that not only the labor unions and workers groups which comprise the UPD [Democratic Popular Unity] but also the UNOC members would sooner or later disregard the social pact.

Duarte could not deceive the poor union members, who are already up to their necks in debt, simply by using a costly propaganda campaign. The union members were depicted in the official propaganda as people who are well-off, with lots of money and happy families. The truth is different: it is a situation of poverty, indebtedness, and deceit. This is evident in the UNOC members' position against Duarte's deceit.

The second phase of the agrarian reform initially planned to affect properties which surpassed 100 hectares. If this theory were true, 350,000 hectares would be distributed. In other words, the second phase would reportedly distribute 18 percent of the country's arable lands. However, the true situation is different. The Christian Democratic Party only heeds the will of the landowners and oligarchs, who include Adolfo Rey Prendes the coffee-grower himself, and for all practical purposes modified the bill.

Thus, Article No 105 of the Constitution reduced the amount of properties that would be affected in the second phase by establishing a 245-hectare limit. The limits of this so-called agrarian reform were thus significantly reduced because only 34,000 hectares would be available for distribution. In other words, the 350,000 hectares that were going to be distributed became 34,000 hectares -- and we still do not know if these will be distributed or not. This barely represents -- pay attention -- two percent of the arable land in El Salvador; we repeat, two percent. To make this matter of the agrarian reform even worse, Article No 5 of the Constitution states that those who owned land in excess of 245 hectares could transfer or divide it.

The Constitution also states that landowners would have the right to specify immediately which part of the land they wanted to keep. This legal loophole gave the rich landowners the opportunity to thwart any possibility of an agrarian reform definitely by keeping the best land and getting rid of the worst land for a good price. Even though the agrarian reform had already been assassinated by the 1983 Constitution, the Christian Democratic Party tried to win followers with empty promises. Duarte deceived the UPD and the UPD broke the social pact. Duarte then fooled the UNOC members, but this time he made a great mistake for which he is already paying a high price because a new sector has joined the unsatisfied masses. Duarte stoked the ire of the people's dissatisfaction by mobilizing UNOC through the streets of San Salvador and making promises that only a revolution can fulfill.

The unjust distribution of the lands and its riches caused the current war in El Salvador, and Duarte's lack of political outlook created another contingent -- with the UNOC's people -- that would join his opponents to demand the promised land. This new social contingent will join the people's earthquake, and will definitely destroy Duarteism. The UNOC members must think back. Thousands of peasants who were taken to Plaza Libertad in trucks 10 months ago must now be evaluating the real role of the working and peasant classes as a whole in this historical moment. The peasants and workers who comprise the UNOC organizations cannot simply accept that they have been deceived by Napoleon Duarte, who wanted to drag them into the U.S. plan, which artificially extends the war.

Brother peasants and workers who went to Plaza Libertad, you shouted that you wanted agrarian reform, schools and hospitals, and health for your children! Well, you have every right to continue raising your voices in the streets and making these demands, because they are just, and you must struggle to attain them! You demanded peace with justice and have every right to shout that demand again in the streets and cities! The worker-peasant unity joins the cultural workers, businessmen, university and professional sectors, and religious communities. In other words, you join the majority sectors of our nation and become the social strength that has the opportunity of attaining a victory so the land and its riches are transferred to the majorities for the construction of a just society in a sovereign and independent country!

GUATEMALA

CEREZO RETURNS FROM CARIBBEAN BASIN CONFERENCE

PA200307 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0153 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 19 Nov [ACAN-EFE] -- Christian Democrat Vinicio Cerezo, president of Guatemala, returned this afternoon from Miami, United States, after participating in the U.S. Caribbean Basin Initiative Conference held in that city. [passage omitted]

The Guatemalan president was greeted on his arrival at the Guatemalan Air Base (FAG) at 1730 by Vice President Roberto Carpio Nicolle, government officials, and members of the consular and diplomatic corps. [passage omitted] The president was accompanied by Foreign Relations Minister Mario Quinonez Amezcuita; Sara Mishan de Ramirez, secretary of political affairs; and Danilo de Leon, director of the newspaper DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA.

Cerezo avoided commenting on Belize, a topic he broached during his speech in Atlanta [as received], hinting that that former British colony will be recognized as a sovereign state and that he would seek a "realistic, just, and honorable" solution for both parties.

With the shift in foreign policy, Guatemala is abandoning its longstanding claim against Great Britain to that 22,000 sq km, northeastern territory that obtained its independence from Great Britain on 21 September 1981.

TALKS WITH UK ON BELIZE OPEN 'EARLY NEXT YEAR'

PA192227 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 19 Nov 86 p 2

[Text] Guatemala city, 19 Nov -- Talks between the Guatemalan and British Governments on Belize will begin early next year, Deputy Foreign Minister Francisco Villagran De Leon said yesterday. He said the Guatemalan Government has taken the initiative in an effort to settle this problem because "we want to end existing differences."

Villagran De Leon said the position of the Cerezo administration is to reach a "just and honorable solution." He explained that the goal is to open a new era of cultural and trade relations with Belize and that this can be obtained only through "an effort designed to overcome differences."

The deputy foreign minister said the first contacts with the British Government have already been made and that talks are set for the first day of 1987. He offered no further details. Belizean Government representatives will be present at the negotiations.

Asked about the criticisms against the [Guatemalan] Government stemming from President Vinicio Cerezo's remarks in the United States and demanding a referendum, Villagran said: "That recourse will be used." However, he said that a referendum will be called only when the options are clear and well defined and that will be after negotiations have ended.

Esquivel Ready to Negotiate

PA192018 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 15 Nov 86 p 7

[By Ricardo Gatica Trejo]

[Text] Guatemala City, 18 Nov -- The Belizean Government is ready to negotiate with the Guatemalan Government, Manuel Esquivel, prime minister of what territory, said yesterday at 1650 when he was asked about President Cerezo Arevalo's statements at the inauguration of the [Caribbean Basin Initiatives] Conference on Trade, Investment, and Development in Miami, Florida.

Esquivel, who was interviewed over the telephone in his office in Belmopan, said, "I am ready for any negotiations or invitation from the Guatemalan Government."

Through an interpreter, Esquivel added: "We are ready to speak about Belize's independence whenever the Guatemalan Government deems it convenient."

Carlos Perdomo, Esquivel's interpreter and secretary, said that although the prime minister speaks a little Spanish, he would rather make statements to the press in English.

In another part of Esquivel's brief statements, he said: "The Belizean Government accepts President Cerezo's attitude which is totally different from those maintained by previous Guatemalan Governments."

Esquivel added: "I greatly appreciate President Cerezo Arevalo's attitude of seeking a peaceful resolution to the historic problem."

Esquivel said he would rather wait before making further statements until after he has obtained confirmation of President Cerezo Arevalo's declaration. He added that to date there have been no official or unofficial relations between the two governments.

The interview was obtained yesterday through the telephone service of Guatel [Guatemalan Telecommunications Enterprise] in Guatemala City and the Belmopan telephone exchange.

CEREZO VIEWS MILITARY LINK WITH POLITICS

PA190245 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Report on interview with Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo by RPC News Director Julio Miller in Miami; no date given]

[Text] The U.S. economic support to democratic governments of Latin America will be fundamental for the strengthening of the region's democracies, otherwise we shall fail in the attempt, Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo said in Miami to our news director, Julio Miller.

[Begin recording] [Miller] Mr President: It seems that there is a sudden turn toward democracy in Latin America. However, military sectors remain as guaradians, and in many countries the civilian governments do not have the right aggressive attitude. In your opinion, what is the direction, the path, that democracy is taking in Latin America?

[Cerezo] It is true. There are certain places where doubts and distrust exist between the civilian government and the armies that continue -- just as in all countries of the world -- to play a predominant role in the country's political life. This is of special importance. Having the weapons means having political power.

However, I think the direction being taken is one of consolidating civilian governments to the extent that the president of the republic, as coordinator of the national effort, does not isolate the army from the political and social processes.

I think that, historically, the error made by civilian governments was trying to isolate the military sector from the political and social process. The military officers must not belong to parties, but they must never be a political. They must share the responsibility of the country's economic and social development with the civilian governments.

The army is not an institution that is detached from national problems. The military had been traditionally separated from the problem. Detachment from its shared responsibility kept converting the military officers into judges who wanted to correct situations. Conservative groups kept pushing them, and this resulted in the traditional coups d'etat in Latin America.

However, if they share responsibility and join the social and political process in each country, they will also consolidate democracy instead of being on alert to interfere and interrupt democratic processes when they are provoked by certain groups.

[Miller] Cerezo is a clear example of the transition from a military to a civilian government. How has Cerezo achieved this while it has not been accomplished in certain countries?

[Cerezo] By discussing very clearly with the military officers their responsibility within the democratic process.

We have not meant to cut them off or corrupt them and we have not refused to discuss the country's problems with them. We have established clear discussions with them demanding they fulfill their historical responsibility that links them together with the civilian government: Strengthen democracy and accept the only formula that establishes the legitimacy of a regime, which is answering to the people, who are sovereign and exercise this right through the government they have freely elected.

The open discussion of the problems with the military officers, their constant contact with the country's problems, the honest and frank discussion of all their problems and the problems of the civilian government has allowed us in Guatemala to have a president who is truly the general commander of the army. [end recording]

[Miller] For the president of Guatemala, U.S. economic support to countries in Latin America that defends democracy will be fundamental for reaching such sought-after democracy. Referring to the region's prospects and future democracy in relation to U.S. support, the Guatemalan president had this to say:

[Begin recording] [Cerezo] U.S. presence in Latin America and the Caribbean is fundamental. They are a world power. Therefore, their opinions on any given topic carry a lot of weight. During the last few years in Guatemala, the permanent U.S. attitude has been seeking a democratic process, of any nature, but one that legitimizes the governments and influences the spirit of the Army officers to take the step they already initiated with a coup d'etat toward democracy. I believe that if the United States continues with this attitude in Latin America it can help those countries where there is still a military government move toward a legitimate democracy, allowing the people to choose their leaders.

[Miller] Mr President: From another viewpoint, Mexico -- one of the Contadora Group countries -- said through its president that Contadora had practically ended because it had not solved the problem of violence in Central America. In your opinion, where is the Contadora Group headed? Should it end? What is the course it should take?

[Cerezo] In all diplomatic processes during critical polarization they suffer crises and problems. Sometimes everyone thinks they have failed. Personally, I believe that at the OAS meeting in Guatemala, Contadora received a new impetus. However, if confrontation and polarization happen once more in Central America, the need for mediation and definite diplomatic action will receive Contadora: Contadora One, Contadora Two -- one attempt along these lines is fundamental to avoid that the war leads to destruction.

[Miller] Would you say that Contadora has already failed? Should it retire? Should it give way to OAS mediation?

[Cerezo] Well, our position is that we should not put an end to Contadora. We should leave it as dialogue and as a pacification instrument. [end recording]

HONDURAS

AZCONA RETURNS 19 NOV 'FULLY RECOVERED'

PA192143 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2046 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 19 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Honduran President Jose Azcona Hoyo returned from Miami, United States, today after attending the 10th conference of the Caribbean Basin Initiative which was held in that U.S. city.

Azcona Hoyo traveled to Miami on Sunday and on Monday he was the main speaker at the conference attended by representatives from 21 Latin American countries and investors from several parts of the world.

The Honduran president suffered a sudden loss of blood pressure on Monday which caused him to undergo a medical checkup. According to the clinical diagnosis, the Honduran president is fully recovered, according to a spokesman for the presidential house in Tegucigalpa. [passage omitted]

The president arrived in Tegucigalpa early this afternoon.

In December he will visit Ecuador, responding to a visit made in May to Tegucigalpa by Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero. [passage omitted]

'U.S. OFFICIAL' CLAIMS SANDINISTS OCCUPY BORDER

PA200212 Paris AFP in Spanish 2242 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 19 Nov (AFP) -- The Sandinist Army holds positions at a strategic point along the border opposite El Paraiso Department of Honduran territory, correspondents in the region reported today.

A U.S. official, who asked to remain unidentified, said yesterday that thousands of Sandinist soldiers were sent to the Honduran border and that these soldiers are armed with surface-to-air missiles, supposedly to bar the way of the contras who try to enter Nicaragua. The source said "the Sandinists have been active in Honduran territory for several days," specifically "at Las Vegas" 4 or 5 km from the border. This is a remote sector about 240 km east of Tegucigalpa.

Neither the Honduran Presidency, nor the Foreign Secretariat, nor the Armed Forces, have released any information regarding the U.S. official's report that Sandinist troops occupy Honduran territory.

In Miami, where he is attending the 10th Caribbean Basin Initiative Conference, Honduran President Jose Azcona said this morning that he does not have "any further reports," but that he will analyze the border situation with Armed Forces' Commander General Humberto Regalado as soon as he returns to Tegucigalpa today.

News correspondents in El Paraiso Department have reported that Sandinist troops do not occupy Honduran territory but, since early November, these troops have held positions right at the border, in the strategic La Zupa hills, which overlook Las Vegas, El Amparo, Arenales, and El Subito.

The contras' main base operated in Las Vegas until it was relocated in May 1984 as the result of heavy attacks by the Sandinist Army, which killed about 200 rebels in Honduran territory, local sources pointed out.

During the heavy clashes of late October, which according to news reporters inflicted 60 casualties to the Sandinists, the latter were dislodged from La Zupa but retook their positions in early November.

According to the correspondents, the situation has been restored to normal in the Las Trojes sector in El Paraiso Department, which was the scene of clashes between Honduran and Sandinist soldiers between Saturday and Monday. Las Trojes, 190 km east of Tegucigalpa and only 300 km from the border, is the village nearest a 450 sq km area occupied by Nicaraguan contras, according to coffee growers of the region.

NICARAGUARAMIREZ SAYS U.S. MAY OBTAIN HASENFUS PARDON

PA201308 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1226 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado has explained in Kansas that Eugene Hasenfus is a North American crew member who was sentenced by a Nicaraguan court to the maximum sentence of 30 years in prison for crimes stemming from his work in the transportation of weapons and equipment for the contras.

Ramirez Mercado said Hasenfus was a CIA puppet who took part in an illegal action, and that he was a victim of the U.S. Government's mistaken policy against Nicaragua. Without giving details, he said the Hasenfus case might be of help in finding a peaceful solution for the difficult relations that exist between the United States and Nicaragua. Ramirez Mercado said the United States does not have to fulfill any requirement to obtain a pardon for Hasenfus, but he added: We hope the U.S. Congress will have a new attitude towards U.S. support for the contras.

Ramirez was elected Nicaraguan vice president in November 1984. He was a student at the University of Kansas' Applied English Center in late 1960.

HUMBERTO ORTEGA SENDS NORIEGA LETTER ON DEFENSE

PA192240 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2018 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Letter sent to Panamanian Defense Forces Chief General Manuel Antonio Noriega by Nicaraguan Defense Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] Dear General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama: I take the opportunity of the meeting of high-ranking officers of the Guatemalan, Salvadoran, and Honduran Armies in your country to request that you transmit to them our sincere desire that basic economic, political, and social stability can be achieved through the efforts of all for the good of our region.

General, please express our firm conviction that peace is possible, particularly if we, the military of this region, foster wise policies of mutual respect and systematic and fluid communication to solve various problems that result from activities such as those financed by the United States through which this country attacks Nicaragua. These actions have spread uncertainty and instability in Honduras and Costa Rica. Bending to the dictum of those who finance them, those forces are bent on provoking border conflicts to make the Central American armies confront each other in a fratricidal war no one wants and which would only aggravate the already serious economic, social, and political crisis in Central America as the result of the unfair international economic order and the hitherto unfair policy that the great northern power, the United States, imposes on our countries at all levels.

Gen Noriega, may you, and through you the other military leaders meeting in your country, receive our greetings and our hope that reason will prevail over force.

Sincerely,

[Signed] Army General Humberto Ortega Saavedra

IRAN AFFAIR CAUSES REAGAN 'LOSS OF CREDIBILITY'

PA191527 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Nov 86

["What the Press Has To Say" feature read by Maruja Garcia and Norberto Hernandez]

[Text] A political scandal that seems to be emerging in the United States in the wake of reports on Ronald Reagan's secret shipments of weapons to Iran in exchange for U.S. hostages is the topic of a lengthy commentary signed by Juan Duflar appearing in the Havana newspaper TRABAJADORES.

To the analyst, the foreign policy failures experienced by the U.S. Government in the past few months reflect the accelerated deterioration of an administration that bases its alleged achievements on histrionics and the manipulation of public opinion, which President Reagan boasts about.

It is clear, Duflar pointed out, that the crisis is corroding an administration which uses sophistry, tricks, and deceit as tools of government, an administration which is breaking up and showing itself as it really is. This disintegration includes the loss of credibility and trust in a government that has tried to have as its banner the Republican slogan about a powerful North America which exercises world leadership in human rights and democracy.

To Juan Duflar, Reagan's loss of credibility among the U.S. people and their allies is significantly deepened by the public's knowledge about the secret delivery of weapons to Iran in an attempt to free U.S. citizens who had been kidnapped in Lebanon. The commentary added that this mistake serves as an echo of other crass mistakes by the White House, and one which has earned it great discredit and world condemnation.

TRABAJADORES stated that one of those mistakes was Reagan's position in Reykjavik when he aborted a possible arms control agreement with the USSR. In this regard, you will recall that Mikhail Gorbachev clearly said that the United States went to Iceland empty-handed. Ronald Reagan got lost in contradictions, and finally it became evident that his devotion to Star Wars shut the doors to any possibility to end the arms race.

Another incident that publicly discredited Reagan was the capture in Nicaragua of U.S. adviser Eugene Hasenfus, crewman on a C-123K plane downed by the EPS as the plane was resupplying counterrevolutionary groups. Juan Duflar explained that Hasenfus' statements clearly revealed to the public the White House's links with the dirty war against the Nicaraguan revolution, a link that has been denied by Reagan and his followers.

Washington's discredit was deepened by the disinformation campaign against Libya. That campaign tried to justify aggressive aerial actions against Tripoli and Benghazi aimed at assassinating Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi and his family. On the domestic scene, the Democratic control of the Congress is a symptom that things are not going right for Reagan and that his image as a Hollywood actor who handles the country as if it were part of a film is not helping him.

TRABAJADORES reports that Thomas O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives, feels the Democratic victory indicates that if there ever was a Reaganite revolution, that revolution has now ended.

The commentary concludes that such a statement constitutes an epitaph if we take into consideration the current path followed by the Yankee government and the continuous discredit of a president who will be recorded in history as a model of irrationality and imprudence.

SPAIN'S GONZALEZ' NEWS CONFERENCE ASSESSES VISIT

FL180436 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 0130 GMT 18 Nov 86

["Version" of 16 November news conference granted by Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez; place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Gonzalez] Thank you for your presence at this news conference. I will make a brief thematic introduction and, if you will allow me, I will also evaluate the atmosphere in which the visit to Cuba is developing. The subjects discussed during the talks at the delegation level as well as between Commander Castro and me can be summarized as follows:

From a multilateral point of view, we have discussed regional problems ranging from an analysis of Central America, the role of Contadora, and the Malvinas problem, to some regional matters, such as that of South Africa. We also discussed problems regarding the international situation, East-West relations, relation problems between the EEC and Latin America -- you have heard me speak on that problem on another occasion -- and Latin American regional integration problems, and prospects for regional integration. This last problem has been discussed from the perspective of 1992, that is, from the point of view of the 500th anniversary [of the discovery of America].

From the bilateral point of view, there has been a very productive exchange with agreements on some old topics, such as compensation. We have reviewed a degree of technical and cultural cooperation, which has been satisfactory for the two parties, and the prospects for developing that cooperation.

There has been an analysis of the 500th anniversary and of the prospects of work in common [trabajo en comun] for the 500th anniversary with ideas that I believe are extremely useful from the perspective of socioeconomic development, from the regional and Latin American point of view, and also to analysis of the prospects for regional integration. We have resolved and discussed some topics of a consular nature, some visa problems that have been extended, etc., within this very cordial atmosphere. This is the relation we have.

We have also discussed other economic topics. You are aware that there is a Spanish delegation that will begin its work tomorrow. It complements this one, which is the Hispanic-Cuban commission responsible for developing these relations. Well, this subject, which has been extensively discussed in extraordinarily cordial and frank talks, has resulted in a high degree of agreement on these problems, whether they are of a bilateral nature, an analysis of conflicts or regional situations, or the international environment.

Since I want to allow you to speak and I want to answer some of the questions that interest you, I only want to stress the fact that there are special historical links between Spain and Cuba. It could not be less, as it is in general between Spain and Latin America. Especially in Cuba's case, there are historical links that we are willing to maintain and develop in the future. Therefore, on the international scene, from Spain's position -- which is the position of an (?average) country (una posicion de pais medio) -- and one with limited resources, but with a decisive policy linked to our historic future. [sentence as heard] From the fraternal point of view, we have a special relationship with the Latin American continent and especially with Cuba, despite historical changes of one nature or another.

I want to express clearly from the beginning that we want to maintain this relation and strengthen it. The atmosphere created between us is very frank and open and we can speak very clearly, and consequently, we stress that, as a result of this visit -- held in this frank and friendly atmosphere -- I must publicly express my appreciation for the good reception received by the Spanish delegation. I believe that I can say on behalf of all of us that we have felt especially welcome in Cuba and that the conversations are very useful for all of us.

Thus, we are determined to maintain these relations, to overcome any misunderstanding that may occur or has occurred, and to develop a joint task, because we have made a multilateral and bilateral analysis with very high levels of agreement. Thank you. I am at your service.

[Unidentified moderator] We will begin the questions. Just a minute, over here: you.

[Unidentified reporter] How do you make the connection between the possibility of Spain joining NATO and your position on the Malvinas?

[Gonzalez] Well, it is clear proof that we can belong to a certain defense program and maintain a position such as the one Spain has maintained. Let me point out something that happened recently. Coinciding with my visit to Peru, I have just met with [Argentine] Foreign Minister Dante Caputo and [Uruguayan] Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias. As you know, they had just concluded the OAS meeting. A resolution was issued there. It reflects a view we agree with. Therefore, this is a good example because it shows that Spain's stance vis-a-vis the problems of the Latin American continent was, is, and will be maintained.

[Unidentified reporter] Regarding Central America and Nicaragua, what were the specific coincidences of opinions during your talks?

[Gonzalez] Look, I will tell you how I stand on the analysis of the Central American crisis. I believe that my view is shared. Please, never ask me to serve as a double spokesman. However, I am telling you about the basis of concurrence on the analysis. I have always paid great attention to the work conducted by the Contadora Group, which is now the Contadora and Support Groups. I continue to pay great attention to it. I believe that not enough justice is done to an effort which has first of all prevented the widespread expansion of a conflict.

To summarize, at the very least an effort has been made for the sake of peace. This merits great interest. That is the first point.

In the second place, a regional response to a regional conflict has been attempted. This sets a very interesting historical precedence from which we should draw positive conclusions. An attempt has been made to conduct active diplomacy, which always has its ups and downs. It always has its ups and downs. [repeats himself] To conclude, in assessing the Contadora and Support Groups, I believe that the important thing in terms of what should be the effort of every responsible politician who wants to seek a peaceful solution in good faith, is that if this effort should enter into a crisis -- something which I do not believe will happen and do not want -- it would create a vacuum hard to fill except with the increased tension and wider spread of the conflict. I think that we must continue working within these parameters. I believe that agreement on this point is relatively easy to find, as I did here.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, what would be your government's position in the event of a direct U.S. military aggression against Nicaragua?

[Gonzalez] Look, we politicians usually respond this way: One should make statements or hypotheses on events when they actually occur. The Spanish stand regarding the respect of each country's borders and its right of self-determination is a very clear one. However, I am not only referring to this government's stand, because Spain's position regarding this continent is well known. This is why I began saying that Spain has a special relation with the continent.

Spain never joined the blockade against Cuba. Spain had a radically different regime from the democratic one it has today. This means that there is a historic consistency. I can tell you what I have done until now, and what I have done is not to agree with actions which, in my opinion, worsen Central America's situation -- the conflict situation which could occur in Nicaragua. Since I have said it many times, I do not believe it is necessary to repeat it in Cuba. My opinion is very well known. However, I would like to add something: I believe and I hope that situation will not take place.

[Unidentified moderator] More questions; wait a minute; the young lady.

[Unidentified reporter] After the 76 hours you have spent with the president [Castro], could you tell us a little about how those hours were spent, since they have been kept so secret and we have been without any information?

[Gonzalez] Look, I have tried to describe the entire trip in terms which probably have not been well understood. Certainly they have not been well understood according to what I have seen in some Spanish media reports. I planned and succeeded in making a trip basically for personal contacts and work. I feel that this is useful and necessary. I feel that it is my duty; as head of a government it is my duty.

For this reason, there were less public appearances and more personal contacts and relations. I have tried to do it this way in the three countries of the continent that I have visited. I have practically planned the trip to each country in terms of personal relations with the political leaders of the countries without any substantial changes. I have had the opportunity to talk with Commander Castro for hours. I have done this on other occasions throughout the past 10 years of our history. I have told you about the topics we discussed and the climate in which the talks were held. I must say that the direct and sincere climate of the talks are repeats of previous ones. This climate let each one of us explain our views and how we see the current and future outlook regarding bilateral and multilateral relations.

I must say, because it is simply the truth, that there has been a high degree of concurrence on our views regarding possibilities for bilateral cooperation and multilateral analysis. We have spent time on that. I must say that, in addition, I had a very good rest from purely political endeavors. Yesterday, I went fishing, not under water mind you, but with a rod and hook, because fish are the only ones that should be under water. [laughter]

[Unidentified moderator] Let us give a chance to someone on this side.

[Gabriel Molina, GRANMA reporter] Mr President, I want to know if during the talks regarding economic and trade aspects, you have found possibilities of developing and balancing trade between the two countries.

[Gonzalez] Well, there is a very good climate regarding bilateral cooperation, undoubtedly due to some problems that are caused by the current economic situation. As I said before, the economic situation has created some financial limitations the same way -- even though I have no authority to say it -- the economic crisis has brought Cuba some problems. This is measured at an international level. Consequently, within that framework our margins are somewhat limited. It is clear that there is a very decisive sentiment to begin overcoming mid-range and long-range problems as well as some of the short-range economic cooperation problems.

I would like to tell you that, as you well know, we have traditional and current large economic relations with Cuba. They are traditional ones and current ones. They are proportionately larger than with the majority of countries of the continent. Economic relations always have been based on a serious and responsible behavior by the two parties and will continue to be based on that serious and responsible behavior. We understand when there are problems and we try to look for formulas to solve them. We are working on that. There is a commission that will continue working this week to attempt to overcome any of the difficulties that may come up. What are the limitations? The ones the two parties are experiencing. If we did not have those limitations we could go even further. I am hopeful that the cooperation that has been maintained will develop in the future. Sometimes there are bad spells because there are slumps in our economies, and our possibilities are limited, but we have to accept that this is the way it is.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, at the end of this tour, I would like to know how you assess the outcome for Spain and Latin America after your meetings with the heads of Peru, Ecuador, and Cuba.

[Gonzalez] In the past 2 months, I have had the opportunity to meet with approximately six or seven Latin American heads of state. A few days ago I also had the opportunity to talk with [Argentine] President Alfonsin; recently I received Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi; and very shortly before that I had received the Guatemalan president. Therefore, in the past 2 months, I have had the opportunity to exchange views and hold broad discussion with a good number of Latin American heads of state.

I believe that the original ideals of the continent's process of liberation are slowly making headway. Thus, they are not new. These ideals are returning to their source. The need to make an integrationist effort is making inroads. Spain is willing to participate in that endeavor. At one point during this trip I said that even if we could not take part, I would still defend the effort. I feel it is extraordinarily important from an historical viewpoint. It is making inroads. As we can see, the Contadora and Support Groups are new groups that have emerged. There are permanent ones, such as SELA. There's an Argentine-Brazilian-Uruguayan accord which is also an effort toward integration.

Perhaps so far -- and this has been the subject of much discussion -- integration has more frequently stemmed from rejection of some outside event rather than from the need to get together and work hard to achieve our goals. That is, the Latin American voice is heard much more loudly when the problem is one like the Malvinas or a possible Central American conflict with foreign intervention in the region. It requires a great deal more work, more effort, when the problem is not rejecting something foreign, but rather trying to build something from within. I feel this is the case; and it could be that we are witnessing the beginning of a change in perception. The atmosphere is favorable to Latin American relations with the European Economic Community, which I deem of special historic interest. I am not saying that it will bring results tomorrow. It might take the medium term to bring results. However, we are certainly moving in that direction and, in fact, there are signs already that it is feasible to move in that direction. I feel that, in the interdependent world we live in, this is a move of political and strategic as well as economic importance for regional autonomy.

Let us say that this is the substance of what we can deduce from talks with individuals from a very broad political ideological spectrum, such as the ones I have mentioned, if you take into account the characteristics of the various leaders.

There is another interesting move afoot. Febres Cordero was here not so long ago. Much more recently, President Alfonsin was here. There is a communication flow that I feel is creating conditions for a basic understanding of the future prospects of this continent.

[Moderator unidentified] Thank you very much. Let's give the young lady a chance to ask a question. Go ahead.

[Reporter] Marcela del Rio of Mexico's television channel three. Mr President, would Spain's membership in NATO restrict its possibilities of mediation, should Contadora and the Support Group fail? And a second question, in what way does Spain participate in the EEC? Does it limit the possibilities for trade with Latin American countries?

[Gonzalez] Well, in the first place allow me to say that I do not believe the conditions exist for them to do so in the Atlantic alliance. I honestly believe that the conditions do not exist. An attempt to do what the Contadora Group is not capable of doing would be a very absurd pretense on my part. That is why I have never gotten involved in a mediation problem. I have permanently become involved in the problem of persistent, constant support for Contadora's efforts.

If you observe which countries are members of Contadora -- and you know them well -- I do not think there is any group of countries, let alone one country and even less one person from one country, who is in a better position to respond to the problem other than these countries [of the Contadora Group]

It is an impossible working hypothesis. It is not feasible, and, several times over the past few years, I have been asked about this. I believe it is not imaginable or honorable. No one can do more than those countries for Central American peace and regional cooperation. In addition, I have confidence that it can be resolved this way. In all cases, what I want to say is that I believe the Alliance has nothing to do with any efforts we could carry out in the Latin American area.

I was previously asked about the Malvinas Islands. The second issue you expressed concern about, and which has created a certain amount of general concern, is membership in the EEC and possible prejudices that could result from relations with the Latin American continent. Allow me to say that up until now the only thing Spain's EEC membership has modestly produced is a benefit to our relations with the continent and a benefit to the continent itself. There has been a decrease in tariffs in determined exports. Logically, we have accepted -- along with membership in the community -- participation in one of the community's commitments to facilitate textile exports by reducing tariffs.

By entering the [European] community, we have maintained the flow of traditional exports and, in addition, have eliminated the customs duties from some of the more important commodities in those traditional exports. We have also accepted -- something which is not so good for us, but it is especially good for Latin America -- the reduction of duties in a number of export products of Latin American countries. Our problem is different.

With the exception of Mexico, with which we maintain a large volume of trade because of its oil, we have a rather small trade volume with the rest of the continent -- trade which we should attempt to increase. Aside from the issue of being or not being a member [of the European Community], as a country, our trade volume with the rest of the continent is between 4 and 5 percent. This is excepting the area of oil trade, which substantially affects Mexico. However, with the European Economic Community, it is over 50 percent. We are at a low level [of trade].

What benefits will we derive by joining? In my judgment, historically, this will be the first time there will be a bridge for relations between the European Community [EC] and Latin America.

[Unidentified reporter] Pardon? Does this not limit the possibility of trading between states, or doing business....

[Gonzalez] Doubtlessly, this limits the possibilities because obviously EC relations are joint ones, but in my judgment, Spain's trade relations within the EC with Latin America can and should develop favorably.

[Reporter] I am (Justino Sinova) of Madrid's DIARIO 16. Mr. President, I cannot see you from here, but I would like to ask about the political agreements you have reached with Commander Castro and, concretely, about Spain's burning issue concerning the Spaniard presently in jail in Cuba and if agreement has been reached as to his freedom.

[Gonzalez] Independent from defining nationality, which I do not want to discuss because I do not believe it would be correct or opportune, President Castro is going to submit to the consideration of the government the issue you have raised with respect to Mr Menoyo in the hope of resolving it before the year's end.

[Reporter] I am (Georgina Spisquedet) with Spanish Television. Mr. President, aside from the general philosophy you have explained....

[Gonzalez interrupting] I hope it was more than general philosophy.

[Reporter] Could you tell us how much participation Cuba and Commander Fidel Castro have pledged in the festivities of the fifth centennial? I would also like to know if there is any possibility of Fidel Castro paying an official visit to Spain. Lastly -- taking advantage of the opportunity of having the floor -- since your tour ends today, would you give a brief evaluation of your visits to three countries so different as Ecuador, Cuba, and Peru, and discuss the very significant differences they have?

[Gonzalez] With respect to the first question, I believe we have reached a level of clarification of extraordinarily important attitudes, beginning with the clarification of attitudes and as a result of reciprocal cooperation with respect to the fifth centennial. All misunderstandings have been removed. Having clarified our vision of the future -- our perspective with respect to the fifth centennial -- not only will there be no obstacle, but also I believe there will be an important cooperation. With respect to the visit, you asked... [reporter explains she asked about the possible visit of the commander], you should know that there is a long-standing invitation. He made a brief stopover. I believe there will be a visit sometime in the future. As I have said previously, an invitation is not something I can make or approve; it is something that must be done by the chief of state, naturally, in accordance with protocol. However, that one has been made. In this case, it has been made. Consequently, it is pending. It was made a few years ago. You asked me to make an evaluation [of my tour] which I have been making throughout the news conference.

In order to be brief, the evaluation I can make is that what perhaps are important are the visits to three countries with different types of political leaders and with different political systems. Nevertheless, we can make an analysis based on principles that have a lot in common. I feel that to say they have everything in common is absurd, but they have enough in common to be able to work together.

[Unidentified moderator] We want to thank the president of the Spanish Government for his presence here. Thank you very much. [prolonged applause]

CASTRO SAYS SPANISH GUERRILLA TO BE RELEASED

LD201222 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1100 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Cuban President Fidel Castro has confirmed that the former guerilla commander Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo, who is Spanish-born and has been in prison for 21 years, will be released before Christmas. In statements to the special correspondent for the SER Radio Network in Havana, Fidel Castro expressed his great satisfaction over the visit which Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez has just paid to Cuba, and said that it was he who raised the case of Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo in his talks with Felipe Gonzalez.

RODRIGUEZ MEETS WITH SPANISH GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL

FL191857 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of Cuba's Councils of State and Ministers, has met in Havana with Luis de Velazco (Rame), secretary of state for commerce of the Ministry of Economy, Finance, and Commerce, who leads his country's delegation to the first meeting of the Cuban-Spanish joint committee for economic and industrial cooperation. The spirit of cordiality that characterizes relations between Cuba and Spain prevailed during the meeting. The two leaders examined matters currently being discussed by the joint committee.

HONDURAS PREPARING FOR INVASION OF NICARAGUA

PA190400 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Nov 86

["Our America" commentary read by Norberto Hernandez]

[Text] The foiled attempts to carry out massive aggressions against Nicaragua prove that it is not the lack of money and support that prevents the bands of former Somozist guardsmen from achieving their goals of successfully overthrowing the Sandinist government. It is not our intention to analyze the moral deficiencies of the counterrevolutionaries, but rather their surplus in aid. Despite this surplus in aid, they have to show only defeats. This is perhaps the main reason that prompts the U.S. Government not only to send huge amounts of money, but also to use Nicaragua's neighbors as bases for the aggression and to prepare them as springboards for an eventual direct intervention.

In this dangerous adventure, governments such as the Honduran Government have committed themselves to such an extent in the attacks against Nicaragua that the official statements made by President José Azcona have become worthless because the situation proves differently. The recent Honduran purchase [as heard] of U.S. F-5 bombers and Israeli Kfir planes prove that, in face of the counterrevolutionary groups' failure, Honduras, following Washington's orders, is preparing to invade Nicaragua. This opinion was recently expressed by Juan Almendarez, former rector of the National University of Honduras and leader of the coordinating committee of popular organizations. Almendarez warned that, if a war breaks out in the region, it will be even bigger than the Vietnam war.

Similar charges have been heard for some time in Tegucigalpa. These charges are not being made by progressive organizations, but by the government sectors that strongly criticize the presence of Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries in Honduras. In October Honduran Culture Minister Arturo Rendon said that denying the presence of the counterrevolutionary bands is the same as trying to cover the sun with your finger. The plans for the invasion of Nicaragua have taken on such strength that there is no longer an area along the border that is free of counterrevolutionaries.

In late October, a delegation of coffee growers and peasants, who were displaced from 16 communities along the border in the eastern El Paraíso Department, met with Honduran Presidency Minister Celeo Arias and demanded the expulsion of the former Somoza guardsmen and payment for the losses they have suffered because of their presence in the country. We must not forget that the contras occupy an area of 450 sq km in El Paraíso and have their operations center in Capires, 12 km from the border with Nicaragua.

As each day goes by, the situation becomes more difficult, because, as long as the Honduran Government refuses to officially admit that the Nicaraguan counterrevolution operates freely in its territory, it is in fact justifying and protecting it without realizing that the false neutrality is leading the country to declare war against its neighbor.

MISKITOS IN HONDURAS WANT TO RETURN TO NICARAGUA

PA200415 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] More than 11,000 Nicaraguan Miskito Indians presently in Honduras wish to return to their country, Subcommander Jose Gonzalez reported in Managua. Gonzalez is the Interior Ministry delegate for northern Zelaya. According to reports from U.S. journalists, the Miskito population in Honduras is mistreated at the refugee camps where Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary groups that belong to the so-called warmongering KISAN [Unity of the Nicaraguan Atlantic Coast Indigenous Peoples] organization recruit the youths by force.

ECLA HEADQUARTERS TAKEOVER ENDS IN CHILE

PA190343 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] The six persons who yesterday took over the ECLA headquarters in Santiago, Chile, today abandoned the premises after issuing a written message to OAS Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, in which they report increased repression by Augusto Pinochet's regime.

'THOUSANDS' REPORTED ARRESTED IN HAITI

FL191442 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] The general strike called by political and labor organizations continues in Haiti today after the government committee acknowledged the deaths of two people, including a 14-year-old youth, caused by police repression. Well-informed sources assured that thousands of people have been arrested, but authorities refused to confirm the report.

All Demonstrations Prohibited

FL200027 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] The civilian military junta [as heard] of the Haitian Government has prohibited all public demonstrations during the absence of General Henri Namphy, who traveled to the United States today.

HART, SOVIET CULTURE MINISTER VISIT CENTER

FL191420 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Cuban Politburo member and Culture Minister Armando Hart Davalos has accompanied his Soviet counterpart Vasiliy Zakharov during a visit to the Havana Juan Marinelo Cultural Center.

HAITITWO SHOT BY POLICE DURING CIVIL UNREST

FL191250 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Two people were shot by riot police in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, yesterday during civil unrest. Acting President Henri Namphy [as heard] accused unnamed agitators of attempting to start a civil war as public transportation drivers struck for the second day in a row and used burnt tire barricades at points around the capital.

NAMPHY LEAVES FOR BASIN CONFERENCE IN MIAMI

PA200052 Paris AFP in Spanish 2331 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 19 Nov (AFP) -- General Henri Namphy, president of Haiti's National Council of Government (CNG), left here today for Miami (U.S.A.) where he will attend the U.S. Caribbean Basin Initiative Conference, together with other chiefs of state and government of the region.

The government banned any demonstrations that could create public disturbances during the absence of Gen Namphy and members of his entourage, Commerce and Industry Minister Mario Celestin and Finance Minister Leslie Delatour.

However, the bus drivers in Port-au-Prince remained on strike for the third consecutive working day, while about 90 percent of the business establishments in the capital were closed. The bus drivers' union asked the government to take charge of the family of one of their colleagues, killed on 27 October by a noncommissioned officer who will be court-martialed here on Monday as the strikers demanded.

JAMAICACOMMANDO-STYLE ATTACK KILLS 3 AT POLICE STATION

FL191947 Bridgetown CANA in English 1947 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Kingston Jamaica, Nov 19, CANA -- Jamaican authorities today vowed to leave no stone unturned to bring to justice those responsible for this morning's commando-style attack on a Kingston police station that left three officers dead.

Nothing is to be spared...to bring the bastards to justice, National Security Minister Errol Anderson told reporters as police began to piece together information on the attack. Police Commissioner Herman Ricketts said a special squad has been formed to investigate the incident.

According to police, at about 1:30 A.M. a gang of gunmen, armed with M-16 rifles and Molotov cocktails attacked the police station in the run-down and highly volatile community of Olympic Gardens, after using ladders to scale a concrete wall.

When the shooting subsided, three policemen, who news reports said were attempting to flee, were dead -- Acting Corporal Ezra Cummings, 28, Constable Raymond Thomas, 24, and District Constable Archibald Robinson, 40. One policeman escaped, police said.

The criminals stole two sub-machine guns, two M-16 rifles, two revolvers, and ammunition. In my 35 years on the force, it is the most wanton destruction of the lives of policemen I have ever seen, Commissioner Ricketts said during a visit of the blood-splattered station house.

It was the first attack on a police station here since the violent pre-election period in 1980, and, according to Commissioner Ricketts, the security of precincts around the island is to be reviewed. [passage omitted]

AMERICAS WATCH REPORT AIMED AT 'DESTABILIZATION'

FL200057 Bridgetown CANA in English 1925 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Nov 19, CANA -- Jamaica's new National Security Minister Errol Anderson, has charged that a report on human rights here by a New York-based monitoring group, was aimed at destabilising the country.

The report by the so-called Americas Watch was aimed at destabilising Jamaica, Anderson told top media officials at a get-to-know-each-other function yesterday. In the report, issued in September, Americas Watch accused the local police of summary executions, unlawful detentions, and assault on detainees, and confining detainees in squalid and degrading conditions.

The report had noted that, in the past six years, the Jamaican police had killed an average of 217 persons a year, most said to be in gunbattles between the lawmen and criminals. Anderson did not spell out precisely to what end the destabilisation was planned.

He appealed to media organisations to support the security forces in their fight against crime and to be objective in their reporting. For his part, the minister said, he would always attempt to accommodate the media, within the constraints of national security considerations.

MORE MEN, RESOURCES TO FIGHT DRUGS PLEDGED

FL191325 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Jamaican National Security Minister Errol Anderson has pledged to commit more men and resources to fight drugs following a series of seizures of marijuana worth more than \$5 million in Jamaica.

BRUNSWIJK GANG REPORTEDLY ATTACKS COMPANY

FL192104 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] The subgrading company at (Almowal), some 70 km south of Paramaribo, was attacked last week by armed men who identified themselves as members of the Brunswijk Gang. During the attack, a fully-furnished house was put on fire.

Earlier this month, the same group attacked the company and brandished weapons. During this raid, the men took with them 4,000 guilders in cash from a safe, a government-owned vehicle, and workers belonging from a house.

NATIONAL ARMY TRAINS POLICE FORCE MOBILE UNIT

FL182258 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] The mobile unit of the Suriname Police Force is being further strengthened with the drafting of 42 trained officers. The National Army recently conducted a special course, which was attended by members of the police force, firemen and security guards from the Ministry of Army and Police. The men were trained in guerrilla and other military techniques.

Chief of Staff of the National Army Commander (Ivan Harlos), who closed the course on Friday last, told participants that this cooperation between the army and police adds a new dimension to the revolutionary process. The chief of staff said that working on the national defense system is a necessity.

GOVERNMENT NOT PREPARED TO NEGOTIATE WITH REBELS

FL191321 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] The Surinamese Government says it is not prepared to negotiate with the Brunswijk group for a cease fire. That means that military action will continue in the country despite a plea from religious groups to negotiate. Surinamese Foreign Minister Henk Herrenberg says that the rebels must be on his words "liquidated."

HERRENBERG HOLDS TALKS WITH CARICOM OFFICIAL

FL191745 Bridgetown CANA in English 1708 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Nov 19, CANA -- Suriname's Foreign Minister Henk Herrenberg held talks with Caricom Secretary-General Roderick Rainford yesterday, and afterwards stated that relations between Suriname and the Caribbean community were improving.

Herrenberg, who ended an official visit to Guyana yesterday, said the military government in Paramaribo wanted to strengthen relations at the bilateral level with Caricom countries.

Arrangements have already been made with the Caricom Secretariat for a joint technical group meeting next year to further discuss integration with Suriname's English-speaking brothers, the Suriname foreign ministers told CANA. Herrenberg said visits by Suriname ministers to some Caricom states were planned for next year.

He said his country had received good support from Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, and Jamaica when he held discussions with representatives of the three countries at the recent General Assembly of the Organization of American States (OAS) conference in Guatemala. Herrenberg signed a trade and economic cooperation agreement with Guyana during his visit here.

COMMUNIQUE ON 'UNJUST' BOERENVEEN DRUG SENTENCE

FLI192130 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] The Government of Suriname has advised Commander [as heard] [Etienne] Boerenveen to appeal against the sentence which it says is unjust. Last Monday, Boerenveen was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment by an American court for alleged involvement in a cocaine deal.

The Government of Suriname, in a statement yesterday, said it was convinced of the innocence of Commander Boerenveen who, according to the statement, was the victim of a trap. The Surinamese Government is of the impression that Commander Boerenveen was not convicted and punished because of the nature of the charges, but because of the intense anti-drug campaign which has been launched by the United States.

This campaign has made an objective and well-balanced judgment on punitive measures almost impossible, the Surinamese Government declared in the statement. In the case of Mr Boerenveen, the Government of the United States has always declared that the actions of Boerenveen have no connection with the Government of Suriname.

In a statement yesterday, the Government of Suriname referred to this as an enlightened point. The government statement added that the charges brought against Boerenveen, and for which he received a prison term, are not punishable acts according to the laws of Suriname. The government expressed the hope that when the case comes up for hearing in a higher court, it will take place in a more objective and serene atmosphere. Boerenveen has 10 days to file an appeal and not 1 year as was inadvertently announced yesterday.